"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; Friday fair; slight temperature change; wind north.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,607. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CONGRESS CALLED FOR APRIL 2; WAR PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY; PROBABLE CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES AGAINST THE U-BOATS; OTHER FORMS OF AID AND A LARGER CABINET CONSIDERED

GERMAN FORCES STANDING BEFORE ST. QUENTIN LINE

French Wedge Threatens, However, to Pierce Positions Chosen by Hindenburg.

SOMME CANAL IS CROSSED

Nivelle's Troops Drive Teutons Back After Seizing Important Rail Junction.

BRITISH MOVING RAPIDLY

Advance Ten Miles East of the Somme and Occupy Forty More Villages.

Says Germans Will Begin a Big Offensive April 5

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 21.—From confidential German sources comes a report to the effect that a great German offensive is due to begin April 5.

Huge preparations are being made behind the front. Ammunition and stores of all kinds for an offensive are stored on rails behind the front already to be rushed to any required point.

LONDON, March 21.—Judging from today's reports from both General Haig and General Nivelle, the Germans hope to make a stand, at least temporarily, on the Arras-Cambrai-St. Quentin-La Fère line. The French troops are only a few miles from this line at several points, particularly at Roupy, four miles from St. Quentin, and at Tergnier, a little more than three miles from La Fère.

Tonight's report issued by the Paris War Office shows that the Germans are in force along the east bank of the Crozat Canal, (running from St. Quentin to the neighborhood of St. Simon,) and along the Ailette River, (which flows northwest to the Oise just south of Chauny.)

The most notable operation of the day was the fighting around Jussy, an important railroad junction on the line from St. Quentin to Tergnier. German troops had established themselves in the castle of Saoriennois, just north of Jussy, but were driven out late yesterday in a spirited engagement. Following up their advantage, the French today forced a passage of the Somme Canal at two places, driving the Germans back to the outskirts of the villages of Clastres and Montescourt, situated on rising ground overlooking the town of La Fère.

The British right wing has made rapid progress in the last twenty-four hours, General Haig's troops south and southeast of Peronne having pushed forward at some points ten miles east of the Somme. Forty more villages have been occupied.

The British left wing stretching from Nuriu, (six miles northeast of Péronne,) to Arras, is moving more slowly, meeting continued resistance. General Haig, however, reports that the lines are going forward steadily, driving back the German rearguards.

The situation at the southern end of the line of advance is no less favorable. French troops having cleared the district south of the Ailette River, are busy consolidating their lines while patrols are in touch with German patrols in the valley of the river. North of Soissons the French have made considerable progress on the Crouy plateau, capturing ten villages on the road to Laon. The Germans apparently are holding the Forest of St. Gobain north of the Ailette, in order to protect the bend in their new line at La Fère, but it is pointed out here that as the French have reached Tergnier they are in a good position to turn the Germans out of this naturally strong position.

British Advance Rapidly.

The text of the British communication follows:

South and southeast of Péronne we have advanced rapidly during the last twenty-four hours and reached points some ten miles to the east of the River Somme. We have occupied another forty villages in this area.

Between Nuriu and Arras the enemy is beginning to develop considerable resistance at a number of places. Nevertheless his rearguards are being steadily driven from their positions and our progress continues.

We carried out successful raids during the night east of Arras and northeast of Neuville St. Vaast. A hostile raiding party east of Neuville St. Vaast was repulsed.

The enemy blew a mine this morn-

Continued on Page 4.

Sixth German War Loan Reported to be a Failure

LONDON, March 21.—A Hague dispatch from the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The German Ministry of Finance is organizing a great canvassing campaign for the sixth German war loan, which, in financial circles, is considered less successful than the previous loan, the subscriptions being one-third lower.

"Berlin and Frankfort bankers say openly that the present failure shows the uselessness of launching a seventh loan."

CZAR AND CZARINA ARE UNDER ARREST

Duke of Mecklenburg and Other High Dignitaries of Old Regime Also Seized.

ARMY TROUBLE ADMITTED

Premier Lvoff Tells of Excesses on Northern Front, but Says All Now Is Harmonious.

PETROGRAD, March 21, (via London, Thursday, March 22.)—An order for the arerst of Nicholas Romanoff and Alexandra Feodorovna, former Emperor and Empress of Russia, has been issued by the Provisional Government.

General Alexieff has been charged with the duty of guarding the prisoners until members of the Duma arrive with an escort to take them to Tsarsko-Selo.

LONDON, Thursday, March 22.—The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has been arrested and brought before the Duma. (The house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is German. Duke Charles, a cousin of the Grand Duke, was naturalized as a Russian a few days before the war began.)

General Baron Fredericks, who was Emperor Nicholas's Minister of Court, has been arrested at Gomel, being apprehended at the railway station, and lodged in a hotel under guard. (Baron Fredericks was on the Imperial train with Emperor Nicholas at Vishera, 125 miles southeast of Petrograd, when the Emperor learned of his deposition. Gomel is in Southern Russia, near the Black Sea Coast.)

Governor General Gondatti of the Siberian Province of Amur, and General Nestchenkoff, commander of the troops there, are reported to have been arrested.

The imprisoned Ministers and other officials in the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress are being treated scrupulously according to the regulations of the old régime. They are allowed 40 kopecks daily for food. The yare not allowed to give interviews, and their correspondence is being controlled. They are permitted to wear their own clothes. Reuter's correspondent says precautions are being taken to prevent any of the prisoners committing suicide. They are allowed from ten to twenty minutes for exercise twice daily.

An appeal to the Russian Army has been issued by the Provisional Government. The proclamation, which is signed by Premier Lvoff and Minister of War Guchkoff, says:

"The people will be able to carry through successfully the reorganization of life at home, provided they are well defended against the enemy outside. The Government is certain that the army, mindful of this fact, will maintain its power, solidarity, and discipline intact and will do its utmost to bring the war to a victorious end.'

Prince Lvoff, receiving the Russian newspaper men at Petrograd, outlined the progress in the creation of new Russia. The southwestern and western fronts, said the Premier, were entirely on the side of the people. There had been some excesses on the northern front, but the Commissioners sent thither had found on their arrival that order and discipline had been restored. The whole Baltic fleet was with the Government, and all disturbances had ceased.

Finland also was unanimously on the side of the Government. Nowhere was there reason for anxiety. The Government was in constant contact with the workmen's delegates and did not expect serious dissensions. The work of renovation was immense. Nevertheless, the convocation of the constituent assembly was only a question of months.

PETROGRAD, March 21.—General political amnesty has been ordered, in the following ukase:

"Yielding to the imperious demands of the national conscience, in the name of historic justice, and in commemoration of the definite triumph of the new regime, founded upon right and liberty, we order general political amnesty."

The Government also has published a manifesto fully confirming the Constitution of Finland and ordering its application in full form. The manifesto grants comprehensive amnesty to all political prisoners and provides for the convocation of the Finnish Diet, which will assemble on April 4.

The amount which the State Bank may issue in State notes has been increased to 2,000,000,000 rubles.

The Orthodox clergy of Kiev has recognized the new Government.

One of the men upon whom much depends for the success of the new Gov-

Continued on Page 4.

RUMORS OF BERLIN RIOTING

Holland Hears of Serious Disorder Because of Food Scarcity.

TROOPS SENT TO CRUSH IT?

Workers in Five Duesseldorf Munitions Factories Said to be on a Hunger Strike.

REPORTS STIR WASHINGTON

Possibility of Vast Internal Changes in Germany Is Discussed with Keen Interest.

LONDON, March 21. — Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent reports that it is rumored that serious riots have broken out in Berlin in connection with the scarcity of food. His dispatch reads:

"A dispatch from Oldenzaal, Holland, says persistent rumors are current of great rioting in Berlin. Frontier regiments are reported to have left for Berlin to maintain order."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rotterdam, says:

"Our frontier correspondent understands that five munition factories in Düsseldorf have been the scenes of strikes during the last forty-eight hours, in protest against the small rations entailed by the reduction in the meat, bread, and potato allowances introduced last week. The workers refuse to resume work unless the food rations are increased."

Dutch Papers Take a Serious View.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, March 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—With revolution in the air, it is not surprising that rumors are running round that Germany's turn has come, and that Berlin is already in an uproar. One or two curious developments tend to support the possibility that unusual events are occurring there.

Firstly, these rumors all appear to emanate from German unofficial quarters.

Secondly, I have just spoken to a German Social Democrat who was on his way to the railway station en route for Berlin. He said he regarded the rumors as possibly partly true, and, having large interests in Berlin, he felt it necessary to return thither immediately to see the actual state of affairs and take steps to protect his interests.

There has been a curious absence of private letters from Berlin and Hamburg during the last few days.

The newspapers here are taking a serious view of the rumors. Correspondents have gone to the frontier to endeavor to get information of what is proceeding. It may be that one of the many hunger strikes on perhaps a larger scale than ever before is in progress, but from all available information it would seem by no means likely that any revolt in Berlin would have any chance of success among the old men who alone remain as civilians. Nevertheless, after what the German Army and people have gone through during two years, it must not be entirely ruled out as impossible that part of the army, at least, might join with the munition workers.

At the moment of telegraphing the latest tidings from the frontier are such as to suggest that things are, indeed, grave, though no details are given.

It is noteworthy that only two days ago official announcement was made throughout Germany of raising by 20 per cent. the price of potatoes and other foodstuffs, including rye and wheat.

WASHINGTON IS WATCHING.

Rumors of Internal Crisis in Germany Excite Deep Interest.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Next to war, the attention of the Government is fixed upon one other object—the internal situation in Germany. With a military censorship screening the history-making events taking place within the German Empire and equally screening from the German people the full meaning of events in the world outside, the real condition of affairs in that country, guardedly reflected in dispatches from abroad, commands great interest.

Murmurings of a revolt against autocracy, emboldened by the revolution in Russia; reports of food riots in Berlin, which are said to have necessitated the withdrawal of troops from the fighting lines; military successes by the Entente on the Western front and in Asia Minor; the submarine campaign operating with results far below those predicted for it, lead to the belief among officials here that possibly before Congress can assemble to meet the situation the world may be confronted with an entirely different set of conditions.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK
"A Retrospect of Fifty Years."

Continued on Page 3.

Two Germans Discovered Mapping Points Near Canal

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 21.—Two Germans were discovered mapping Bejuco and Chamé, 22 miles from the canal.

They were not arrested.

Chamé is situated on the coast of the Gulf of Panama, west of the Pacific entrance to the canal. It has a good harbor. Chamé Point juts out into the gulf a few miles below the town.

HAS PLAN TO CALL A MILLION MEN

250,000 Regulars, 400,000 Militia, and 500,000 Volunteers, War Department's Idea.

SENATE READY TO ACT

Chamberlain of Military Affairs Committee to Consult the President at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, under the active leadership of Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, is preparing to rush to enactment in record time all measures for the national defense that may be asked for by the Administration. Mr. Chamberlain called at the White House today and said that as soon as Congress assembled he would reintroduce his bill for compulsory service, and such other measures as may be necessary to raise volunteers, bring the regular army to full authorized strength, and provide against shortage of equipment and supplies.

The fact that the Senate Military Committee reported favorably on Mr. Chamberlain's bill for universal service, appending it as a committee amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, which failed with the end of the last session, shows that he will have the full support of his committee for any intermediate step he may have in contemplation. There is good reason to believe that his measure for universal service, which followed a plan prepared by the General Staff, will now have the support of Secretary Baker. It is even reported that the President expects to discuss universal service in his address to Congress.

Mr. Chamberlain has no desire in this emergency to run counter to the wishes of the Administration. He missed the President at the White House this morning, but will see him before Congress convenes, and he expects to have several conferences with Secretary Baker. The purpose of these conferences is that Mr. Chamberlain's measures shall fully accord with the plans of the War Department.

Three Steps Possible.

The Senator said there were three steps that might be taken under the existing military system. These are:

1. To recruit by special measures the regular army up to its full authorized strength of 250,000 officers and men. The department's ostimates for the coming fiscal year were based on the army's present strength plus a second increment, amounting in all to 8,147 officers and 160,832 enlisted men.

2. To call out the National Guard and, if possible, recruit it to something like 400,000. Next year's estimates, based on the minimum strength of National Guard units, assumed a strength of about 240,000 officers and men. The National Guard may be called out now without Congressional action.

3. To call for volunteers. A call for 500,000 men has been generally considered by the War Department as a first step. The belief is that Congressional authority is necessary for this, though Mr. Chamberlain thinks that under the act of 1914, as a condition of war already exists, the President can now call volunteers to the national defense.

The War Department's plan is believed to embrace all of these steps as a defensive measure, regardless of whether it is ultimately decided to send an expedition into Europe, though it is possible that some form of compulsory service may be substituted for the volunteers. They would raise the armed forces to about 1,000,000. The feeling is that, while the country may feel secure against invasion so long as the allied armies are in the ascendant, it would be suicidal to act on any other assumption than that the country in war must be able to defend itself. Many officials think that, if the war lasts long enough for training to be completed, an expeditionary force will be demanded by the national prestige.

While the Treat Board's report shows that a suffiident preliminary force of men may be easily available, a startling shortage exists as to equipment. Mr. Chamberlain is determined to remedy this shortage as rapidly as possible. In a letter to Representative Gardner of Massachusetts on Jan. 23 Secretary Baker answered questions as to the Treat Board's report of the military needs of the country, the actual equipment in existence, and the equipment authorized. The equipment authorized and already in existence falls far short

Continued on Page 2.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

WAR POLICY TAKING SHAPE

United States Will Not Attempt to Wage Independent Struggle.

FORMAL ALLIANCE DOUBTFUL

But Washington Will Seek a Working Basis of Co-operation with Entente.

TO MOBILIZE INDUSTRIES

Assembling of Financial and Military Resources to Go Hand in Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—With a state of war practically existing between the United States and Germany, the Administration is devoting its thought with redoubled intensity to the problem of determining the general war policy the country is to pursue.

Although no official information has been forthcoming as to the opinions of the President and the Cabinet regarding the part which the country will play in the struggle, it is possible to outline in a general way from what is known of the Government's views on the question at least part of the program which Congress and the country will be expected to support.

The question of a war policy is so wrapped up in the whole problem of the extent to which this country will consider it wise to co-operate with the Entente Allies, and the influence it wishes to exert on the peace which is to ensue after the war, that its full development probably will not become manifest at once. It involves the whole question of the extent to which the United States is ready to interest itself in European affairs and to abandon its hitherto unbroken record of isolation from international politics in the wide sense. Involved also is the attitude with which the Entente will regard American participation.

One point, however, stands out clearly today—the United States will not, as some officials and members of Congress have suggested, wage an independent war against German submarines, disregarding the Entente. There will be an understanding with the Entente which will provide for a working basis of co-operation. This much was stated authoritatively at the State Department today by a high official, who added that an independent campaign would be utterly impracticable.

Formal Alliance Doubtful.

Whether this understanding will amount to an alliance for the duration of the war was not indicated, but in most quarters it is regarded as doubtful that it would go so far as a formal alliance. It is practically certain that Congress would not consent to binding this country to a formal agreement to end its war with Germany only when the Entente Alliance was ready to agree to peace. The most probable arrangement is a simple working agreement with the Allies which will prevent action at cross-purposes and bring about team-play.

As to American military policy, it is yet impossible to speak with any authority, and this probably hinges in part on the position taken by the Allies toward the feasibility of an American expeditionary force as well as on the willingness of the American people to provide such a force. The question whether the United States will equip an army and send it to Europe will be for the President and Congress to determine. No decision on the question has been reached, and high officials of the Government are now giving it the most serious thought.

May Send an Army in a Year.

Military authorities are agreed, however, that whatever the Administration's decision on this point, there will be no American army in Europe for a year, because it is regarded as a military impossibility that an expeditionary force of any actual value can be trained, equipped, and sent abroad in less than that time. After a year—perhaps, they say. It is pointed out, however, that in the view of many well-informed officials here the war will be over by that time. During the first, and probably decisive, year of American participation in the struggle, the United States must resort to offensive measures of a more quickly available character, if it would obtain real results.

The United States is expected to direct its war-making energies immediately through three channels—the navy, the national industries, and the national credit. There is reason to believe that from the outset the navy will be used actively in putting an end to Germany's ruthless submarine warfare. On this point practically all shades of political opinion are expected to be in accord, and every consideration of policy would inicate that the American fleet would

Continued on Page 2.

George M. Cohan in "Broadway Jones." Exclusively at Strand Theatre, Next Week.—Advt.

Berlin Expects 'a State of War' in 48 Hours, Dutch Hear; American Newspaper Men Said to Have Been Told

LONDON, March 21.—"According to private telegrams from Berlin to the Amsterdam Bourse, it is expected that a state of war with the United States will be an accomplished fact within forty-eight hours," says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam.

"American journalists in Berlin," the dispatch adds, "have been warned to this effect by the Foreign Office."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Dispatches from abroad tonight declaring that the Germans expected a state of war within the next forty-eight hours placed an ominous aspect on the situation now confronting the United States Government, and, if anything, accentuated the activities of all branches.

The Hague Conventions of 1907, to which both the United States and Germany are signatories, say that hostilities shall not begin without formal notice to belligerents, as well as neutrals, but it is recognized that these treaties have been so openly disregarded during the war in Europe that compliance with them may not be looked for with confidence.

Before The Hague Conventions there was ample precedent for beginning hostilities without formal war declarations. In fact, history shows that most of the world's conflicts have been begun before formal declarations of war were made.

GETTING THE NAVY READY FOR WAR

Mobilization of Great Fleet of Mosquito Craft to Fight U-Boats the First Task.

DESTROYER BIDS ADVANCED

Call for 15 and Will Be Opened Saturday—Plants to Build as Many as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Plans for putting the American Navy in position to deal effectively with the German submarine menace are being carried forward as rapidly as possible under the direction of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations. They contemplate the quickest possible augmentation of the mosquito craft of the navy.

The destroyers, submarines, and submarine chasers now under construction are to be finished as rapidly as use of the naval emergency fund, including extra pay for overtime, will speed the work. Contracts for all the small craft authorized by the Naval act of March 3, 1917, and for additional small craft for use in the emergency confronting the Government are to be awarded immediately, and a complete survey of pleasure yachts, motor boats, and other vessels is being made by the Navy Department, with a view to the immediate purchase or use under contract of many small craft for coast patrol work, as well as of such fast and swift motor boats of ocean-going qualities as can be used for hunting German submarines.

Destroyer Bids Put Forward.

The Naval Appropriation act of March 3 authorizes the construction of fifteen new torpedo boat destroyers. Bids for these units were advertised the day after the bill was signed by President Wilson. They were to be opened on April 4. On account of the national emergency and the desire of the Government to obtain the use of these, as well as of all the destroyers now being constructed, as soon as possible, Secretary Daniels today directed that the bids for these fifteen new destroyers be opened next Saturday, March 24. Telegrams to this effect were sent to prospective bidders by Secretary Daniels, and in view of the fact that the naval emergency fund of $115,000,000 is now available for the construction of additional destroyers, the shipyards were notified to send representatives to take up the question of the building at once of more destroyers.

A considerable portion of the naval emergency fund of $115,000,000 will be spent in the rapid construction of small craft. Part of it will be used in the construction immediately of destroyers, in addition to those specifically authorized by Congress, and a considerable section of the fund will be spent on the construction of 110-foot and 130-foot motor boats for use in coast patrol protection against submarines and in trans-ocean use against German submarines.

There is no way of estimating how many destroyers will be ordered until estimates called for show how many can be built. Secretary Daniels said every available plant would be utilized to its utmost.

Chaser Bids Received.

Bids for the first large consignment of 110-foot submarine chasers or coast patrol boats were received today, but will be held confidential until next Wednesday, when 100 additional builders are expected to submit figures. The Navy hopes to find facilities available for building more than 200 boats, the first of them to be delivered in from two to three months.

The department has no present intention of taking over merchant craft for naval use, Secretary Daniels said tonight, amplifying earlier assurances given to American shipowners by Chairman Donman of the Shipping Board. All American merchant ships, however, have been surveyed and classified by naval officials for possible use

Continued on Page 3.

HOUSE MAY NOT WAIT TO ORGANIZE

Joint Session Probably Will Hear President Before Election of Speaker.

FIGHT MAY END QUICKLY

Predicted That Partisan Matters Will Give Way to National Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Those members of Congress who are now in Washington received President Wilson's call for an extra session on April 2 with patriotic expressions and confident predictions that the close organization fight in the House would not be permitted to delay action on the grave questions to be submitted by the President.

The Senate organized and adopted its anti-filibuster rule during the recent extra session. House leaders say their contest will be settled promptly regardless of political results, so that both branches may get down to business within a few days after they assemble. A joint session to hear the address of the President may be held without waiting for the House organization. This course is held to be legal, and probably would serve to hasten action in the House.

In spite of their determination to bring about a quick conclusion, neither Democrats nor Republicans intend to surrender without a fight. Majority Leader Kitchin from his home in Scotland Neck, N. C., today sent out a call for a Democratic caucus on Friday, March 30, at 11 A. M. Calls for Republican and so-called independent conferences are expected to follow.

Democrats, it is declared, will caucus solidly, despite the unpleasantness which arose over the prohibition fight in the dying days of the last Congress. The Republicans, because of the opposition to caucus rules among the Progressive element, probably will only confer. The five Independents already have agreed to confer informally before the session.

May Change the Rules.

Both big parties are expected to discuss emergency plans for organizing the House along bipartisan lines, or changing the present rules, which require 218 votes, a majority of the total membership, to elect a Speaker. As each side, it is generally agreed, will have a total membership of only 214 on the opening day, it would be necessary under present rules for the winning party to attract four of the five independents. Many Republicans are opposed to permitting the balance of power to rest with the independents, and any proposed plan which would eliminate them from the fight would receive hearty reception in the Republican conference. Some Democrats have expressed themselves as favoring a change in the rules so as to permit less than a majority of the membership to elect. This has been done on two occasions, in 1809 and in 1879.

Calling of the special session today made the independents a much greater factor in the organization plans than they would have been if the session had not convened until April 16, as originally planned. By that time another Democrat would have been elected in the strong Tammany district formerly represented by Representative Conry, and the Democrats would have needed only three independent votes to elect a Speaker.

Whether either side can attract four independent votes to itself is problematical. The Democrats base their hope of doing this largely on the recent statement of Representative Schall, Progressive, of Minnesota, that he would retain his right to act independently and in no circumstances permit lack of his vote to delay organization of the House, and their belief that Speaker Clark is certain to poll the votes of three other Independents, Representative London, Socialist of New York; Representative Randall, Prohibitionist, of California, and Representative Martin, Progressive Protectionist, of Louisiana.

The Republicans also claim 218 votes, classifying Representative-elect Fuller of Massachusetts, an independent, and

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COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE. NOW, "The Willow Tree." BIG HIT.—Advt.

ALL RESTS WITH CONGRESS

Senate and House Expected to Hold That a State of War Exists.

RUSHING ALL DEFENSE PLANS

"When We Go In, We Will Go In to the Hilt," High Official's View of Our Policy.

SENATORS SUPPORT CALL

Hold Germany Is Warring on Us —Borah Urges Unity and Frankness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In recognition of the fact that the German Government is engaged in making war upon the United States, President Wilson today issued a proclamation calling Congress in extra session on April 2 "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy." It will be the function of Congress, under the advice of the President, to declare that a state of war exists between the Government of the United States and the German Empire.

An actual declaration of war may come before that time. There are indications that Germany may decide not to wait until the American Congress acts. According to a private telegram to the Amsterdam Bourse from Berlin the expectation exists in the German capital that a state of war will be an accomplished fact within forty-eight hours. American correspondents, the message said, had been warned to that effect by the Foreign Office.

This information causes no surprise here. Among many public men the belief prevails that Germany is anxious to enter into war with the United States and has been looking for an opportunity favorable to that end.

When the Cabinet adjourned yesterday after advising the President to call Congress in extra session at a date earlier than April 16, which had been fixed for its assembling in the President's proclamation of March 9, he did not indicate what his course would be. It was confidently expected, however, that in view of the practical unanimity of Cabinet opinion that wholesale sinkings of American merchant vessels by German submarines demanded that Congress be called to Washington to declare the existence of war between the two Governments, he would adopt that policy, and the indications were that the date fixed for the beginning of the extra session would not be later than April 2. So there was no great surprise here when that date was proclaimed.

Washington Calm.

Washington took the announcement calmly. Probably never before has such a momentous piece of news so little stirred the capital. The newspaper extras containing the proclamation were bought eagerly, but the fact that an extra session had been called did not arouse either official or resident circles of the city. Everybody knew the meaning of the President's action—knew that it meant war. But there was no excitement, and the people, while interested, took the news with a calmness as radically different as could be from the emotion that prevailed here as elsewhere throughout the country at the time of the crisis preceding the war with Spain.

With the proclamation of an extra session of Congress many officials threw aside the reserve they had shown and talked freely, but in confidence, of things that were being done to prepare the nation for a hostile emergency. The veil was lifted from the proceedings of yesterday's Cabinet session to the extent of acknowledging that practically all that had been said there to the President on the subject of the wholesale sinkings of American merchant vessels, had been in the direction of urging him to have Congress declare that a state of war existed. War was already on, in the opinion of members of the Cabinet. So confident were they that the President would agree with their view that they began making preparations to meet the expected emergency.

"Go In to the Hilt."

"When we go in, we will go in to the hilt," said one high official in answering a question as to the extent of the participation of this Government in the European conflict. There was evidence that while the Government intended to make its preparations calmly, it was willing to do its full part toward accomplishing the main object of war with Germany—the defeat of the German Empire in the world conflict now raging.

Officials put no faith in reports that Germany is contemplating another peace move, with the United States in the rôle of peacemaker. The statements contained in Secretary Lansing's note to the Mexican Government, published in newspapers this morning, show a determination to pay no attention to at-

forts to bring about peace between Germany and her enemies. It is made plain that the good faith of the German Government is doubted by the United States. At the State Department it was said that no information had been received there to confirm the reports that German peace emissaries had arrived in Switzerland and Holland, with a view to approaching the Swiss and Dutch Governments in the interest of peace, and that the Swiss Government would be asked to approach the United States. It was said at the Swiss Legation that nothing was known of the matter there.

Senators Approve the Call.

Senators in Washington, almost without exception, today approved President Wilson's action in advancing the date for the convening of Congress. Most of them believe that the United States is already actually in a state of war with Germany and feel that the sooner Congress takes up the problems of war the better. The general expression from them was that the President would ask Congress to declare war or recognize war as already existing, and that Congress would immediately do so, and enact any additional measures of preparedness that the President might ask for.

Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, went to the White House soon after the call was issued. He will see the President soon about details of the army bill, which failed last season. He thought the country was already at war and that the President could act on that assumption.

Mr. Broussard of Louisiana, another Democratic member of the Military Committee, said that Congress would promptly declare war or declare that war was already in existence. Mr. Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, said that Congress should declare that German acts of aggression constituted war against the United States and should authorize the President to use all powers of war.

Mr. Borah of Idaho, a leading Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave out a statement commending the President's calling of Congress to meet on April 2. Mr. Borah in his statement said that if "we put our hand to this plow and look back the contempt of the world will crush us." The statement follows:

"The President is to be commended for calling Congress at an earlier date than formerly designated. Whatever the future has in store, the situation is sufficiently grave to call for the counsel and wisdom of the entire government. All who have responsibility should share in the work ahead of us.

"I feel most sincerely that there should be in these times a coming together. There should be a more frank interchange of counsel, a more thoroughly united country, and a more complete unity of purpose and program.

"We may be approaching the severest strain our Government has yet known. Anything less than the united wisdom and patriotism of all parties, of all the departments of Government and of all the people will not in these times suffice. Congress cannot and will not, if it is longer worthy of its place in the machinery of our Government, merely fulminate and go home. It will want to know before it acts something of the future, something of what we are willing and prepared to do, something of what we propose to do. In order that each may do the part assigned by the Constitution and do it wisely and efficiently there should be a thorough understanding and complete frankness between all those in responsible places.

"If we ever put our hand to this plow and look back the contempt of the world will crush us. If we go forward without an intelligent conception of the task which our act will impose and without a thorough understanding of what and how we are to proceed to the end we shall find ourselves at last engulfed in humiliation, if not disaster.

"If it shall be decreed that every honorable means to secure peace shall have been exhausted and the 'scourge of nations' is ours, let us be sure that we are a united nation, not only in form and theory, but in frankness, in understanding and in spirit. We should cultivate peace with sincerity, but vindicate our rights with firmness."

All Rests With Congress.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Wilson today met the constantly increasing probability of war with Germany by summoning Congress to assemble in extraordinary session Monday, April 2—two weeks earlier than the date he had chosen before the latest assaults upon American rights on the seas.

When the President addresses Congress he is expected to show how a state of war actually has existed for some time because of the unlawful aggressions of German submarines.

Congress is expected formally to declare a state of war existing, vote a large sum, probably $500,000,000, for national defense, and clothe the President with authority to use the armed forces of the United States, as it empowered President McKinley to deal with the menace of Spain in 1898.

Such action would not be a declaration of war except in a technical sense, and whether the United States and Germany actually go to war in the fullest acceptation of the term will depend on what the Imperial Government does before Congress is assembled or after it acts.

Much to change the President's present intentions or the course of the Government in the crisis may develop before April 2, but the American armed ships will by that time have reached the war zone. The ruthless destruction of one of them unquestionably would be an act of war.

On the other hand, sinking of a submarine by one of the armed merchantmen probably would be met as an act of war by Germany. Even the arming of American ships, with the avowed purpose of defending them against U-boats, may be declared such an act.

In any of these events practically nothing would remain, except for Congress to acknowledge a state of war existing from a certain specified date—probably last Sunday, when three American ships were sunk, with loss of life.

The next ten days, until Congress meets, will be days of tense anxiety, of eager waiting and watching, fraught with possibilities of tremendous consequences to the United States. President Wilson and his advisers in the Cabinet and in Congress have no intention that war shall be declared by the United States. By the hostile acts of German submarines they believe the Imperial German Government is actually making war on the United States, and that it shall be recognized as such a state. To meet such a condition the armed forces of the country and all the national resources are to be put in a state of readiness. Then, whether the nation shall enter the war in its full sense will depend upon how much further Germany carries her acts of aggression.

In every sense, war, if it actually comes, will be a defensive war, free from ambitions of spoils or territory in which the United States, the President has publicly declared, shall want nothing for itself, and shall seek only to preserve the rights of civilization and humanity. In such a situation the United States might become an actual participant in the hostilities on the European continent without becoming a political ally of any of the Entente Powers, simply casting its weight of men, money and moral influence into the battle against the common enemy.

In laying the whole situation before Congress the President is expected to deal fully with the warlike acts of Germany against the United States, and to pay particular attention to the future of the American Government as the great conflict draws to a close.

It is not improbable that he will ask Congress to declare a state of war existing, although there is some indication that he may only outline the situation fully and leave to Congress the action which is accepted as unavoidable. So much can develop, however, before Congress assembles, that the President is keeping his plans in a tentative form. Germany, by her acts in the interim, may throw all the plans awry and accept the onus of having forced the war.

The President may discuss universal military training. Two plans are now before the public, the Senate Committee scheme calling for six months' training and the Army General Staff plan for a year's intensive work.

The General Staff has prepared detailed plans for mobilization of an army of whatever character Congress may authorize. Whether it be organized under universal service or the voluntary system, and whether it is to number thousands or millions of men, the framework on which the force would be built is ready. The staff cannot go beyond that point.

While it has been generally assumed that aggressive action by the United States against Germany and in co-operation with the Allies would be of a naval character, State Department officials stated today that this country might take any military measures deemed necessary to make effective its protest against Germany without entering into a formal alliance. Even the sending of an expeditionary force to Europe, it was held, would not obligate this country to all the details of the allied program.

Officials say that an army could properly be sent to Belgium, for instance, to help in the restoration of that violated territory and to throw America's influence in a real and practical way on the side of international law and order.

While it is not known how much money President Wilson may suggest to Congress as necessary to meet the situation, Senate leaders have held the view that not less than $500,000,000 should be granted at once in case war is declared. It is not probable that legislation giving such a sum would meet with any opposition.

The Secretary of the Treasury now has authority to issue obligations of the United States in the form of bonds or short-term certificates of indebtedness amounting to $574,000,000. Of this about $100,000,000 was authorized by Congress to cover expenses of the Mexican situation, the Alaskan railway, and the Government armor plate plant. About $70,000,000 was to be used to build a Government nitrate plant and for the use of the Shipping Board. Of the rest, $150,000,000 is for use by the President in connection with any emergency requiring expedition of naval work. This leaves $254,000,000 on which there are no restrictions, which would be available just as soon as the necessary obligations were issued. Secretary McAdoo, it was said yesterday, was not prepared to issue any bonds immediately, but whenever he so determined they could be put on the market in short order.

When the word that the President had summoned Congress went through the Allied Embassies this morning it was received with acclaim. There is not a diplomat in the corps who does not believe that it means the entry of the United States into war, bringing its wealth, its armed forces, its great resources and its moral power to the side of the Entente Allies, in what they feel is their battle for the preservation of civilisation and democracy.

Text of the President's Call of Congress

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 2d day of April, 1917, to receive a communication by the Executive on grave questions of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the 2d day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

LONDON SEES IN CALL PIVOT-POINT IN HISTORY

The Daily Telegraph Predicts Retribution for Germany's Mexican Plottings.

LONDON, Thursday, March 22.—President Wilson's proclamation convening Congress in special session and long dispatches from Washington and New York published here this morning, and describing the warlike preparations of the United States fill conspicuous places in the news columns of the morning newspapers today. The Daily Telegraph, however, alone comments on the situation.

"The first week of April," says this newspaper, "will see the recognition by the United States that a state of war with Germany exists. It is a spectacle that may well engage the attention of Europe, for it is the turning point in the world's history, as well as of the history of the United States. Those in Germany who made up their minds that nothing was to be feared from American intervention are likely to be rudely deceived in a short time."

Referring to Germany's scheme to embroil the United States with Mexico and Japan, The Daily Telegraph thinks it likely that this will bring the people of the United States into the war with hardly less unanimity than was shown by Allied Europe.

"Germany, indeed, should bitterly curse the day when that puerile piece of treachery was hatched in some typical Prussian brain," says The Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA WOMAN ENLISTS IN THE NAVY

Miss Loretta Walsh, Chief Yeoman, Said to Have Set Precedent for the World.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Said to be the first woman in the world to be enlisted into the armed service of a navy, Miss Loretta Walsh, 18 years old, of 734 Pine Street, today took the oath of allegiance as chief yeoman in the United States Navy. The oath was administered in the United States Naval Home by Lieut. Commander Payne, executive officer of the home.

The young woman underwent the same rigid examination that is given to male applicants for the office of chief yeoman. Her physical qualifications were passed upon by Miss Martha Pringle, head nurse, and certified by Dr. D. H. Noble, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. Commander Payne said she was a fine specimen of womanhood, and that the navy would be proud of her.

Miss Walsh will start in tomorrow morning as chief yeoman. The duties of the office are mostly clerical. She will have charge of the recruiting at the naval home for the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. However, she is subject to transfer to any supply ship or naval station. A badge on her sleeve, the distinctive mark of which is a pair of crossed pens, with three red chevrons and a spreadeagle, will signify her rank.

HOUSE MAY NOT WAIT TO ORGANIZE

Continued from Page 1.

Representatives Schall and Martin, as supporters of Representative Mann for speaker and counting also upon Representative-elect Kelly of Pennsylvania, a former Progressive, elected last Fall as a Democrat-Progressive.

The case of Representative Martin is causing the political forecasters of both parties much study. Each side advances insistent arguments that in no circumstances could he be expected to vote with the other party. Should neither side be able in the early voting to win four independents, it is considered extremely likely that an effort will be made to reach an agreement to elect a Speaker by a majority of those present. This plan probably will be more readily agreed to, if the five independents vote "present" during the early balloting. With their votes uncertain and 214 men voting for both candidates, both Democrats and Republicans, it is thought, would be willing to take a "sporting chance" on the independents.

A suggestion by Representative Towner, Republican, of Iowa, that the present House organization be maintained for a short period in order to expedite public business, received a cool reception in Congressional circles. The problems facing the country are not likely to lessen, it was declared, and it would be best to have the organization work out of the way as quickly as possible.

Illness, it now is thought, will not interfere seriously with the organization, Representative Lee, Democrat, of Georgia, and Representative Hill, Republican, of Connecticut, are ill, but are expected to be present on the opening day.

NAME SIX EXPERTS AS MUNITIONS BOARD

Men Who Superintended Supplies for Allies to Standardize Work for United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Council of National Defense made public tonight the names of six men whom it has chosen to serve as a "munitions standards board," whose function will be the standardization of munitions to be used by the army and navy in order to simplify and expedite the manufacture of all kinds of supplies, from clothing to arms and ammunition. The six men, all of whom are experts, were suggested by the council and formally appointed by Secretary of War Baker.

The statement issued by the council, with the names of the appointees, follows:

"To make possible efficient and economical quantity production of arms and ammunition, the Council of National Defense today announced the appointment of the following experts to compose a munitions standards board:

"Frank A. Scott, Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, manufacturers of automatic machinery and optical instruments.

"W. H. Vandervoort, Root & Vandervoort, builders of special machine tools and President of the Moline Automobile Company.

"E. E. Deeds, formerly general manager of the National Cash Register Company, President of the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company and interested in many industrial activities.

"Frank Pratt, General Electric Company, Schenectady.

"Samuel Vauclain, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Remington and Westinghouse Companies.

"John E. Otterson, Vice President Winchester Arms Company.

"The board, which met for the first time yesterday at the office of the Secretary of War, who is Chairman of the Council, is created by the Army Appropriations act of Aug. 29, 1916, which permits the Council of National Defense to 'organize subordinate bodies for its assistance in special investigations.'

"The present appointees will serve without compensation. They were appointed by Secretary Baker, as Chairman of the Council, on the nomination of the Advisory Commission, through its Committee on Munitions and Manufacturing, headed by Howard E. Coffin. They are, in a large measure, the experts who for the past three years have had intimate knowledge of the production and delivery of munitions of war to foreign Governments, and their services, particularly in point of quantity production, will obviously be of great value to the War and Navy Departments."

HAS PLAN TO CALL A MILLION MEN

Continued from Page 1.

in every item of the estimated needs of a force of 1,000,000 men.

In commenting on this letter, Mr. Gardner quotes a letter from the Acting Chief of Ordnance showing that the army had only one field gun larger than 6 inches—a 7.6-inch howitzer—42 6-inch guns, and 742 field guns, all told.

The estimated need of field artillery for war was 978 firing batteries and 178 ammunition batteries, costing, with harness, $154,000,000. The completed field artillery was only 183½ firing batteries, with harness, valued at $18,000,000. The authorized increase was only 140½ firing batteries and 17 ammunition batteries, valued, with harness, at $19,000,000.

The estimated need of field artillery ammunition was 7,415,000 rounds, valued at $170,000,000. Only 717,500 rounds, valued at $10,000,000, were in existence on Jan. 28. Authorized ammunition amounted to 1,500,000 rounds, to cost $23,000,000.

The number of machine guns needed, according to the estimates of the Machine Gun Board in 1916, was given by Secretary Baker as 17,283. Of these 1,825 were completed, thought not of the adopted type, while 4,725 could be obtained from available funds.

The Treat Board gave no estimates as to the needed number of rifles, but on the basis of 1,000,000 men Mr. Baker said 1,500,000 were necessary. Of this number 736,000 rifles had been completed and 110,000 authorized.

It is believed that it will be much easier to enroll recruits for volunteer service than for either the National Guard or the regular army. No one doubts that 500,000 men will volunteer at once when called. The volunteers presumably would be called for "the duration of the war," while enlistment in the regulars, active and reserve combined, is for seven years, and in the National Guard for three years active and three years in the reserve.

However, there is some ground for optimism as to recruiting for both regulars and National Guard. It is recalled that recruiting for the regulars has always been stimulated by threats of war. That was true when the Mexican crisis was at its height last July. In the same way, as long as war seemed imminent, National Guard units got all the recruits they could handle, while as soon as the Mexican controversy was referred to a peace commission recruiting stopped absolutely.

Representative Charles P. Caldwell of the Second New York District, who is a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, announced yesterday that as soon as Congress convened on April 2 he would introduce the Universal Military Service bill which he submitted at the last session as an amendment to the Military Appropriation bill.

BAKER PRAISES GUARDSMEN.

Tells Returning Men That Militia on Border "Made Good."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Baker, speaking tonight at a mass meeting held to welcome the District of Columbia National Guard home from the border, said the guardsmen on the border expedition had "made good," and that the enthusiastic demonstrations which had greeted the organizations on their return to their home cities "ought to prove to any foreign nation that we have men and spirit enough to defend our nation."

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, was applauded enthusiastically by the guardsmen when he advocated universal military service.

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Cleanses, refreshes, invigorates.
It's a wash, not a medicine. At any druggist's, 25 cents.

JOINT AIR SERVICE FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Baker and Daniels Accept the Recommendations of the Board of Officers.

DEFINE SPHERES OF ACTION

Navy Responsible for Sea Scouting, Army for Coast Defense and Inland Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Army and Navy Aeronautic Service is to be developed jointly instead of independently as a result of recommendations made to Secretaries Baker and Daniels by the members of the Joint Board of Officers of the Army and Navy, of which Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy, is Chairman. Rear Admirals Badger and Fletcher are members of the board, on which the army is also prominently represented.

Following are some of the recommendations:

"1. The board is of the opinion that the development of aeronautical resources of the United States and their application in war to the maximum national advantage can be accomplished best through the formulation of plans and regulations for the joint development, organization, and operation of the aeronautical services of the army and the navy, instead of by the separate development of each service within delimited exact areas of responsibility.

"2. While the operations of the aeronautical service of the navy will be principally over the water, and those of the army principally over the land, it may be said that a war with a first-class power will find the two services constantly operating together. The coast line and the water areas adjacent thereto will become a theatre of joint operations in which the naval aeronautical service will take precedence prior to the accomplishment of an invasion, and subsequently the army aeronautical service will take precedence if the hostile landing be accomplished; but in either case both services will be supplemented and supported by the other.

"3. For the above reasons the board believes that pilots and observers for both services should be trained together, so that each service may effectively supplement the other in time of need; that joint training stations should be located on or near the coast, and that in the selection of sites for the establishmen of the permanent coast stations careful consideration should be given to their suitability for joint occupancy.

"4. While there is an ample field for each service to proceed along its own line in the development of the types of aircraft best suited to meet its particular needs, the board believes that the types adopted by the army and navy should be as nearly alike as may be consistent with the particular service required of each; that the motive machinery and control should be standardized, and that in this development there should be had the mutual interchange of ideas and joint co-operation that now obtain in the foreign and construction of the first Zeppelin. The board believes also that if either service should establish a plant for the construction of aeronautical machines or accessories the other service should be privileged to use it, under such control as may be deemed necessary by the service constructing the plant.

"5. It is believed to be neither practicable nor desirable to specify the exact line at which the operations of either service should begin or end, although such a line, if drawn, would coincide approximately with the coast-lines of Continental United States and of each of the overseas possessions; the army operating over the land, the navy over the sea, but each extending its operations locally into the other's area, as occasion requires. Keeping in mind, however, that the two services will be called upon in many cases to act conjointly, their respective responsibilities and spheres of action may be defined in general as follows:

"Army responsibility:

"(a) Aircraft operating in conjunction with the mobile army.

"(b) Aircraft required for fire control for coast defenses.

"(c) Aircraft required for the defense of fortifications, navy yards, arsenals, cities, shipbuilding plants, powder works, or other similar important utilities, whether public or private, that are located on shore.

"Navy responsibility:

"(a) Aircraft operating in conjunction with fleet.

"(b) Aircraft operating from shore bases for overseas scouting.

"(c) Aircraft operating under the commandants of naval districts and advanced bases.

"6. In general it may be said that it is primarily the duty of the army to defend harbors, cities, and all manufacturing or other utilities that are located on shore, and that it should be charged with the organization of the aircraft service for this purpose, and that the operations of the navy aeronautical service will be principally over the sea, although it will require bases on shore, probably under the commandants of naval districts. It should be the object, however, of the army and naval commandants in coastal districts to familiarize themselves with the plans of each other, with a view to effective co-operation, both on land and sea."

WATCHING GERMANS WHO GO INTO MEXICO

Five Teutons and a Militia Deserter Passed Boundary Yesterday—Talk of a New Revolt.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21. — Five Germans and one deserter from the United States Army crossed the International Bridge to Mexico early today, according to a report in Juarez. The deserter was a member of a National Guard regiment. One of the Germans was accompanied by his family.

American inspectors stationed on the International Bridge have been instructed to investigate the nationality of every stranger passing over the bridge into Juarez.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—American mining men who were preparing to return to Central Mexico to resume operation of mining properties were warned today by Government agents to stay out of Mexico. A new revolt was expected to start within the next two weeks, led by men said to be friendly to General Obregon, they were told.

SAYS U-BOATS MENACE MAINE.

Officer Sounds Warning—Daniels Knows Nothing of It.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 21.—A statement that German submarines were known to be not far from these shores, and that an attack on Maine ports was by no means unlikely, was made by Lieutenant James O. Porter, U. S. N., at a naval recruiting meeting here tonight.

This port, according to Lieutenant Porter, is to be the base for seventy patrol boats operating in and about the mouth of the Penobscot River and Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Daniels said at midnight, in response to an inquiry, that the Navy Department possessed no information to the effect that any German submarines were near American shores at this time.

It is stated that no such officer as "Lieutenant James O. Porter" is on the navy list.

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PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Thursday, March 22nd---8.30 P. M.
Hon. ELIHU ROOT Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL
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Hon. GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER
Music by Sousa's Band
Reserved Seats, $1. For Sale at
American Rights League, Putnam's Book Store,
2 West 45th Street, Phone Vanderbilt 860.
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Also at Madison Square Garden Box Office, after noon today.
GENERAL ADMISSION FREE

GETTING THE NAVY READY FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

in time of war. The guns being placed aboard the transatlantic craft were destined originally to arm auxiliary cruisers withdrawn from merchant fleets for that purpose. Other vessels were classified as colliers, supply ships or transport as they were found suitable. In many instances the officers of these ships have enrolled as reserve naval officers and would accompany their vessels in the Government service.

"No definite policy has yet been adopted," Mr. Daniels said. "We will not, however, demoralize commerce. None of the ships engaged in trade will be taken over except in case of vital necessity. They would all be taken in that case."

A board of navy officers already is dealing with the merchant marine question and will co-operate with the shipping board in whatever is done. It was indicated, however, that no plans the Navy Department is now making would require the acquisition of any important portion of the merchant marine for navy uses. Some ships may be diverted under charter to supply the fighting fleets or scout patrols, if necessary, but because of the fact that it is believed the major ships of the navy would not be actively engaged, it is improbable that a great supply line will be sent up.

Secretary Daniels today appointed the members of the Compensation Board, which is to pass upon questions involved in the cost of those of the new warships which are to be built on the basis of actual cost plus 10 per cent. profit. The five new battle cruisers, which will cost more than $125,000,000, will be built on a profitable basis.

The members are: Washington L. Capps, chief constructor, with rank of Rear Admiral; Harry H. Rousseau, civil engineer, with rank of Rear Admiral, and Pay Inspector David Potter.

Admiral Capps is at present a member of the commission on navy yards. Admiral Rousseau, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and later a member of the Panama Canal Commission, was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral in recognition of his work on the Canal.

Rear Admirals Taylor and Griffin, who, respectively, are present Chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering, will be ex-officio members of the Compensation Board, but Messrs. Capps, Rousseau, and Potter are to devote their entire time to the work involved in hastening the construction of these naval units and adjusting the cost of work and material.

The basis agreement with the shipyards provides that in determining the actual cost of these vessels the provisions in the Revenue bill of last September shall be followed; but there will be a number of questions of interpretation arising, and in order to advise and assist him in this connection Secretary Daniels has organized this board, in the members of which he has the greatest confidence; the members are understood to command the confidence and respect of the shipbuilders. All questions relating to the cost of new material, the distribution of work among sub-contractors so as to interfere as little as possible with the normal business of the country, the auditing deliveries, and construction will be handled by the Compensation Board.

Secretary Daniels issued this statement today regarding reports that the navy intended to enroll the services of women for use in the event of war:

"Women will not be enrolled in the Naval Reserve force for certain ratings, principally as nurses. Reserve nurses are not required to do active service in time of peace. In time of war they are subject to call, and their status is the same as a nurse in the regular nurse corps of the navy.

"A limited number of women may be enrolled for clerical work to take care of increased correspondence in the various naval districts during a war. All reservists when in active service either have quarters and subsistence furnished by the Government or a money allowance is paid them for this purpose. The pay of a nurse is $50 a month. The pay of a woman enrolled for clerical work is $36. Commandants of naval districts have been authorized to enroll women for special duty in their districts. In time of peace they are under no obligation. In time of war they are subject to orders, as in the case of any member of the Naval Reserve force."

CURTISS MEN BACK AT WORK.

Prolonged Strike Would Have Held Up Army and Navy Contracts.

BUFFALO, March 21.—The men who quit work this morning in the metal parts factory of the Curtiss airplane factory voted late today to return to work Thursday morning. There was no question of wage involved. The men quit because a popular foreman had been removed.

The strike would have held up work on army and navy contracts.

CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES PROBABLE

Continued from Page 1.

be used to clear the barred zone and all sea lanes of the submarines with which Germany has been harrying American commerce.

Although the State Department has specifically denied that any understanding has been reached with Great Britain and France on co-operation toward this end, from what was said today it can be safely inferred that the three nations will be linked in the work.

Vast Supplies for the Allies.

In the second war measure, an industrial mobilization against Germany, it is generally conceded that this country has perhaps its most effective immediate weapon. The Council of National Defense, created last Fall for just such an emergency, has long been working on the problem of co-ordinating the industries of the nation in preparation for supplying munitions of war in huge quantities which can be used not only for supplying American military and naval units, but as well the constantly growing needs of the Allies. Measures have been taken to render it possible to ship to the armies of the Entente all kinds of supplies, and it will be one of the most important of the functions which the United States will perform to see to it that the ships bearing these goods go forward in spite of the efforts of the submarine blockade.

Even if this country took no active part in the fighting at all, it is realized here that its efforts in this direction, by making it absolutely sure that Germany shall not starve England, would serve to underwrite an allied victory.

It is pointed out here, as illustrating the completeness with which modern industrial methods are transformed into war, that this will be perhaps the first time that an industrial force has been used, not as an adjunct or a mere supplementary war plan, but as an active measure of war in itself. Plans are under way for allied Governmental agencies to unite in making this supply scheme effective. Particularly important are the efforts of the Shipping Board to make immediately available a large number of freighters to transport supplies abroad.

Ends Germany's Chances.

The ultimate plan in view is nothing less than the nationalization of American industrial effort against Germany. What England had to work out after the war began, with no time to plan or experiment, the United States already has well under way, with the added advantage of being able to profit by England's experience. With America's tremendous resources behind the Entente Alliance, it is believed here, any possibility whatever of a German victory is at an end.

The great importance which is now given to the work of the Council of National Defense may well result, it is believed here, in a change in the status of the Advisory Commission of seven business men who are in active direction of the industrial mobilization. Under the act which provided for their appointment they have only advisory capacity, and the executive authority which enables them to carry out their work to the full is vested solely in the Cabinet members who make up the Defense Council, chiefly in the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Many of the functions which they are performing, however, are really apart from the regular jurisdiction of the existing Cabinet departments. To give them full freedom in their vital work, it is regarded here as easily within the possibilities that the President will find the means to give at least the Chairman of the Council some executive capacity. There are many ways in which this might be done. The President might ask Congress to create one or more emergency Cabinet places, perhaps to last only for the duration of the war. British precedent in this respect might be followed, for example, and something corresponding to the Ministry of Munitions might be created. For such a post it has already been suggested that Daniel Willard, now Chairman of the Advisory Commission, might be named, and under his department bureaus might be created to supervise transportation and particular branches of manufacturing and industry now covered by the sub-committees.

May Have Inner War Council.

One official was asked today if such an arrangement were probable, and he replied smilingly that whatever authority was made necessary would unquestionably be provided by Congress for the Council of National Defense; but he would make no predictions as to the precise course to be pursued. In line with these possible changes in the organization of the Administration on a war basis, it has also been suggested that the President might even create an inner war council, composed of a few members of the Defense Council, for the active prosecution of the war. Whatever the formal arrangement, however, it is certain that the Administration has studied carefully the experience of the European nations in the war, and that their experience will have great weight in its plans for obtaining an efficient direction of the war.

It is regarded here as more likely that the President will give the industrial experts on the Advisory Commission some formal or informal recognition in his war Cabinet, with an internal reorganization, than that he will follow the suggestion, which has been made through the press and in other quarters, that he form a new "coalition" Cabinet. Friends of the President think it highly improbable that he will consider ousting any members of his present Cabinet. He is represented as feeling that it would be impolitic to make changes at this critical time.

In many ways the addition of the head of a Department of Munitions and perhaps two or three other industrial experts to the present Cabinet to serve with some of the Cabinet members as an inner war council would be equivalent to a coalition Cabinet.

Advisory Commission Non-Political.

The Advisory Commission is a non-political body, with perhaps the majority of its members Republicans, among them being Mr. Willard, the Chairman. Even should none be formally appointed members of the Cabinet, the President can invite to his Cabinet meetings any one whom he chooses, and the actual needs of the situation could not fail to bring the Advisory Commission constantly closer to the Government as the war progressed and hence obtain practically if not official co-ordination.

The third probable plan for immediate participation in the war—financial support for the Allies—was outlined yesterday in the speech made at the Guild Club dinner in New York by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. There is every reason to suppose that the Government, owing to the great possibilities in the national credit for aiding Germany's enemies, and that this source of power will be used to the full.

All these war measures, the navy, the national industries, and the national credit, can be used in full measure in supporting the Allies without entangling the United States in European politics. None of them raises the perplexing political problems which unquestionably surround any plan to send American troops abroad, and if the war ends within a year it is probable that these measures will constitute America's share in the work of crushing the enemy.

It is felt here that with the United States and Germany at war lack of co-ordination with the Allies would show poor foresight. Little objection to such co-operation is expected, even among ardent adherents of maintaining American political isolation for the future.

Might Take Up Blockade Work.

Aside from these measures of warfare there are, of course, many matters of a defensive or negative character, which the United States would have to look after, such as patrolling the waters on this side of the Atlantic, guarding its harbors, superintending commerce.

It has been suggested that the United States might properly take over entirely the work of inspecting all cargoes of outgoing shipping for contraband which might reach Germany through Sweden or other neutral countries, thus expediting harmless shipments, and relieving the strain of the work of looking for contraband which they have been carrying on at Kirkwall and Halifax. All American trouble with the British blockade ceases the moment this country enters the war.

The question of the American military policy remains the chief practical problem to decide, and as to that the Administration has not yet committed itself. On excellent authority it is stated that as an immediate emergency measure the Government will call for 500,000 volunteers for defensive service, to be trained as rapidly as possible, and stationed at vital spots on the Mexican border and the two seacoasts. Further than this nothing is yet definite.

Officials at the War Department indicated today, however, some of the considerations from a military point of view which would enter into the question of sending an expeditionary force to Europe, in case such a course were decided upon. In the first place the problem is one entirely of personnel. With the nation's industries mobilized there would be no difficulty whatever, it is said, in providing an army of a million men with the necessary military equipment long before they would be trained sufficiently to warrant the Government in sending them abroad. A year is regarded as the necessary period of training.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the United States might send over to Europe some troops before that time, placing them at the disposal of the commanders of the allied forces on the western front. This suggestion met with prompt manifestations at the War Department this afternoon, however.

People Would Never Consent.

It was pointed out that the scheme was highly inadvisable from many points of view, and asserted that the department would be opposed to sending any troops at all abroad unless the nation was prepared to send an independent army which would remain entirely distinct and under American command while serving at the front. Not only would the American people probably never consent to seeing their forces become a subordinate part of a foreign force, it was said, but the plan was highly impolitic as opposed to all considerations of an effective military policy for the United States, since it would disrupt American control of its own forces.

It was recalled that Great Britain, while sending her troops to the French front, had always reserved ultimate independence and power over operating by every possible way with her allies. In the same connection, it was pointed out that Great Britain has trained her armies for a year before letting them go to the front. The only really feasible plan, department authorities asserted, would be complete independence of control of the American forces, preserving their integrity as an American force, although, if they should ultimately be sent abroad, they would, of course, go with an elastic working agreement for common action in the light of this view such a scheme as that advocated by Colonel Roosevelt at the Union League Club last night for sending an immediate force abroad would be impracticable. It is felt that a big expeditionary force to be trained and ready as a large force would be of any practical value—all the present army organizations will be needed to put it into shape.

TWO MINESWEEPERS SUNK.

British Vessels Destroyed by Mines —Fourteen Men Lost on One.

LONDON, March 21. — Two minesweepers have been sunk by mines, according to an Admiralty announcement tonight.

In one case there were no casualties. In the other fourteen men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

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175
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NAMES AMERICANS LOST ON VIGILANCIA

Plymouth Consul Reports Five and Also Ten Dead of Foreign Nationalities.

TUSCANIA DODGED U-BOAT

Passengers Arriving Here Describe Exciting Encounter — Saw a Supposed Raider.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Consul Stephens, at Plymouth, reported to the State Department today the names of fifteen men of the Vigilancia's crew who were drowned when that ship was sunk. Five were Americans. Those lost were Nells P. North, third officer; C. F. Aderhold, assistant engineer, of Attalla, Ala.; Estphan Lopez, mess boy; F. Brown, carpenter, and Joseph Siberia, quartermaster, all Americans; A. Rodriguez, Porto Rican; Julio Monteria, Peruvian; T. Rondon, Venezuelan; A. Galitos and E. Dmitrios, Greeks; Joseph Livio, G. S. Sparrow, Juan Nesz, M. Vasquez, and R. Gonzales, Spaniards.

Complete reports of the arrival in Glasgow of Captain Borum and eight members of the crew of the City of Memphis were received today by the State Department from the American Consul there. The message read:

Captain reports vessel sunk, 4 P. M., 17th, by German submarine, forty-five miles off Irish coast. No resistance offered. Captain ordered abandon ship immediately. Warned by two shots across bow. Four boats were launched with difficulty in rough sea, taking off all crew. Vessel was subsequently sunk by gunfire. No other steamer in sight. No assistance offered crew by submarine. Eighteen hours in open boat before rescue.

Total crew, fifty-eight; thirty were Americans. Remaining crew reported landed in Ireland. Crew landed at Glasgow included H. O. Bevill, N. P. Clausen, Charles Walker, David Jackson, Fred Prutting, S. Ludvigsen, Manuel Lopez, Manuel Barbrito. No casualties reported here.

LONDON, March 21.—The American bark Brown Brothers has been posted as overdue.

The Brown Brothers sailed from Brunswick on Nov. 13 last for Troon, Scotland. She was last reported as having been spoken on Dec. 16 about midway between the Newfoundland Banks and the Azores. The bark, of 870 tons gross, is owned by the American Shipping Company of Brunswick, Ga.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., of 140 Broadway, owners of the steamship Vigilancia, which was sunk by a submarine on March 17, received a cable yesterday from Captain J. C. Middleton, who stated that he would sail for New York.

REPORT THE TUSCANIA DODGED A SUBMARINE

Passengers Arriving Here Also Tell of a Supposed Raider Seen East of Nantucket.

Passengers arriving here yesterday on the Anchor liner Tuscania from Glasgow said they had been twelve days at sea on a good ship and experienced being chased by a submarine and a supposed German raider.

The submarine appeared on Monday afternoon, March 12, at about 3 o'clock, when the Tuscania was 300 miles west of Fastnet Light, off the Irish coast. The periscope of the U-Boat, said to be one of the latest type, was sighted off the starboard beam two miles away. The liner zigzagged away to port at a 16-knot clip, while the whistle sounded two long and two sharp blasts, calling the crew to quarters.

The passengers did not go down to eat their supper until they felt sure the danger of being torpedoed was past. Those on deck believed they saw the submarine fire a torpedo at the Tuscania as the liner's bow swung around on her new course.

When the Tuscania was about 150 miles east of Nantucket Lightship, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, a suspicious looking craft was sighted about four miles away on the port bow. As the liner got closer up the stranger altered her course as if to cross the bows of the Tuscania. She was a two-masted vessel, painted black, with one funnel and flush deck fore and aft, lying low in the water and looking like a tramp.

Not taking any chances, the Tuscania altered her course quickly and went off at her best speed. The stranger followed and hung on for half an hour or more, and then gave up, as she evidently lacked the speed.

Captain P. McLean of the Tuscania denied that he had seen any submarine on the trip. He admitted sighting the stranger on Tuesday morning, and did not stop to find out what she was or what she was doing in that position.

Many passengers arriving here from Europe relate interesting stories of their travels to the reporters, but decline to have their names used. One man on the Tuscania said that on Feb. 21 a big French steamship laden with sugar for Havre was stopped by a submarine within a few miles of the entrance to the harbor. The ship replied to the signal with a shell from her three-inch gun aft, and the submarine fired a shot which, he said, disabled the gun and killed the gunners, who were inexperienced. The rest of the crew of the French vessel got five minutes to leave, and then she was destroyed by bombs.

The same passenger said that three days before he left Glasgow, March 7, one of the latest types of British submarines, undergoing her trials in the River Clyde off Greenock, sank with a crew of eighty-one men on board through some defect in her machinery. The only person saved, he added, was the Lieutenant Commander in charge, who was blown out through the emergency exit.

The Tuscania was the largest of nine steamships arriving yesterday from European ports.

The American freighter Alaskan came in ballast from La Pallice, followed by the British freighter Strathlorne and the Norwegian Lille from the same port, and the British steamships Nigaristan from St. Nazaire, Carnhill from Havre, Wells City from Bristol, and Hurst from Newport, England. The French tank steamship Radioleine arrived from Cardiff.

Two Relief Ships Reach Rotterdam.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 120 Broadway, announced yesterday that a cable had been received from Rotterdam stating that the relief ships Locksley and Voss, which left New York on Feb. 11 and 15 respectively, had arrived in Rotterdam. They followed the course marked down by agreement with the German Government and carried the necessary safe conducts issued by the Swiss Minister acting for Germany.

These steamships are the first to arrive in Europe of the sixteen vessels dispatched from New York laden with grain and provisions for the Belgian refugees after the new submarine campaign began on Feb. 1.

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CORRECT ENGLISH

24 BRITISH STEAMERS WERE SUNK LAST WEEK

Record of U-Boat Destruction Shows Slight Increase Over the Two Previous Weeks.

LONDON, March 21.—A British official communication issued this evening says that for the week ending March 18 sixteen British ships, each of a tonnage of more than 1,600, were sunk, and eight of a tonnage under 1,600 tons. Twenty-one fishing vessels also were sunk. The communication also gives the number of vessels arriving and sailing from United Kingdom ports during this period. It says:

"For the week ended March 18, merchant vessels of all nationalities of over 100 tons, exclusive of fishing and local craft, United Kingdom ports: Arrivals, 2,528; sailings, 2,554.

"British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine: Of 1,600 tons gross or over, 16; under 1,600 tons, 8.

"British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including one during the week ended March 11, 19.

"British fishing vessels sunk, including 17 sailers, 21."

The above figures show an increase over the sinkings announced by the British Admiralty for the week ended March 11. The record for that week was thirteen vessels of 1,600 tons or over and four vessels under 1,600 tons. Besides this, three fishing vessels were also sunk.

In the first week of March twenty-three British merchantmen were sunk. Of these fourteen were of 1,600 tons gross or over and nine were under 1,600 tons. In the same period three British fishing vessels were sunk.

YARROWDALE REPORT HELD.

State Department Will Not Publish Story of Suffering Now.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A long report, telling of the suffering of the American sailors taken into Germany as prisoners of war on the prize ship Yarrowdale and released after nearly four months in various prison camps, was received at the State Department, with information from Ambassador Willard, at Madrid, that the men had reached Barcelona, Spain, and would sail shortly for home. Officials planned at first to make the report public, but decided later not to discuss it at this time.

Information also reached the department that the American Consuls who formed the second trainload out of Germany would leave for this country, via Cuba, from Corunna, Spain, tomorrow. No details were given as to the number, but it is assumed here that it includes the seventy-eight persons unable to leave with Ambassador Gerard's train, who were collected at Munich and sent on through Switzerland later.

PRAISES MERCHANT SAILORS

Jellicoe Admires Their Heroism in Fighting Submarines.

LONDON, March 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—British merchant mariners have received high praise from Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, for their courage in fighting off German submarines. Writing to the President of the Clyde Steamship Owners' Association, Sir John declared:

"The royal and allied navies and the mercantile marine are working together to overcome the greatest menace with which this country and the Allies ever have been faced and the heroism shown by officers and men of the mercantile marine and their unfaltering resolution deserves not only the confidence but the gratitude and sincerest admiration of the whole nation."

Experts engaged by the Chamber of Shipping have given their opinion that one or more guns, mounted on the stern of merchant steamers, give sufficient protection against submarine attack. In announcing this, at the meeting of the chamber, William H. Raeburn, the President, said that some critics previously had asserted that the merchant vessels should carry also a gun mounted on the bow. Mr. Raeburn said that the British shipowners had begged for guns for more than a year, believing they were one of the best methods of preventing attacks from U-boats. He said the merchants now were satisfied with the vigor with which the Admiralty was arming ships.

Losses of Entente shipping from submarine attacks in the last two or three months had been serious, Mr. Raeburn said, but not alarming. They constituted a very small percentage of the total number. He asked if British shipowners were too sanguine in expecting that one of the conditions of peace would be the surrender by the Teutonic powers of their entire mercantile marine.

GERMAN SHIPS DISABLED.

Chinese Found Interned Steamers Dismantled and Crippled.

PEKING, Monday, March 19.—Chinese naval officers at Shanghai found bombs with percussion caps and time fuses fixed under the machinery of the German steamers Deike Rickmers, Sikiang, and Albenga, which were seized March 14 by the Chinese authorities.

The machinery had been dismantled, and parts of it were missing.

VENEZUELA WITH AMERICA.

Germans Unable to Prevent Indorsement of Our Stand.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, March 21.—Venezuela, according to persons who have arrived here from Caracas, recently answered Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare by expressing adherence to the traditional policy of maintaining the rights of humanity and of neutral nations.

Simultaneously, it is declared, the Venezuelan Minister in Washington was instructed to notify the American Government of the answer and to give assurance of Venezuela's unqualified indorsement of the stand taken by the United States in protecting neutral rights, thus reversing her former action, which merely reasserted her attitude of strict neutrality.

Strong pressure, the reports from Caracas say, was unsuccessfully brought to bear by the German legation and by numerous important German commercial interests to prevent the indorsement of the American Government's attitude.

SAY HOLLAND WILL BAR ARMED AMERICAN SHIPS

London Hears Dutch Government Is Not Yet Ready to Allow Our Ships to Enter Its Ports.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"It is understood that the Dutch Government has intimated that it is not prepared to allow armed Armerican merchantmen in Dutch harbors. According to the view in well-informed circles, the Dutch reply to representations arising out of the British steamer Princess Melita case will be unsatisfactory from the Entente standpoint."

AMSTERDAM, March 21, (via London.)—Count von Reventlow, writing in the Deutsch Tagezeitung, says with reference to the sinking of the American steamship City of Memphis, Illinois, and Vigilancia:

"It is good that American ships have been obliged to learn that the German prohibition is effective and that there is no question of distinctive treatment for the United States. In view of such losses there is only one policy for the United States, as for the small European maritime powers, namely to retain their ships in their own ports as long as the war lasts."

The Dusseldorfer General Anzeiger says that the sinking of three American ships is certain to produce especial satisfaction.

The steamer Princess Melita arrived at the Hook of Holland on March 5, but, being armed, was ordered to depart forthwith, according to a dispatch to London quoting the Dutch Naval Department as authority. The steamer sailed, but returned the next morning and was permitted to disembark a sick passenger and take on drinking water. A later dispatch from London said the British Government would insist on defensively armed ships being permitted to enter Dutch ports.

AMERICAN ON SUNKEN SHIP.

Davenger's Crew in Lifeboat 17 Hours After Torpedoing.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The torpedoing of the Norwegian steamer Davenger, with one American aboard, by a German submarine on March 14, was reported to the State Department today by Vice Consul Krogh at Rotterdam.

"The Norwegian steamer Davenger of Bergen, Norway, New York to Rotterdam, cargo barley, one American aboard, Robert Leroy Bragg, Angels Camp, Cal., second steward," the dispatch said, "was stopped by gunfire. Torpedoed and sunk by German submarine afternoon of March 14, North Sea, thirty miles from North Hinder Lightship. All officers and crew saved after seventeen hours in lifeboat."

COLLEGE GIRLS READY TO AID THE NATION

Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith Students Prepare to Become War Nurses.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 21.—The announcement was made today that Vassar College was in a state of "practical mobilization," with nearly all of its 1,120 girl students signed for war service in the ational League for Women's Service as nurses, wireless telegraphers and clerks. Hospital classes of the American Red Cross are ready to be graduated at once. Sewing and knitting classes have been at work for months.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 21.—Interest in the special aid classes of Wellesley College has been aroused to such an extent that two new classes are to be formed to provide for those who wish to study nursing.

There are now 150 students, including undergraduates, members of the Faculty, and the office staff, who are attending the class on Cro evenings of each week. Dr. Katherine P. Raymond, the resident physician of the college, who is giving the instruction, says that the members of the classes will be qualified as Red Cross nurses or for hospital work in case of war.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 21.—Smith College enlisted for preparedness today. Five hundred and thirty students joined classes organized as branches of the Red Cross service. Instruction will be given in elementary hygiene, home care of the sick, and first aid to the injured. In addition the students are assisting financially with contributions for the Red Cross.

SECRET FOES AT HOME APPALL GOV. HOLCOMB

Connecticut Executive Asserts That Enemies Are Drilling in State Every Night.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb told the Intercollegiate Men, at a gathering this afternoon, that emergency military legislation in Connecticut was being hurried because of information he had received which indicated there were in Connecticut men whose hostility to the State would be evident in time of war.

"Connecticut is in a most dangerous position," said the Governor. "If you knew half of what I know you would be scared to death, as I am sometimes. I am informed there is a great deal of drilling going on within the State every night right now, and it is not in the interest of the United States. Also, we know of activities of men in munitions plants that will be a problem in time of war.

"The affairs of the country are a disgrace. We have a small army and navy, even with filled ranks. The army is now 80,000 men shy, and the navy is 20,000 men shy. There are not enough guns, and the arsenal in Springfield is working at only one-fourth capacity. There is powder enough only for about a good three hours' engagement. And in Washington they seem to be trying to learn if the Democrats or Republicans or Socialists will have the advantage.

"In my opinion we have been at war for some time. It takes two to make a war—a red-blooded war. The other party has been attacking our citizens and our property and making war on us for some time."

TAFT AND LEAGUE SUPPORT PRESIDENT

For Preparedness Now and Righteous Peace as Result of War That Impends.

NO STOP-THE-WAR MOVE

Enforced Peace In the Future the Alternative of World Militarism, Ex-President Points Out.

RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—Ex-President William H. Taft, who spoke here tonight under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, issued the following statement explaining the aims of that organization and emphasizing its duty to support the President:

"The break with Germany and the imminence of war furnish the strongest arguments for the League to Enforce Peace, and all who support the plan should realize that they can now do more effective work even than they have heretofore.

"Preparedness is one of the watchwords of the hour. Our Executive Committee has pronounced more than once in favor of national preparedness to meet all emergencies and pointed out the fact that the plan it puts forward makes preparedness a necessity.

"The duty to support the President in his foreign policy is plain. The league has declared a thousand times that it is not a stop-the-war movement, and has pledged its support in the defense of civilization and the rights of our citizens.

"The reasons we have protested against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare and broken off relations with her is because her conduct is subversive of any peace that is worth having.

"As we are forced into the war, our sole purpose must be to secure the right kind of a peace after the war, for ourselves and for the whole world—a permanent and righteous peace.

"This fact is fundamental to the whole situation, and ought to be kept constantly before the minds of all our people. We are contending for a righteous and permanent peace, and for nothing else whatsoever. Preparation for such a peace is the most important part of preparedness. The President has this strongly in mind. If, through the growth of hatred and the cry for vengeance, the world should lose sight of its real purpose and come to the end of the war not knowing what it most wants and needs, and so should fail to roll the burden of militarism off its shoulders and to establish lasting peace, it would be a tragedy in the history of the world.

"During the present crisis and throughout the war which is at hand, the duty of the League to Enforce Peace is to stimulate military preparedness on the one hand, and on the other to spread its gospel of world organization for permanent peace after this conflict is over."

REBUKES PEACE FEDERATION.

Secretary Redfield Says Its Policy Would Mean More Slaughter.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Redfield today wired the Emergency Peace Federation in New York that its organization and doctrines were directly promoting a tax on American citizens and property.

"To accept your policy," he said, "would, in my judgment, mean more ruthless slaughter. You are those who are doing more than any one else to bring about war." The Secretary's message was in reply to one from the federation asking him to approve settlement of the relations between Germany and the United States through a commission.

W. and J. Students Will Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., March 21.—Washington and Jefferson College trustees today gave their sanction to military training at the college. The student body and Faculty having unanimously indorsed such a step, two units of the United States Army Officers' Reserve Corps probably will be organized. A regular army officer will be stationed here to drill the undergraduates.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD WILL ENROLL WORKERS

3,000 Local Boards Will Cooperate to Insure Thorough Labor Mobilization.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Civil Service Commission, whose agencies reach into every corner of the United States, has enlisted to aid the Federal Government in lining up the country's skilled workmen for public service in the international emergency. In addition to instructing its 3,000 local boards of examiners to obtain as many men as possible for work in navy yards, arsenals, and other Government plants, the commission has opened a waiting list of eligibles who might be called on should a more urgent need arise.

Posters are to be displayed by the commission's officials in Post Offices and other public buildings throughout the country, calling attention to the fact that the army and the navy need shipwrights, boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths, and workmen of many other classes. It is to be pointed out that the wages paid correspond to those offered by private employers, and that, while an examination is required of applicants, it is not a civil service examination, but is based largely on physical ability and experience.

In announcing tonight the scope of the campaign, the commission urged persons who could not immediately enter the public service to write to commission headquarters here giving their names, addresses, and the class of work they could do for the country. As nearly as its means will permit, the commission hopes to stimulate the national labor mobilization schemes which have played such an important part in sustaining the European belligerents.

ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR UNITY

Writes to Nebraskans Accepting Invitation to Speak.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to make an address at the semi-centennial celebration of Nebraska's admission to the Union at Lincoln June 12, 13, 14. The only provision he made was that he be permitted to speak on the subjects he has "most at heart," Americanism and preparedness. He sent a letter yesterday to the Executive Committee which has the celebration in charge, saying:

"Our people represent many different race stocks, just as they represent many different creeds. But we must recognize no difference from the standpoint of Americanism. I denounce as unpatriotic any effort to divide our people along political lines, or race, or creed. I am against all who make such an attempt, whether as German-Americans, or English-Americans, or Irish-Americans, or for the matter of that, native Americans.

"Let us all be Americans and nothing else, with an absolutely undivided allegiance to this country, jealous of her honor, ready at any moment to serve her, not merely with words, but with deeds, and judging every foreign nation in every crisis solely by that nation's conduct in that crisis. We must none of us permit either love for any other country or hatred for any other country to influence in the smallest degree our single-hearted devotion to the honor and interest of our own land."

PASTORS CHEER FOR WAR.

Applaud Plea for Stars and Stripes In the Trenches.

One hundred clergymen of all denominations cheered at a luncheon of the Clergy Club, in the Fifth Avenue Building yesterday when Major Charles W. Gordon of the Forty-third Canadian Infantry, better known as Ralph Connor, author, said he hoped soon to see the Stars and Stripes waving over the trenches in France.

Major Gordon was a Presbyterian clergyman in Winnipeg, before the war. He is here on a mission for the British War Office and will soon return to his regiment in Flanders.

"The boys in the trenches were happy when they heard that von Bernstorff had been sent home," said Major Gordon. "They all look up to America and I, myself, shall be glad when I see the Stars and Stripes waving over the trenches."

Major Gordon told of seeing 504 British troops leap out of a trench for a charge one morning and a short time later, saw only 65 stagger back. He predicted the full force of the Allies' offensive would not come until after the middle of Summer.

REFUSED TO LEND RIFLES UNDER LEGAL ADVICE

Why Government Failed to Remedy Broomstick Drilling Explained at War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Army officers said today that they sympathized with the 600 men who have been drilling with broomsticks at Governors Island until a few days ago, when they bought wooden rifles for themselves, but it was found, upon a study of the law but the War Department was without authority to lend guns to ex-Plattsburgers, reserve officers, and candidates for reserve commissions. Secretary Baker, it was reported, had refused to lend any of the 1,300 old rifles thought to be available for instruction uses, on the ground that this would be discriminating in favor of New York against similar organizations all over the rest of the country. The statement was made at the War Department today, however, that the Secretary had acted on legal advice.

There undoubtedly have been many cases in which ordnance property of the Government has been lent to private individuals, but the propriety of such loans, it was said, had always been questioned. There used to be a common custom of lending army tents to private gatherings, but these loans were always dependent upon specific Congressional authority. One of the last of these loans of tents was made to the Hella Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which met at Dallas, Texas, in May, 1913, but the resolution of Congress permitting the loan said that, thereafter, tents should be lent only to the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

In connection with that resolution the Judge Advocate General of the Army gave an opinion in which he cited an opinion dated July 19, 1895, "that, in the absence of authority from Congress, the Secretary of War had no authority to loan a Government ambulance to the National Guard of a State for use on a practice march." This opinion is made general by a citation from the digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General relating to all Government property, though this digest admits that exceptions have been made.

The Army Reorganization act of 1916 provided for the Plattsburg and other civilian training camps and for lending the men undergoing instruction suitable arms, ammunition, and equipment. But this authorization, according to the War Department's interpretation, was limited to such camps. It is suggested that the men now drilling at Governors Island might be able to secure proper equipment if they were allowed to constitute themselves into a camp. Whether the regulations governing such a camp would permit them to go back and forth to their businesses is a doubtful point.

CANADIANS TO AID US.

Lord Ames and Commodore Jarvis to Tell How Army Was Raised.

The Naval Training Association announced yesterday that Sir Herbert B. Ames, who organized the Canadian Patriotic Society, which by providing for the families of recruits aided in the enlistment of more than 400,000 Canadians, and Commodore Aurelius Jarvis, who organized the Canadian Naval Reserve, were coming to New York next week to tell Americans how Canada solved her big military problems. Sir Herbert and Commodore Jarvis will speak in New York and in Washington.

They will arrive here next Tuesday morning and will make their headquarters at the University Club. There will be a luncheon in their honor at India House on Tuesday, given by Herbert L. Satterlee, after which they will address the Chamber of Commerce. At night there will be a reception at the Waldorf, at which they and American naval officers will speak.

On Wednesday Sir Herbert and Commodore Jarvis go to Washington, and after a stay of two days they will visit Aiken, S. C., to attend a national service meeting now being arranged.

The best way to identify Genuine Aspirin

Demand Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin. Every package and every tablet of genuine Aspirin bears "The Bayer Cross"—Your Guarantee of Purity."

Sold in Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and 100

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL ORDERED TO BE READY

Brooklyn Unit Gets an Intimation of Call to Active Service.

Announcement was made last night that the First Naval Base Hospital of the American Red Cross, stationed in Brooklyn, had received word to hold itself in readiness for active service. All doctors and nurses attached to this unit, of which Dr. W. B. Brinsmade, 200 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, is director, have been advised to be prepared for the Government's call.

"Within an hour and a half after orders have been received," says a statement issued by the Red Cross, "this hospital unit will be completely mobilized for service with the Navy Department. How and where it will be used, will be determined by the department.

"This is the first of the base hospitals organized by the American Red Cross in New York City to receive any intimation of a call for active service. Complete equipment for the hospital, consisting of 250 beds, with surgical and medical supplies, is stored at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The unit was equipped through a gift of $25,000 by Alfred T. White of Brooklyn.

"In addition to the Naval Base Hospital, there are six Army Red Cross Base hospitals in New York ready for Government service. Each has 500 beds, with a staff of twenty-five surgeons, fifty graduate nurses, and twenty-five volunteer nurses' aids. The units have organized and recruited from the following hospitals: Bellevue, New York, Mt. Sinai, Presbyterian, Post Graduate, and German."

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, said last night that all of the Manhattan units are ready for service and have their full equipment on hand. Among those who contributed to the fund of $150,000, which was necessary to equip these units, were Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Andrew Carnegie, and Jacob H. Schiff.

Metric Shirts With That Quiet Limousine Smartness

A "FLIVVER," with no particular place to go, always seems in a noisy hurry to get there. A high-power limousine glides quietly to keep a real appointment.

The restrained patterns, quietly smart colors and luxurious workmanship of Metric Shirts commend them to men who have limousine tastes, but object to custom prices.

$1.50 is where Metric Shirts start—they end at **$9.00** for silken sumptuousness.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

MY Show Windows take you all the way up 5th Avenue without stirring a foot. You see here exactly what the steepest-priced New York tailors are showing this Spring to the privileged few—same colors, patterns, styles, fads. Only—I charge **$20** to **$45**.

For example, here's a rich, racy Brown tailored to your individual measure at $20. Over there is a stunning Twist Worsted Suiting with fine silk-colored decorations—$25. Scores more just like these. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings.

Spring Topcoats, **$25** *to individual measure*

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
2 Doors On The Corner

Imitation Is Limitation

Shakespeare said: *Assume a virtue if you have it not.*

He might have added: *It will then cease to be a virtue.*

The store which vaguely hints in its advertising at Hand-Tailoring which it cannot substantiate in its clothes is simply paying so much per newspaper line to publish its infidelity to the truth.

Franklin Simon Clothes for Men are the first hand-tailored ready-for-service clothes to be made in New York.

They are custom-cut, custom-tailored, and custom-finished, by practical tailors, who have served their apprenticeship in the School of Experience and whose productions possess the finality of law.

Yet they cost no more than clothes which are fed into a Hopper!

Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats
$25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY (THURSDAY)

A Very Special Sale OF
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

Priced for TODAY ONLY
at *38.00*

About two hundred suits have been assembled from the regular stock and included in this offering. The special price will obtain for today only.

Particularly featured are strictly Tailleur types designed on mannish lines, including braid bound, waistcoat and belted models with smart collars, close-fitting sleeves with pique link cuffs and other novel features.

These suits are developed in Tricotine, Burella, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Gunniburl, Checks, Mixtures, English Serges and Oxford Suitings. In all the leading colorings.

Special for today, THURSDAY
WHITE or TAN WALKING BOOTS
LOW AND HIGH HEELS—FOR WOMEN & MISSES
8.00
Laced models in tan kid or calf, or in white calf.

Copyrighted—Bonwit Teller & Co.

'WAR TO VICTORY,' SAYS RIBOT CABINET

Premier's Declaration Wins a Vote of Confidence from the Chamber.

FREE HAND FOR NIVELLE

Will Leave Him "Complete Liberty for Strategic Conception, Preparation and Direction."

PARIS, March 21.—The new Ministry of Alexandre Ribot made its declaration today, pledging itself to carry on the war with all possible energy, and received a unanimous vote of confidence. The declaration, which was read in the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Ribot and in the Senate by René Viviani, Minister of Justice, opens with the affirmation:

"We are resolved to wage with the utmost vigor and to a victorious end the terrible war into which we were drawn by inexcusable aggression. We shall wage it not as our enemies, in a spirit of conquest and domination, but with the firm resolve to recover the provinces formerly wrested from us and obtain reparation and guarantees to prepare a durable peace, founded on respect for the rights and liberties of peoples."

The declaration refers to the retirement of the Germans on the French front, which, it says, "is without doubt a prelude to other battles in which the enemy will exhaust his last resources."

"France," the declaration continues, "feels that her confidence is acquiring new impulsion from these results of our unshakable firmness and the skillful strategic preparation of the commanders of our armies."

Free Hand for Commander in Chief.

Referring to "the much-debated question of chief command of the armies," the declaration says the answer is reached in the simplest manner, adding:

"The Cabinet, which is responsible for the political direction of the war, under the supervision of the Chamber, has a high hand in all that concerns organization and upkeep, but when it has chosen a Commander in Chief who must lead our troops to victory it leaves him complete liberty for strategic conception, preparation, and direction of operations. The Government is happy to be able to seize this occasion to affirm its absolute confidence in the Commander in Chief and in the other commanders of our armies. At the same time it expresses its gratitude to the troops, which support with stoicism and good humor the difficulties and fatigue of trench warfare. Under all circumstances the troops are giving an unforgettable example of ardor and heroism."

The declaration dwells on the necessity of harmonious co-operation between Parliament and the Government, which is demanded by the country. Concerning official relations with the press, it points out the necessity of suppressing false news and reports calculated to mislead public opinion, as well as press campaigns having the object of discrediting republican institutions or demoralizing the forces of national defense.

Common Ideals a Guarantee of Peace.

It is pointed out in the declaration that the alliances of France are not solely founded on the interests of the country, but are animated by common ideals of liberty and fraternity "which the French Revolution had the immortal honor of proposing to the world and which, once they have become a reality everywhere in Europe, will be the best guarantee of that peace among the peoples an ardent wish for which was expressed recently by the President of the great American republic, as well as one of the conditions of organization of a society of nations."

Referring to the Russian revolution, the Cabinet salutes "the work of emancipation which is being accomplished among the noble people with whom we have had an alliance for more than a quarter of a century." It expresses the wish that "the development of representative institutions, founded on popular sovereignty, may be achieved without violence, to serve as an example for other nations."

Regarding finances, the statement emphasizes the necessity of restricting foreign payments as far as is possible without prejudicing the defense of the nation and announces a forthcoming decree prohibiting importations which are not indispensable. It is pointed out that economies at home are necessary, "in order that public finances, which have supported thus far the unprecedented effort required, may hold out to the end and preserve their elasticity for the future."

The Premier announced that it would be necessary to impose new taxes and to make an added effort for the development of agricultural resources.

"The situation is not disquieting," he said, "provided we impose upon ourselves in due time the restrictions indicated by prudent foresight."

The Chamber burst into applause when M. Ribot read that part of the declaration referring to the American Republic. Later the demonstration was renewed in honor of Russia.

After hearing the Ministerial declaration and supplementary explanations in answer to a number of interpellations, the Chamber unanimously adopted a resolution of confidence in the new Government.

Before adjourning the Chamber voted greetings to the inhabitants of the French Departments which are still in the hands of the Germans—"those who have suffered with noble patience the yoke of the invader."

SEEKS RECRUITS IN POLAND.

Germany Starts a Thorough Canvass of the Country.

AMSTERDAM, March 21, (via London.)—Germany has started a new and elaborate recruiting campaign in Poland, according to a Koenigsberg dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, quoting Polish papers.

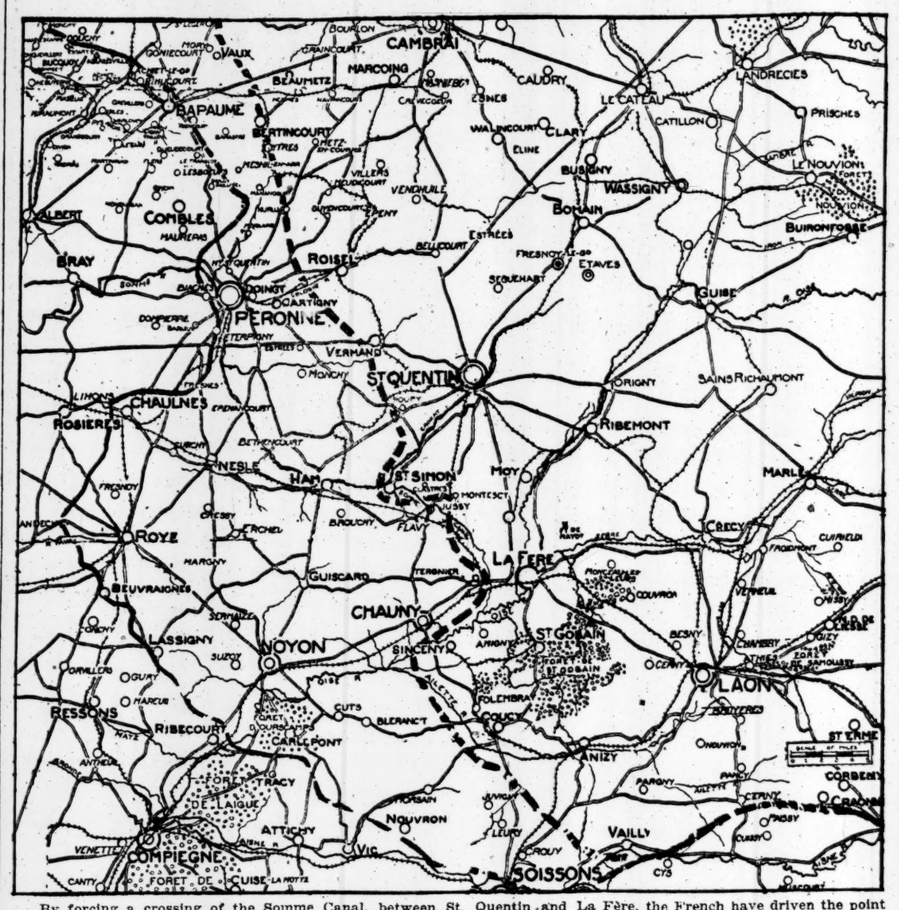
Under the new plan seventeen main recruiting offices, seventy-four district offices, and 400 local bureaus have been opened. An appeal of the State Council to the Poles to join the colors will shortly be issued.

Guns Busy on the Belgian Front.

HAVRE, March 21, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

A bombardment on both sides occurred at various points on the Belgian front, particularly in the direction of Dixmude, Drie Gracthen, and Steenstraete.

Extent of the Allies' Advance in France.



By forcing a crossing of the Somme Canal, between St. Quentin and La Fère, the French have driven the point of a wedge into the new German line running from Arras through Cambrai, St. Quentin, and La Fère to Laon. The Germans are reported in force east of the Crozat Canal and the Ailette River. Both these positions are shown on the map. The British advance from Nurlu south has reached some points ten miles east of the Somme River.

GERMANS STAND AT ST. QUENTIN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

ing southeast of Ypres, damaging his own trenches.

There has been considerable artillery activity during the day by both sides in the neighborhood of Armentières and Ypres.

The official communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, reads as follows:

North of Ham the situation is without change. Our light forces remain in contact with the enemy between Roupy and St. Quentin.

East of Ham we forced this morning at two places a passage of the canal of the Somme, despite lively resistance by the Germans. The operation, conducted vigorously, enabled us to clear the north and east margins of the canal and drive back the enemy as far as the outskirts of Clastres and Montescourt. Inundations have been caused by the enemy in this region.

Most of the villages before our lines in the neighborhood of St. Quentin are in flames.

We have advanced north of Tergnier, (which lies west of La Fère.) In the valley of the Ailette there have been skirmishes between patrols.

The enemy, who occupies in force the east bank of the Crozat canal and the Ailette, has subjected our lines to a lively bombardment.

In the region north of Soissons we made considerable progress and fought several quite spirited engagements. Most of the conquered villages are entirely destroyed.

The French afternoon statement follows:

On the Ham-St. Quentin road skirmishes occurred east of Ham between our cavalry and detachments of the enemy.

Our troops late yesterday in a brilliant action captured the Savriennois castle and the village of Jussy, notwithstanding spirited resistance of the garrison. South of Chauny we are occupying the general line of the Ailette. All positions reached are being organized thoroughly.

North and northeast of Soissons we made progress to the right and left of the Laon road, capturing ten more villages.

Storms Hinder Advance.

The stormy weather, with severely cold winds and frequent snow squalls, continued during the night in the region over which the British armies in France are following the retreating Germans. Although these conditions add to the discomfort of field campaigning, Reuter's representative in the British Headquarters telegraphs, they have had no bad effect on the surface of the ground, which in the newly occupied area remains quite practicable for movements of horse and foot troops and guns.

In places between Arras and Bapaume the advancing British troops are being met with vigorous machine gun fire, apparently designed to cover the retreat of the German rearguards, inasmuch as the German machine guns are withdrawn when they come under the fire of the British guns. At times there is a desultory fire from heavy German guns, but not from their largest guns.

Berlin's Brief Reports.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — The German Headquarters report, issued today, says:

Owing to rain and a snowstorm there has been limited fighting activities. Between Arras and Bertincourt and northwest of Ham and north of Soissons our protecting troops forced some mixed detachments of our adversaries to retreat with losses.

The German supplementary report tonight says:

Aside from engagements in the Somme and Oise sectors there have been no important events.

GERMANS TOOK ALL FOOD.

Even Carried Off Part of American Relief Supplies, Paris States.

PARIS, March 21.—A semi-official communication issued here today absolutely denies the German affirmation that the retreating troops on the Somme front left five days' provisions for the civilian population.

"On the contrary," the communication adds, "the Germans not only took everything eatable produced in the region, but seized a part of the stores in localities which had been provided by the American and Spanish Relief Committees.

"Fruit trees were cut down without being used for military purposes, poplars along the roads were sawn three-quarters through, vines were torn from walls and trellises, agricultural tools were smashed wantonly, numerous grenades were placed around the edges of villages, and wells and streams were chemically poisoned or defiled."

FRENCH TAKE VERDUN TRENCH

Germans Attempt Surprise Attacks Later in the Day, but Are Repulsed.

PARIS, March 21.—The War Office issued the following report this afternoon concerning operations on the Verdun front:

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) we penetrated a German trench north of Chambrettes farm, after subjecting it to bombardment, and found there a number of German dead.

Surprise attacks against French outposts southeast of Tahure, in the Willy wood and in the region of Limay were repulsed completely. We took prisoners.

On the remainder of the front the night passed quietly.

The night report says:

East of the Meuse the enemy delivered several surprise attacks against the Calonne trench, but these failed under our fire. The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding the Verdun front:

On the right bank of the Meuse this morning two attemped advances by the French on the Fosses Forest failed.

NOYON GREETS NIVELLE.

Child with Hair in Tricolor Ribbons Offers Him a Bouquet.

PARIS, March 21.—General Nivelle's entry into Noyon was impressive. As the General and his aids alighted from an automobile the notes of the "Marseillaise" were heard. The emotion of the people was great. Sobs were heard throughout the crowd, and the tanned faces of the soldiers were wet with tears.

The Mayor of the town, surrounded by a number of old men, advanced toward General Nivelle. A child, with her hair done up with tricolored ribbons, offered a bouquet to the General, who took the child in his arms and kissed her. General Nivelle then visited the hospital, and amid applause pinned a war cross on the habit of Sister Romuald, who during the thirty months in which the town was occupied by the Germans showed great devotion to the inhabitants.

Because of the precipitate departure of the Germans Noyon suffered less than Roye. Nevertheless a number of houses were destroyed, notably the Cathedral. The Germans blew up the railroad station on the eve of their departure. The historic fountain is intact.

Besides the fifty young girls who are reported officially to have been taken off, the Germans are said also to have carried away as hostages twelve young men, several priests, doctors, druggists, and some notabilities.

AIRMEN KILLED 1,000 IN BUCHAREST RAIDS

Germans Raced to Slay Noncombatants — Attacked Palace Where Prince Lay Dying.

LONDON, March 21.—More than 1,000 persons were killed in Bucharest by the attacks of German aircraft prior to the abandonment of the city by the Rumanians, according to an account of these raids given out at Jassy, the present capital, and forwarded in a Reuter dispatch.

In a single day 300 persons were killed by the Zeppelins and airplanes. On this occasion, the report states, a group of airplanes descended to a low altitude and spent several hours in seeking victims, killing workmen and workwomen in the fields and streets.

Two airplanes which were pursuing a two-horse vehicle on the road had a race to see which could reach it first. The vehicle was going at a good pace, but the airplanes quickly overtook it, killing the coachman, then the passenger, and then the horses.

The account also describes an airplane attack on the royal residence, when the young Prince Mircea lay dying of typhoid fever. The aviators evidently believed the Queen and Princesses were still there. This attack, the report says, was the subject of a special telegram from the Pope to the Queen, in which the action of the Germans was condemned.

This is the first indication that such a large number of persons met death at the hands of the German aviators. A Bucharest dispatch late in November said that squadrons of German aircraft had flown over the city for five hours and that several persons had been killed. The death of Prince Mircea due to typhoid fever was reported on Nov. 3. He was the youngest son of King Ferdinand, and was 4 years old.

DESCRIBES HORRORS IN WAKE OF GERMANS

Correspondent Sees Much Wanton Vandalism—Liberated Civilians Mere Skeletons.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—For several days now I have been going with the advancing British troops into the towns, villages, and country abandoned by the Germans in their retreat. They have ruined all the roads, opening vast craters in them, and have broken all their bridges, but the British have been wonderfully quick in making their way over these gaps, and this morning I actually motored over the German trenches at Roye, zigzagging over this maze of ditches and dugouts by bridges.

After passing the area of shell fire on the British side and the German, the field of shell craters, the smashed barns and houses and churches, the tattered tree trunks, the great belts of barbed wire, one comes to a country where the grass grows again and where the fields are smooth and rolling, and where the woods will be clothed with foliage when Spring comes to the world again. German sentry boxes still stand at the cross roads, German notice boards stare at one from cottage walls or where the villages begin.

Scattered about the fields are crosses on German graves. Thousands of coils of barbed wire lie about in heaps, for the Germans relied a great deal upon this means of defense, and in many places are piles of shells which they have not removed. Gunpits and machine gun emplacements and screens to hide from view. The observation posts built in the tall trees remain as signs of their military life a mile or two back from the front lines.

But behind the trenches are two towns and villages in which they had their rest billets, and it is in these places that one sees the spirit and temper of the men whom the British are fighting. All through this war I have tried to be fair and just to the Germans, to give them credit for their courage and to pity them because the terror of war has branded them as it has branded the British. But during these last days I have been sickened and saddened by the things I have seen, because they reveal dirty cruelty which is beyond the inevitable villainy of war.

The Germans have spared nothing on the way of their retreat. They have destroyed every village in their abandonment with systematic and detailed destruction. Not only in Bapaume and Péronne have they blown up or burned all the houses which were untouched by shellfire, but in scores of villages they laid waste the cottages of poor peasants and all their little farms and all their orchards. At Bethonvillers this morning, to name only one village out of many, I saw how each house was marked with a white cross before it was gutted with fire. The cross of Christ was used to mark the work of the devil, for truly it has been the devil's work.

Even if we grant that the destruction of houses in the wake of retreat is the recognized cruelty of war there are other things I have seen which are not pardonable, even of that damnable code of morality. In Bapaume and Péronne, in Roye and Nesle and Llanecourt, and all these places over a wide area the German soldiers not only blew out the fronts of houses, but with picks and axes smashed mirrors and furniture and picture frames. As a friend of mine said, a cheapjack would not give fourpence for anything left in Péronne and that is strictly true, also of Bapaume. There is nothing but filth in those two towns. Family portraits have been kicked into the gutters. Black bonnets of old women who once lived in those houses lie about the rubbish heaps and by some strange pitiful freak these are almost the only signs left of the inhabitants who lived here before the Germans wrecked their houses.

The ruins of houses are bad to see when done deliberately, even when shellfire spared them in the war zone, but worse than that is the ruin of women and children and living flesh. I saw that ruin today in Roye and Nesle. I was at first rejoiced to see how the first inhabitants were liberated after being so long in hostile lines. I approached them with a queer sense of excitement, eager to stop with them, but instantly when I saw those women and children in the streets and staring at me out of windows I was struck with the chill of horror. The women's faces were dead faces, shallow and masklike and branded with the memory of great agonies. The children were white and thin, so thin that the cheekbones protruded and many of them seemed to me idiot children. Hunger and fear had been with them too long.

The Mayor of Nesle told me that after the first entry of the Germans on Aug. 29, 1914, and after the first brutalities the soldiers had behaved well, generally speaking. They were well disciplined and lived on good terms with the people as far as possible. Probably he tells the truth fairly, and I believe him, but the women with whom I spoke were passionate and hysterical and told me horrible stories, not to be retold here.

I believe them, too, because these women, who are French, had to live with men who were killing their husbands and brothers, and that is the great horror. They had to submit to the daily moods of the men, who were sometimes sulky and sometimes drunk. The officers, they tell me, were often drunk. The captives had to see their children go hungry, for although the Germans gave them potatoes sometimes they took away hens, so that there were no eggs, and cows, so that there was no milk. The children suffered and were thin.

On Oct. 5, 1914, the Kaiser came to Nesle with an escort of five motor cars, and the soldiers lined the square and cheered him; but the women and children stared and were silent and hated that white-haired man with a spiked hat.

During the battles of the Somme many wounded passed through the town and others came with awful stories of the slaughter and fierce words against the English.

Once twenty men of the 173d Regiment came in. They were half mad, weeping and cursing, and said they were the sole survivors of their regiment. Then quite recently there came rumors of the German retreat. On Thursday, March 15, the German Commandant sent for the Mayor and announced the news. He gave orders for all the inhabitants to leave their houses at 6:30 o'clock and assemble in the streets while certain houses and streets were to be destroyed.

The German Commandant, whose name was Herwaardt, said he greatly regretted this necessity. The work was to be carried out by Oberlieutenant Baarth. The people wept at the destruction of their homes, although some of the houses in Nesle were spared, but they were comforted by the promise of liberation. For a week previously the Germans had been withdrawing their stores. The garrison consisted of about 600 to 1,000 men of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of chasseurs and cyclists.

The gunners were the last to leave and went away at midnight with a rearguard of infantry. By 7:30 in the morning there was not a German soldier left in Nesle, and at 8:30 a British patrol entered. The women and children surrounded the British, laughing and weeping. Today they are being fed by the British soldiers and were waiting around the field kitchens with wistful eyes.

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It is the variable fancies of human nature that gives employment to our workers. It excites industry, encourages taste, promotes circulation and produces abundance.

Beaded bag (at left), solid design, colored flower pattern, beaded balls on front and back; silk frill top, draw-strings and lining; puff bag and mirror; bag 8 inches deep $28.50

Beaded card case (at right), solid design, colored flower pattern, glazed calfskin leather back, in pastel shades, white kid lining; one closed extension pocket and two tight pockets. Size: 4¼ x 3⅝ inches.....$8.75

An Easter Offering

We will engrave a Monogram Die (submitting special designs for your approval) and furnish one quire of our Linen finish paper, in any color desired, and illuminated artistically, complete.....$5.00

Our complete line of Easter, Birthday and Place Cards we feel is worthy of your attention.

Travelling bag for men, "Windsor" design, tan grained hide, checked linen lining, one long and one elastic pocket, box body, reinforced corners, double handles; slide fastening, lock and key, 16-inch $23.50

18 and 20-inch....$25-$26.50

Initials stamped free of charge.

Bride's travelling bag, "Victoria" design; in black morocco leather, moiré silk lining, 12 complete white celluloid fittings, gilt mountings, 16-inch.....$33.00
Gold plated monogram, as shown; made to order, extra.....$3.50
Monogram pamphlet upon request.

Cross Wedding Gifts

The Crystal, China, Wickerware, and Furniture Department on our Mezzanine floor will solve your gift perplexity.

Hundred Page Illustrated Catalogue Upon Request

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The World's Greatest Leather Stores

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404 Fifth Ave.
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Dealers Throughout the World

EXPECT UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA TO GO ON

German Papers Predict Gloomy Outcome of the Situation There.

TALK OF MILITARY COLLAPSE

Reichstag Member Argues Disorganization of Country Will Cloud Allies' Hopes.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 21, (via Tuckerton.)—The German papers still adhere to the idea that the powers now supreme in Russia cannot hope to direct the fate of the country longer than a short time, and that the real revolution of people against oppression is yet to come.

George Bernhardt, in the Vossische Zeitung, goes so far as to call the present upheaval "a revolution against the Russian peasants and railways," for, he says, there would never have been any upheaval if the cities and garrisons were not starving. "Why are they starving?" he continues. "Because the transportation service was delayed and the peasant would not part with his corn for the prices offered him, and also because the areas under cultivation in Russia have diminished greatly since the outbreak of the war and the farmers themselves fear famine if they send too much of their products to the cities."

The Russian revolution reminds Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt of the story by Dostoievski, who in his diary describes a Russian couple, sojourning at Ems, who live more comfortably than in Russia, but are aping the French. They never use any language other than French in conversation, even between themselves, despite the fact that they speak it very imperfectly. This mania for aping the French, Dr. Wolff contends, is very evident in the actions of the Russian revolutionary leaders.

"Parliamentary government, which is the surest guarantee for the health and steadiness of a constitution, might certainly prove successful, even in Russia," he says, "but it should be home made and in accord with the peculiar conditions prevailing in Russia. Instead of that, the genuine Western article was supplied. The mystic veils enshrouding the sacred dignity of the White Czar are too suddenly torn asunder. It is too early yet to size up correctly the immense possibilities of the upheaval, but, reading the Petrograd telegrams, one cannot help but think of the Russian couple that will talk French."

The Socialist Vorwärts says that as far as the official managers of the Russian revolution are concerned their work ended with the Czar's deposition and the installation of a liberal Government whose principal aim is a victorious end of the war.

"Milukoff and Rodzianko have outdistanced even the Czar in their zealousness for war, and thereby have won the support of certain high officials and of officials who otherwise would have turned against them." It goes on to say: "But they overlooked one fatal factor. The revolution has used the hungry, discontented masses who for themselves desire something quite different from still more intensified war and government by the bourgeoisie in conjunction with the landocracy and high military elements.

"Milukoff and Rodzianko are already in a position where they wish they had never been induced to go into this business. The Duma has asked the good people to go home and get busy in smithies for war weapons—quite a typical spectacle of all revolutions. But the Russian laborers remember 1905, and this time they will not be humbugged. They will see that this Government is aiming at something quite different from what they struck and revolted for, and we are convinced that at this very hour they are fighting their new self-elected masters, which fact, of course, will be carefully concealed by the Petrograd Telegraph Agency until the workers have control."

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 21, (via Sayville.)—Conrad Vaussmann, a prominent member of the Reichstag, publishes an article in the Tageblatt today on the Russian situation which, it may be assumed, fairly represents popular opinion here, and contains a few points to which the feudal wing of the Conservatives might take exception. He says:

"Revolution crowned the war against Japan. Revolution crowns the war against Germany, and dethrones the unfortunate Nicholas. July 20, 1914, he telegraphed to Kaiser Wilhelm the Delphic words, 'I see coming soon a pressure brought upon me that will be heavier than in the past. I can resist no longer.' Much less than in all other countries and other times can the course of revolution in Russia during the world war be gauged. But the Entente's forced jubilation is nothing but a well-played situation by English command.

"To avoid the catastrophe of the disillusionment of the Entente's peoples it is thus suggested that England went to war for the purpose of bringing about the downfall of the Czar and the autocratic Government of Russia. This surpasses any autocratic wave witnessed so far. But the blow aimed at the Czar also hits the Entente at its very root. In all probability the revolution is the beginning of the end of the Eastern war, just as Napoleon's dethronement was the beginning of the end of the war of 1870, which, however, they continued for another half year to prove that the French Nationalists had outlived imperialism. Thus, Russian absolutism is now being replaced by an improvised Russian constitutionalism that lacks any foundation, and is to be sanctioned by a continuation of the war already lost against an exterior enemy, since no new Government could possibly introduce itself by opening the doors to the enemy. We may, therefore, expect an excess of heroism in sacrifices of the ally of Gambetta.

"But such desperate deeds do not count, since the old régime ran aground, for reasons that still continue effective and will be fatal to any new power, even if there is no interior conflagration. The transportation crisis continues. No constitutional committee can create locomotives out of nothing. No revolutionary cabinet can repair rundown rolling stock in plants that either are hopelessly disorganized or held by an enemy. No Duma can provide potatoes and flour to the hungry in the trenches and the starving populations of cities when provisions for lack of means of transportation are rotting in the interior. The hungry cannot be satisfied by the draft of a constitution. All the sins of omission and commission of the old régime will be visited on the new régime. In addition, it will be handicapped by the ill will and resentment of the farmers and agriculturists.

"No doubt the overflow of absolutism is an event of the first magnitude that will never be wiped from history, even if only temporary, or if the revolution should stop half way. But today the suffering of Russia in need is something different from new methods of Government. What she needs is an immediate supply of foodstuff, and this need will be increased by the looting of shops and barricade fights. The confusion of the military and civil authorities and their lack of discipline, together with the desire for peace of the men in trenches and the people at home, rouses doubt that the revolt is real on the part of the masses, who, with their own eyes, observe the war with Germany developing into civil war. Only fools will deny that Russia's military power has been hit to the heart. To preach continuation of the war to Russia means to totally destroy her. But that is exactly what the Entente does, which is the most tragic aspect of all.

"The Caesar of the Northern world-power was overthrown on the ides of March, but nothing can be more grotesque than England masquerading as Brutus. England was the ally of the dethroned monarch, and the fists that threw him down are secretly raised against England, and the prosecution of the war is a result which Michael can alter as little as Nicholas. Germany can expect no intelligent expression of this paroxysm of Slav passion, but we see our way clearly before us, unless some Russian savior makes his appearance today or tomorrow."

CZAR AND CZARINA ARE UNDER ARREST

Continued from Page 1.

ernment is Minister of Justice Kerenski. An incident showing his character occurred at a monster meeting of Socialists and workingmen at the City Hall yesterday evening. Among the banners displayed was one which read: "Death to Our Enemies, the Old Ministers." Minister Kerenski mounted the platform amid great acclamations. He drew a red handkerchief from his pocket and waved for silence. As soon as he could be heard he demanded:

"Have I your confidence, yes or no?"

A roar of affirmation was the answer.

"Then listen," he continued. "Russian freedom is based on justice to every man. Those Ministers, many of whom are sitting in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul tonight, are entitled to justice, not vengeance. As far as I can prevent it no wrong shall be done to them, but they shall have fair treatment and full justice."

Before M. Kerenski had finished his speech the entire assemblage was shouting its approval. The meeting dissolved in quiet and orderly fashion.

M. Kerenski has issued a proclamation pointing out that none of the Revolutionary or Socialist Parties have urged violence or condemnation without trial, and adding:

"There is reason to believe that such exhortations to violence have been prompted by a former member of the secret police and provocatory organizations."

RALLYING TO GOVERNMENT.

All Classes of Population Organizing for Russia's Freedom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 20, (Dispatch to London Daily Chronicle.)—All sorts of new organizations are springing up to cope with the urgent facts of the moment. During the first few days after the revolution the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, relying on the insurgent troops of the Petrograd garrison, exercised an overpowering influence. Now other modifying influences are making themselves felt and the Workmen's Council is gradually falling into line as one of the many other organizations grouped round the Government.

We have had anxious moments, but today the impression is that the multiplicity of aspirations of all sections of the Russian people will find expression in the free and freely co-ordinated network of societies, councils, unions and corporations united on the main points that constitute the program of the Provisional Government, namely, vigorous prosecution of the war, the consolidation of liberty, the organization of the food supply and transport, and preparation for the democratic constituent Assembly that will decide the form of government.

Necessary law and regulations for the interregnum between the abdication and the constitutent assembly are decreed by the Government, but a Government of this kind, created by a revolutionary act, must be based, if it is to retain authority, on the strongly organized force of public opinion. During the war big national organizations have been established to help the army by the unions of the zemstvos and towns, and these carry great weight and are rich in reserves of precedent and experience. These, together with the Duma on the one hand and the Council of Workmen's Deputies on the other, form the nucleus of organization of public opinion.

The Socialists, of whom there are many in Russia, have had varied experience of organization in their years of revolutionary work. Their tendency to extreme measures was perpetually exasperated under the old régime, but now, in the atmosphere of freedom, with the new and heavy responsibility laid upon them by their direct share in the government of the country and under steady fire of criticism from other sections of public opinion, they are gaining day by day a clearer sense of the real and immediately possible.

Three other sections of public opinion are quickly grouping themselves, not only in political parties, but in professional and trade unions, from unions of capitalists and farmers, through unions of doctors, lawyers, and journalists to unions of all varieties of working men.

This seems to be the way things are going at present. Everybody is passionately and ardently at work, and energy is stimulated to the utmost by the insistent thought of war, by the almost crushing sense of responsibility for the future of Russia. Most heavily this sense of responsibility lies on the Ministers, the best men Russia could have found for such a crisis—patriots to whom office brings no joys, but a daily and nightly round of harassing work and anxiety. Russia and liberty are their unfailing inspirations. They are doing what mortal power can do in circumstances of which no one outside Russia can have any conception.

Before God, these men are heroes who are fighting in a life and death struggle for Russia and the world, and the warm-hearted, ungrudging support of England will be to them in this hour of trial an immense support and stay.

DELAYS FULL RECOGNITION.

But Washington Is Treating with Russia's Provisional Government.

WASHINGTON, March 21. — Partial recognition of the Provisional Council of Ministers as the de facto Government of Russia has been accorded by the United States through conversations carried on by Ambassador Francis at Petrograd. This was stated at the State Department today, with the explanation that full recognition of the new Government would be delayed pending demonstration of its stability.

Today's press reports saying that the former Emperor and Empress had been deprived of their liberty, and that Nicholas had been ordered back from his retirement to Petrograd, caused uneasiness, as possibly indicating control by an extremist, radical group. Officials here think the great danger in the Russian situation lies in the possibility of attempts to destroy the moderates now in power, either by the former ruling party or by the extreme Socialist Revolutionary Party.

For this reason the full recognition of the new Government, which was desired because of its announced republican principles, will be postponed until affairs have had time to settle. Ambassador Francis is calling regularly at the Foreign Office, however, and transacting business as with the duly constituted authorities.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

are now holding

Formal Displays of Paris Fashions

From every couturier of world wide fame—including practically every New Mode for Spring

GOWNS · WRAPS · SUITS
COATS · BLOUSES · MILLINERY
AND SUMMER FURS

The House of Gidding
maintains expert designers, tailors and dressmakers for the development of individual designs

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce for today, Friday and Saturday, a

Sale of 1,500 Men's Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ All over town, prices of even medium grade hats have been advanced 10% to 20%, therefore this offering of superior quality soft hats at the special price of $1.95 should prove unusually interesting.

¶ The assortment includes medium and lightweight hats in every shape considered correct for Spring wear, made of the finest materials and finished equal to hats usually offered at higher cost. All wanted colors, some lined with self-color silks.

Also—300 Felt-Straw Hats at $1.95

Made of fine quality felt with underbrim of straw to match by a prominent hatter of Stockport, England. Exceptional value.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

In a Special Presentation Today
Over One Thousand Charming
$5.85 Wonder Hats

Featured are the most becoming styles seen on fashionably dressed women at the leading hotels of Paris and New York, together with a rare assembly of models by leading American modistes.

Colored Hats, Solid Black Hats, and Leghorn Hats artistically trimmed with Flowers, Wings and Burnt Feather Novelties

are represented in a wonderful range of large and small effects, emphasizing with unusual vigor that Saks' $5.85 Wonder Hats are the greatest values ever offered in New York City.

New Binner Corsets for Spring

For Women and Misses

Miss Kate Mara, expert corsetiere and designer, will demonstrate the advantages of the new models today, and will give individual fittings without charge. Appointments may be made by mail or 'phone.

Prices $5 to $15

And in extra sizes from $6 to $16

Of Unusual Importance Today

Women's Spring Coats at $19.50

An important offering of the most attractive models introduced this season, in semi-fitted, belted and straight line effects, suitable for touring, dress, and general wear. Half-lined or lined throughout with Peau de Cygne or Pussy Willow Silk.

Fashioned of Wool Jersey, Taffeta, Poiret Twill, Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Covert Cloth and Imported Waterproof Tweeds,

with collars and cuffs in silk or self fabric. Sizes 34 to 44.

Beginning today—An

Important Sale of Sterling Silver Mesh Bags at $15

Reduced from $18.50 and $22.50

Attractive 5½ and 6½ inch narrow frame bags with fine reversible soldered mesh skirt. *Main Floor.*

We shall introduce today Ten New Models in

Fashionable Coat Dresses for Women at $25

$25

Smart serviceable frocks for afternoon and informal wear, reflecting Fashion's latest style notes as shown in late importations.

Fashioned of Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Covert Cloth, Gabardine and Men's Wear Serge, featuring barrel pockets and colored embroidery.

Colors: Navy Blue, Shell, Nut and Beige. Sizes 34 to 42.

Women's Tailored & Fancy Suits

will be featured on the Fourth Floor today at

$25 and $35

Taffeta $35 — Serge $25 — Poiret Twill $35

This particular showing of the NEW in women's suits for Spring proves conclusively that the place to find a suit at the right price is at Saks.

The models are in plain tailored and braid bound effects, with single breasted, smart blazer, straight line and belted coats, displaying vestees of silk or pique and embroideries in contrasting color.

THE MATERIALS:

Men's Wear Serge, Twills, Tweeds, Burella Cloth, Tricotine, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, Silk Poplin, and Taffeta. Sizes 34 to 46.

Extraordinary Values for Thursday Only

Women's Separate Dress and Sport Skirts at $9.75

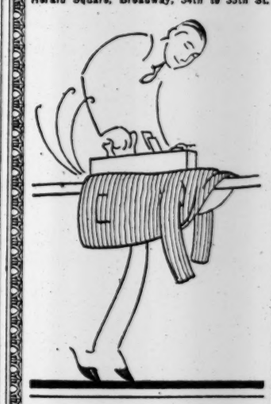
Delightful pleated, tailored and flare models, authentic copies of the very latest imported creations. Fashioned of Plaid, Striped and Checked Velours, Striped and Plaid Worsteds, Wool Jersey, Navy or Black Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine and Wool Poplin. Waistbands to 36.

None C. O. D., on approval or exchanged.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices —Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



Getting At Under-the-Surface Quality

in good clothes-making. As important as the quality of the fabric may be, the under-the-surface materials must be of a definite, known quality.

On the quality of the hair cloth, the canvas, the tape, and other findings used in making a coat—the way they are put together—depend the lasting satisfaction and appearance of a good garment.

Oxford Time Is Here

Low shoes of Black or Tan Calf with Goodyear welts, inner soles of leather, and broad flat heels that make walking easy. And they are good-looking. $5.94

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Men's "Chamois" Gloves at $1.74

Natural color, either full pique or prix-seam sewn. With one button and button hole. Finished with self or black embroidery.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

Our Spring Suits For Men at $19.75

in a variety of timely styles and service-giving fabrics, are built upon a foundation of dependable trimmings, tailored with care, so that they will hold their shape longer, provided they receive reasonable care.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Chauffeurs' Spring Overcoats at $24.74

Good coats to wear, rain or shine. *Double breasted model with convertible collar and belted back.* Of all worsted gray Shark Skin Cloth, which will give good wear. Quarter-lined with high lustre, twilled Venetian.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Let It Rain

Fitted out with one of these Tweed Mixture Raincoats you can defy almost any kind of rough weather. Tan, green, blue, or backed with silk. Seams cemented and strapped. Satin yoke, patch pockets, reinforced buttons, raglan or regular shoulders, convertible collars, ventlets under arms — in fact everything that a good rainy weather coat should be, at $17.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Athletic Union Suits at 79c

Serviceable, yet inexpensive. Made of fine checked nainsook. Sleeveless, open knee length, closed crotch.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Do You Use the Order Booths?

At the Grand Central and Hudson Terminals we have established order booths where you may leave your orders for any merchandise which you wish to take home with you in the evening. A corps of trained shoppers fills these orders with as much care as you would use yourself.

TURKISH DIVISION NEAR ADEN TRAPPED

Balfour Announces Another Chieftain in Arabia Has Risen Against Ottomans.

RUSSIANS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Column Crosses Persian Border to Join British and Cut Off Turk Army in Persia.

LONDON, March 21.—Another important chieftain in Arabia has risen against the Turks, Foreign Secretary Balfour announced in the House of Commons today. The Turkish force near Aden has been isolated from Turkish headquarters.

PETROGRAD, March 21, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Russian troops driving southwestward from Sakkiz, Persia, have crossed the Mesopotamian frontier into Turkish territory, the War Office announced today. The Turks are still in retreat in the district southwest of Kermanshah. The official statement reads:

Caucasus Front: In the direction of Sakkiz our advanced detachments pursuing the Turks have crossed the frontier into Turkish territory.

In the direction of Kermanshah the pursuit of the Turks continues.

The bad weather season has begun.

Extensive uprisings of native tribes in Asiatic Turkey have been under way for several months. The first important defection was reported in June last. The rebels captured the holy city of Mecca, as well as several other important towns. The Grand Sherif of Mecca proclaimed independence of Ottoman rule, and in November Washington was notified of the establishment of a new kingdom of Arabia. Mr. Balfour's announcement indicates that the rebellion has spread to the southern part of Arabia.

A comprehensive revolt of the Arab chiefs in the vicinity of Arden, would probably mean the capture of the entire Turkish army which for twenty months has been investing, at a respectful distance, the British stronghold at the southern extremity of the Red Sea littoral, just where the waters of the Red Sea join those of the Arabian.

MRS. GIBSON WINS DIVORCE.

Husband Offers No Testimony In Washington Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mrs. Grace McMillan Gibson will receive tomorrow a decree of absolute divorce from William Preston Johnson Gibson, a playwright. It is understood that Mrs. Gibson will have the custody of the children, James McMillan Gibson, aged 7, and Mary Preston Gibson, aged 4. Justice Hitz would have signed the decree today had he not wished to write into it a stipulation that Mr. Gibson should not remarry in the District of Columbia. He finally consented to abandon this plan when Wilton J. Lambert, counsel for Gibson, pointed out that the code of the District already forbade that.

Mr. Gibson was not in court and offered no testimony in defense. Mrs. Gibson was accompanied by her uncle, Philip McMillan, and her counsel, Prescott Gatley and Benjamin Minor. Mrs. Gibson told of her marriage on Feb. 23 and final separation from her husband in March, 1915.

Mrs. Gibson is a granddaughter of the late Senator McMillan of Michigan. Mr. Gibson's first wife was a niece of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, who divorced him several years ago.

ARMENIAN AUTONOMY FAVORED BY KERENSKI

New Russian Minister of Justice Also for Internationalization of Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends the following under Sunday's date:

"I have just had a long conversation with the Socialist Deputy Kerenski, the new Minister of Justice. He is of great importance at the present moment because he represents in the Provisional Government that great heaving sea of democracy on whose right guidance the stability of the new régime so essentially depends. I cannot give all details of conversation. We discussed the situation thoroughly, and I got the impression that Kerenski not only was a convinced and enthusiastic democrat, ready to sacrifice his life if need be for democracy—that I already knew from previous acquaintance—but that he had a clear, broad perception of the difficulties and dangers of the situation and was preparing to meet them.

"On the urgent question of the moment—the resumption of normal occupations by workmen and soldiers—Kerenski said the workmen in most factories would return to work today. 'Their mood has changed,' said the Minister. 'They are tired of demonstrating and want to work.' The Government has decided to pay the wages of the workmen for the week of the strike, which is to be regarded not as a strike but as an act of national heroism. This should greatly stimulate the energy of the workers and inspire them to make up for lost time.

"Order among the soldiers is being quickly restored. Last week's ridiculous manifesto, issued in the name of the Council of Workmen's Deputies, calling on the soldiers not to obey their officers, Kerenski sharply characterized as an act of provocation. There have been few instances of grave disturbance of discipline, but the Minister was confident this phase would soon pass, together with other eccentricities. He declared:

"'I am convinced the revolution will give an immense uplifting to the spirit of the troops and so shorten the war. We are for strict discipline in working hours, but out of working hours we want the soldiers to feel themselves also free men.'

"We touched on internal politics. Kerenski strongly favors the internationalization of Constantinople and stands for an independent Poland and autonomy for Armenia under Russian protection. An autonomous Armenia would, he said, greatly reduce friction between the various nationalities in the Caucasus by diverting the energy of Caucasian Armenians further afield. Finland's constitution will, of course, be restored.

"The change of régime has been received quietly in most parts of the empire. There has been trouble in Moscow, but that is subsiding, and also in Siberia, owing to the action of the Governors. The Government is sending emissaries all over the country to explain the new policy. Many of the ablest men of the Duma are charged with this duty. 'Our aim,' said Kerenski, 'is to use talent wherever we can lay hands on it.'

"As to the representatives of the old régime they will be secured against violence. 'I earnestly desire,' said the Minister, 'that the revolution shall be as far as possible bloodless.' He showed me with great pride telegrams he had received from a group of banks placing at his disposal half a million roubles for the relief of released political offenders.

"We talked of England and Kerenski expressed the ardent desire that the democracies of England and Russia should be linked by close bonds of sympathy and common effort. Now at last the war will really be a war of liberation. 'I must tell you frankly,' said the young Minister, 'that we Russian democrats have been latterly rather worried about England, because of the close relations between your Government and the corrupt Government we had. But now, thank God, that is over and our deep, strong feeling for England as the champion of liberty will come to its own again.'

"I have seen the Speaker of the Finnish Diet, the Socialist Tokkoi, who has just arrived in Petrograd. Finland is perfectly quiet and full of hope. Her normal life was interrupted only by disturbances of short duration among sailors at Helsingfors and soldiers at Viborg, and now everything is tranquil. The Finnish population remained passive spectators of events. The arrest of the hated Governor General, Seyn, who has been brought to Petrograd and lodged in prison, caused intense pleasure.

"Tokkoi, as President of the Association of Finnish Trade Unions, took steps that work should not be interrupted for a day, so the munition factories and railways were all the time in full swing with the exception of a stretch of the Petrograd-Viborg Railway, which was torn up by troops for a day to prevent the proposed dispatch of an imperialist force from Finland.

Russian Exchange Up In Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, March 21.—There has been a steady rise in the ruble on the exchange market, indicating the confidence with which the market regards the future of Russia.

RAISE INSURANCE ON SHIPS TO EUROPE

Federal Bureau Makes Flat Rate of 3% on Vessels Entering U-Boat Zone.

APPLIES TO CARGOES ALSO

Recognition of Practical State of War Existing with Germany—Other Rates Readjusted.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A complete readjustment of rates charged by the Federal War Risk Insurance Bureau for insurance of American vessels and cargoes, including an increase to 3 per cent. of the charge on all ships passing through the war zone, was announced tonight by bureau officials. The changes follow the extension of insurance to many classes of contraband not heretofore insured, and are accepted as a recognition of the practical state of war with Germany and of the additional risks incurred by the arming of American merchantmen.

Until now the rates on vessels bound for European ports through the war zone have varied up to a maximum of 2 per cent. Early in the war a much lower maximum was maintained, the first important increase coming after the announcement of Germany's submarine blockade. The new schedule makes the flat 3 per cent. rate applicable to all vessels and cargoes that must pass through the submarine zone, whether bound for belligerent or neutral ports in Europe.

In the readjustment the rates between Atlantic Coast ports are made twice those that apply between Pacific coast ports. Those between the Atlantic Coast and the West Indies are twice those on Atlantic coastwise traffic, and those to South America are greater in about the same proportion.

Details of the new schedule, aside from war zone traffic, follow:

Between Pacific Coast ports, one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Between Pacific ports and Hawaii, one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Between Pacific ports and the Far East or the West Coast of South America, one-half of 1 per cent.

Between Pacific ports and the Panama Canal, one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Between Pacific Coast ports and Atlantic Coast ports of the United States, 1 per cent.

Between Pacific ports and the West Coast of Mexico or Central America, one-half of 1 per cent.

Between Atlantic Coast ports, one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Between Atlantic Coast ports and Central American East Coast ports, three-quarters of 1 per cent.

Between Atlantic ports and the West Indies, one-half of 1 per cent.

Between Atlantic ports and the East Coast of South America, 1½ per cent.

Between Atlantic ports and Cuba, one-half of 1 per cent.

Between Atlantic Coast ports and Mexican Gulf ports, three-quarters of 1 per cent.

Between Atlantic ports and the Panama Canal, three-quarters of 1 per cent.

Between Atlantic ports and United States ports on the Gulf of Mexico, one-half of 1 per cent.

Between Atlantic ports and ports in the Far East, Australia or the East Coast of Africa, by way of Panama, 1½ per cent.; by way of Magellan, or Cape of Good Hope, 2½ per cent.

Between Australian ports and the West Coast of South America, three-quarters of 1 per cent.

Between United States Gulf ports and Mexican Gulf ports, one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Between United States Gulf ports and Central American East Coast ports, one-half of 1 per cent.

Between United States Atlantic ports and all other Western Hemisphere ports than those named above, 1½ per cent.

Between all American ports and the West and South Coasts of Africa, 1½ per cent.

The new rates, nothwithstanding the increases, are considerably below the rates charged by many private companies, the latter in some instances going as high as 8 per cent.

LOSE HEIGHTS TO BULGARS.

French Driven from Recently Captured Positions Near Monastir.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Macedonian front: Partial attacks by the French at Nijopole, Trnova, and Ristani, west and south of Monastir, were held down by our fire or repulsed.

The heights northeast of Trnova and Anegovo, which recently had been in the enemy's hands, were reconquered by us in a storming hand-to-hand encounter. Our adversary thereupon evacuated the terrain situated between these two points. His attempts during the night time to recapture the heights failed.

In the Cerna bend our artillery fire brought down a captive balloon in flames.

CHINESE HELD IN GERMANY.

Students in Berlin and Munich Are Charged with Conspiracy.

LONDON, March 21.—According to reports received in Amsterdam from Cologne, says The Exchange Telegraph correspondent in Amsterdam, fifty Chinese residing in Germany, and especially in Berlin and Munich, were arrested yesterday charged with conspiracy.

They were preparing to leave Germany with the Chinese Legation. Most of the Chinese were students.

ITALIANS RAID TRENCHES.

Rome Also Reports Considerable Artillery Activity Along Front.

ROME, March 21.—The official statement issued today by the Italian War Department says:

In the Trentino yesterday there again was considerabe artillery activity. On Costabella Massif, after a violent bombardment with gas shells, the enemy repeatedly attacked our advanced positions. He was repulsed with heavy loss.

The usual artillery actions and patrol encounters were reported on the Julian front. Two of our patrols entered the enemy lines in the Gorizia area and destroyed them.

An enemy airplane was brought down in flames by our fire in the vicinity of Loquizza. The aviators were killed.

MENACES LLOYD GEORGE.

Supposed Lunatic Enters Premier's Home, But Is Overpowered

LONDON, March 21.—A man supposed to be of unsound mind gained admittance to the residence of Premier Lloyd George this afternoon.

It was only with difficulty that he was overpowered and arrested.

When you get "bite" in a cocktail it's unbalanced.

Club Cocktails

are velvet smooth with fine liquors and perfect blending.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop

A Separate Shop on the Third Floor

Offer for To-Day

Correct Spring Footwear

For Girls and Misses

Girls' Shoes 3.25 to 5.50
Misses' Shoes 5.00 to 8.50

Despite the increased cost of leather we have not advanced the price of these shoes, and our high standard of quality has been maintained.

Girls' School Shoes

For Immediate Wear

Laced shoes of durable tan calfskin, made on broad orthopedic last. An ideal shoe for general wear.
Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E.
3.25

White Buckskin Shoes

Laced or buttoned

Girls' genuine white buckskin shoes, made on broad orthopedic lasts, light welted soles and flat heels.
Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E.
4.50

Misses' Laced Shoes

With low heels

Of highest quality tan or black Russia calf, made on correct walking lasts, welted soles and low heels.
Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D.
5.00

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Company

In the vaults of the Madison Safe Deposit Company, located in conjunction with our offices, at 204 FIFTH AVENUE *and* BROADWAY *at* 72ND ST. your valuables will receive positive protection for as little as 1½ cents per day.

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Misses', Juniors' and Girls'

EASTER FASHIONS

A Separate Shop for Misses' Suits

Belted, fitted or Sport Suits with barrel, draped or straight skirts, braid-bound, embroidered, cable stitched or silk trimmed; of tricotine, Poiret twill, Jersey cloth, burella cloth, serge, satin, taffeta, faille silk or Khaki Kool. 14 to 20 years. 19.75 to 165.00

A Separate Shop for Misses' Coats

Slip-on, semi-fitted, belted, tailored, pleated from shoulders, or Sport Coats with barrel, envelope or patch pockets, of suede velour, burella, serge, gabardine, Bolivia cloth, Jersey, tricotine, gunniburl or fashionable silks. 14 to 20 years. 18.50 to 125.00

A Separate Shop for Misses' Dresses

Georgette or taffeta silk Gowns, beaded or embroidered; Tailored Dresses of serge, tricotine or Jersey; Washable Dresses of voile or linen, in white or colors; Evening Gowns of silk, satin or net. 14 to 20 years. 16.75 to 115.00

A Shop for Juniors' and Girls' Dresses

Empire, straight line, Russian or coat dresses; School Dresses of linen, pique, chambray or gingham; Afternoon Dresses of taffeta silk, crepe de chine or pongee; Party Dresses of net, voile or silks. 6 to 17 years. 4.75 to 45.00

A Shop for Juniors' and Girls' Suits and Coats

Suits with pleated, belted or Norfolk Coats with straight, pleated or peg-top skirts. 12 to 17 years. Tailored or dressy Coats, slip-on, Empire or belted; Capes in wool or silk fabrics. 6 to 17 years. *Suits* 18.50 to 59.50 *Coats* 9.75 to 59.50

Special Offerings TO-DAY

Misses' New Model Suits
Semi-fitted or belted coats, new model skirts; of serge, gabardine, Poiret twill, tricotine or burella cloth, in navy or new high colors; also of Oxford suiting. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Misses' Braid-Bound Suits
Of navy serge or black-and-white checked worsted bound with black silk braid; semi-fitted coat, directoire revers, barrel skirt, tailored pockets. 14 to 20 years. 39.50

Misses' New Model Coats
Of wool velour, burella cloth, gabardine or serge in navy as well as the fashionable high colors, also of English tweeds or checked wool velour; silk lined. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Misses' New Model Coats
Of Bolivia cloth or burella cloth; belted or semi-fitted models in Copen, beige, rose, gold or apple green, large convertible collars, silk lined. 14 to 20 years. 39.50

Girls' Pongee Silk Dresses
Hand-smocked, of natural color pongee silk; blouse and pockets hand-smocked in rose or blue; white organdie collar and cuffs, lace edged; pleated skirt. 12 to 16 years. 8.50

Girls' New Model Coats
Russian model with double strap belt; of black-and-white checked wool velour or navy serge; detachable over-collar of white pique. 6 to 14 years. 16.75

Misses' Silk Dresses
Of silk-skin, (*a new soft silk fabric*), in Copen, rose, gray, navy or black, cuffs and points on bodice and skirt of contrasting color silk, hand-emb'd. 14 to 20 years. 19.75

Misses' New Model Dresses
Beaded, braided, embroidered one-piece or waistline models of Georgette, taffeta, crepe meteor or crepe de chine in black, navy, Copen, gray or beige. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Smocks and Middy Blouses—for Misses and Girls

New models of cotton faille, English drill, Trouville cloth, galatea, French batiste, silk crepe de chine or Japanese silk. Sizes 6 to 20 years.

Price according to material, 1.25 to 8.95

TITLE LOSSES

YOU hear it said sometimes, "Most titles are good anyhow."

It may be true. Last year, however, we paid more than 170 losses, practically one for every other business day of the year.

This shows you that defective titles are not a myth and to the people who actually encounter them they are very real things.

Our title policy is your protection. It does not cost nearly so much as it is worth.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
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176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
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FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.'S

Boys' Apparel Shop

A Successful Boys' Apparel Shop involves not only merchandise, but merchandising; not only varieties, but values; not only quantity, but quality.

Franklin Simon & Co.'s Shop for Boys may or may not be the biggest shop for boys in New York. We believe it is, but it does not much matter if it isn't.

We regard its size as secondary to the fact that it is the biggest in point of service, and that its merchandise and its prices are the standard of money well spent.

Franklin Simon & Co.'s Clothes for Boys

are all wool, and the range of choice includes a hundred different fabrics and fourteen new models.

Large Boys' Norfolks - $8.75 to $24.50
Large Boys' Topcoats - 9.75 to 24.50
Small Boys' Reefers - 8.75 to 15.75
(Two pairs of Knickerbockers with each suit)

Boys' Furnishings

Quality—good taste—liberal selections—merchandise, in brief, which you can depend upon implicitly to justify the price you pay for it.

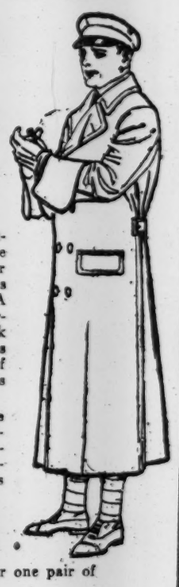
Silk Scarfs 50c
English Foulard Scarfs . . . 65c
Blouses . . . . . 95c to $1.45
Shirts . . . . . 95c to 1.45
Silk Shirts 3.50
Pajamas . . . . 95c to 1.45
Sweaters . . . . . 3.95 to 5.95

Boys' Apparel Shop—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Hats Shoes
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special
AT
$47.50
Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match



Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

All made of exactly the same fabric, a fine quality gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $47.50, or as follows:

Suit.....$18.50
Overcoat.....$27.00
Cap..... $2.00

Suit with two pairs Trousers or Breeches, or one pair of each—$26.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00
Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

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Responds to the Commanding Touch—
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A few drops of freezone applied directly upon a tender, aching corn stops the soreness at once and soon the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off with the fingers without even a twinge of pain.

Freezone does not irritate or inflame the surrounding skin or tissue. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a small bottle of freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Small bottles can be had at any drug store

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CONTREXÉVILLE
Source Du Pavillon
WATER

This is the water for you

Particularly valuable for every-day use for those with acid excess.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

The man of sedentary habits and the busy man should drink Contrexeville water.

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On sale at all Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first-class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
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Its Nature, Growth and Common Affections. Rules for Its Preservation.
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Prematurely Gray Hair, Seborrhoea and the Quartz Lamp Treatment.
Profusely Illustrated.
Authorized translation
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RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
W. R. Jenkins, Publishers. $1.50 ea.

SEND ARMY ABROAD, STIMSON DEMANDS

Ex-Secretary of War Insists America Must Take "Man's Part" in the Conflict.

WANTS UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Tells New York University Students We Are Rapidly Becoming an Indoor Nation.

Henry L. Stimson, who was Secretary of War under President Taft, made an address to students of New York University yesterday in which he emphasized a plea for universal military service. "If war comes," he said, "I shall regard it as the duty of this country to take a man's part and to send troops to fight for what I believe to be the cause of free institutions on the battlefields of Europe."

Mr. Stimson was introduced by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown to the students and many visitors who went to the university auditorium to hear him. His address was vigorously applauded.

He said in part:

"Some people express their doubts as to the necessity of ample land forces. They think that if we fight Germany it will be entirely on the sea. This is very thoughtless. But we can sit down and calmly consider the European situation and argue now, for Admiral Sir David Beatty is on the job. If the European coalition should fall apart, we would not be considering whether war was worth while or not, nor listening to men who argue whether there will be any more war. We would then be face to face with some of the conditions they are now facing in Europe.

"As a nation, we are not prepared to take care of our own borders. At the outbreak of the European war there were at least three foreign powers each of which could have landed 150,000 men on our shores inside of sixteen days.

"If war comes, I shall regard it as the duty of this country to take a man's part and send troops to fight for what I believe to be the cause of free institutions on the battlefields of Europe. I hope it will not be a war of money and disgrace. I hope the men of this country will be willing to fight for more than money.

"It is not for nothing that thousands of our young men have enlisted in Canadian armies; it is not for nothing that thousands of our men are succoring the wounded in France. It means that our people realize that the cause of free institutions is being fought out in Europe. We now have an opportunity to prepare ourselves for national defense while we have the momentum of national spirit behind it. Today we are ready to take the matter up, and I surely hope that every intelligent young American will show by his action his willingness to help put the defenses of this country on a basis that will last. We do not realize until a time like this now far we have drifted from the document on which our democracy rests.

"I hope that our defense measures will be put upon a basis where the burden will rest equally on the shoulders of every man in the country. We cannot make our citizens realize the rights and burdens of a free Government until they have experienced the fundamental duties of citizenship; until we have them enter into military training, to defend the country in which we live and to uphold the citizenship under which we are protected."

The volunteer system, Mr. Stimson said, had broken down in virtually every war waged by this country.

"We have been very rapidly becoming an indoor nation," he said. "One hundred years ago 90 per cent. of the people lived outdoors. More than a majority now live in cities. This is having an effect on the health and character that is not being offset. Physical benefits would be derived from military training."

At the conclusion of Mr. Stimson's address the students sang "America."

WAR EXISTS, SAYS CALDER.

Senator Believes President Will Call for 500,000 Men.

Senator William M. Calder, speaking at Delmonico's last night at the annual dinner of the Credit Association of the Building Trades of New York, asserted that, with the sinking of three American ships, a state of war existed between this country and Germany, though Congress had not yet decided the point.

"If our Government had suited action to its early correspondence with Germany, we might not now be on the verge of war," he added, "but, as far as I am able to determine, a state of war exists at the present time. Congress will most certainly issue such a decree when it convenes April 2, unless something unforeseen occurs. We have heard that many American women and children have lost their lives on vessels sailing under belligerent colors, but now that American lives have been lost on American ships, the Government can hardly remain silent. The President is entitled to the support of every American citizen.

"New York has saved the country in other hours of crisis, and if war comes we can again be the bulwark of the nation, not only in a financial way, but in our patriotism. I do not know, of course, what the President will do, but in my opinion we will be called on to raise 500,000 men if we go to war with Germany. If the war lasts six months longer we will have to send troops to Europe, and then we will need a million men or more."

J. T. Holdsworth, Dean of the School of Economics of the University of Pittsburgh, told the credit men that business was on a war basis since the German crisis arose, and he added a plea for loyalty.

Other speakers were Julius Henry Cohen, George G. Bradley, and Goldwin H. Starrett.

A WAR AID 'CLEARING HOUSE.'

Straight So Describes New Office of Mayor's Defense Committee.

Willard Straight, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, announced last night that the committee had opened a central headquarters in the Municipal Building. Ira H. Patchin, until recently Secretary to Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department at Washington, will be in charge, and will be in touch with the Government departments in Washington. Mr. Straight said last night:

"In view of the present situation the Committee on National Defense desires to make itself as useful as possible to the people of this city and to the National Government. Many who desire to offer automobiles, motor boats, airplanes and other private resources to the Government are restrained by the fact that they do not know the proper governmental agencies.

"In addition to its other efforts, therefore, the Mayor's Committee has undertaken to create a sort of clearing house for the patriotism of New York City. To this end it has secured through the Mayor the use of Room 1820 in the Municipal Building."

At the patriotic mass meeting to be held tonight at Madison Square Garden a copy of the pledges of loyalty to the Government and to President Wilson in the present emergency, which are being circulated by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, will be inclosed in each program, and there will be a program in each seat. Also a flag to be waved in the moments of excitement, which are expected to be numerous. The Arrangements Committee has recommended, however, that everybody bring his own flag and keep it on display while going and coming.

"No patriotic New Yorker," said the committee, "should feel any hesitancy about carrying the national flag through the streets in a time like this."

Bay State to Fill Its Guard.

BOSTON, March 21.—Adj. Gen. E. Le Roy Sweetser told the Committee on Public Safety today that 7,500 men were needed for the National Guard. To reach the normal peace strength, he said, 1,500 recruits were needed and the other 6,000 should be enrolled at once.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE STREAM OF LIFE

If you would enjoy life to the full, keep your blood—the stream of life—rich and red with right habits of eating and breathing, and Pepto-Mangan, "The Red Blood Builder."

There is the suggestion of the silence and power of a mill-race in the way the heart drives the blood through the veins and arteries. Again you think of the blood as the stream of life coursing through the whole body. Millions of tiny boats—in the form of red blood cells—sail up the stream and unload their cargoes of nourishment at every cell and tissue.

Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

When your red blood cells are numerous and healthily busy, it seems as if you could move mountains, so laden are you with energy and power. But when the little boats are too few in number and badly out of repair, they cannot feed oxygen fast enough or in sufficient quantity to build up the body and rid the blood of waste products.

Then Nature flashes countless warning signals—in the shape of pain, weakness, lowered spirits, reduced working capacity—to remind you that you are eating too much, not taking enough exercise, not obtaining enough sleep, not breathing enough fresh air.

If your blood is thin, heed the warning of Nature in time. Live sensibly and systematically, as she meant you to live. And help her with the logical, scientific *blood food, Pepto-Mangan,* "The Red Blood Builder."

Pepto-Mangan repairs and increases the number of the little oxygen-carrying boats. It restores deficiencies in the blood, and is a splendid general tonic and appetizer, easily assimilated and exceedingly pleasant to taste.

There are many imitations of *Pepto-Mangan* and counterfeits of the package. You can buy genuine *Pepto-Mangan* only in the original bottle and *sealed* package illustrated above and bearing the name Gude. For sale at all drug stores.

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Pepto. Life Pub. Co.

Shall We Be Slaves?

See cover of this week's LIFE

March 22nd Number now on sale. All news-stands—10 cents

Charles Dana Gibson's great centre page cartoon, "The Last Ditch," also in this issue. Mr. Gibson, America's greatest black and white artist, draws exclusively for LIFE.

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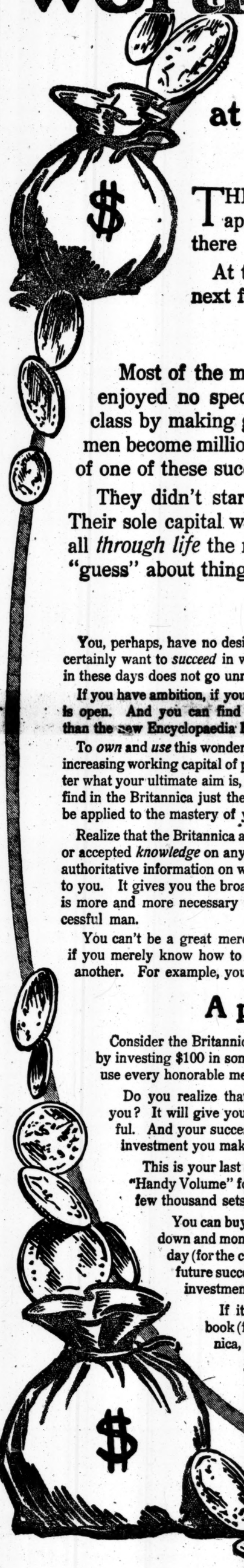

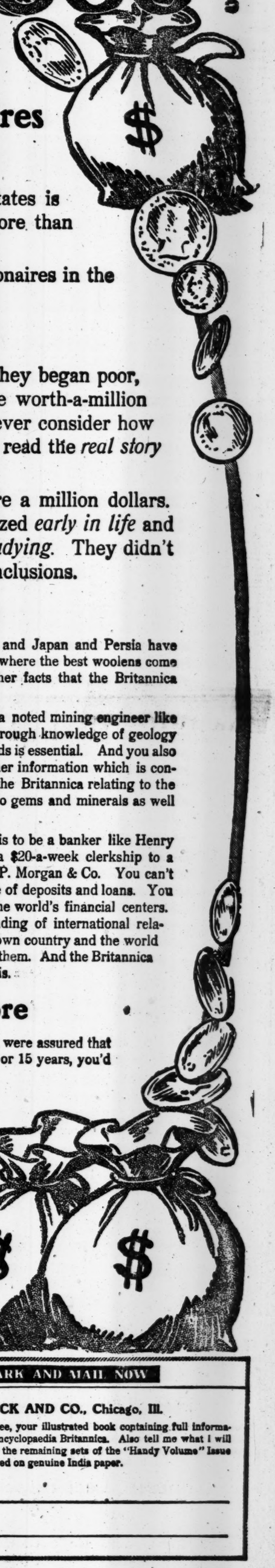

Figures indicate at least 1200 new millionaires in the next few years

THE number of millionaires in the United States is approximately 5600. This is about 1000 more than there were ten years ago.

At the present rate of increase, the new millionaires in the next few years will be at least 1200 more.

Will you be one of them?

Most of the millionaires of today are self-made men. They began poor, enjoyed no special privileges, but won their places in the worth-a-million class by making good use of every *opportunity*. Did you ever consider how men become millionaires or near-millionaires? Did you ever read the *real story* of one of these successful men—or hear him tell it?

They didn't start out with a deliberate purpose to acquire a million dollars. Their sole capital was *a determination to succeed*. They realized *early in life* and all *through life* the necessity of *knowing*, and, therefore, of *studying*. They didn't "guess" about things, or take them for granted or jump at conclusions.

You have the same chance

You, perhaps, have no desire for great wealth—but you certainly want to *succeed* in whatever you do, and success in these days does not go unrewarded.

If you have ambition, if you have determination, the way is open. And you can find no surer guide to *knowing* than the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

To *own* and *use* this wonderful work is to have a steadily increasing working capital of practical knowledge. No matter what your ultimate aim is, or where you begin, you can find in the Britannica just the kind of knowledge that can be applied to the mastery of your problem, whatever it is.

Realize that the Britannica assembles all the latest *proved* or accepted *knowledge* on any subject. It affords full and authoritative information on whatever is of special interest to you. It gives you the broad general knowledge which is more and more necessary to make the all-around successful man.

You can't be a great merchant like John Wanamaker if you merely know how to buy at one price and sell at another. For example, you must know how linens and silks are made; what China and Japan and Persia have to sell to American buyers; where the best woolens come from—and *thousands* of other facts that the Britannica will tell you.

Suppose you aspire to be a noted mining engineer like John Hays Hammond—a thorough knowledge of geology and of modern mining methods is essential. And you also require a vast amount of other information which is contained in the 740 articles in the Britannica relating to the earth's structure, to mining, to gems and minerals as well as to engineering.

Or perhaps your ambition is to be a banker like Henry P. Davison, who rose from a $20-a-week clerkship to a partnership in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. You can't succeed on a mere knowledge of deposits and loans. You must know the practices of the world's financial centers. You must have an understanding of international relations. You must know your own country and the world as well as Mr. Davison knows them. And the Britannica will help you to acquire all this.

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Consider the Britannica as an investment—and take a practical illustration. If you were assured that by investing $100 in some enterprise you could make 1000 per cent. profit in 5 or 10 or 15 years, you'd use every honorable means to get the $100.

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sy-88

STERNBERG CHARGED WITH HILAIR MURDER

Police Say Prisoner Was Seen with a Woman on Afternoon Victim Was Strangled.

HABEAS CORPUS WRIT ISSUED

Accused Man's Aged Father Fights Police, Shrieking: 'They Are Trying to Murder my Son.'

Benjamin Sternberg was charged yesterday with the murder of Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair in the Hotel Martinique last Thursday and held, although his lawyer tried to have him freed under a writ of habeas corpus.

Thousands of persons, anxious to see the alleged "tango pirate," gathered about the Second Branch Detective Bureau and along the streets through which Sternberg passed on his way to court, and there was a riot when Israel Sternberg, his father, attempted to tear his son from the detectives.

Sternberg will appear before Justice Delehanty in the Supreme Court this afternoon, when the habeas corpus plea will be decided, but the discovery of a new witness yesterday made it practically certain, in the opinion of Assistant District Attorney Joyce, that the prisoner would be committed to the Tombs.

This witness is expected to testify, according to Mr. Joyce, that he saw Sternberg walking in New York with a woman between 1 and 3:30 o'clock last Thursday afternoon. This witness, if produced, would add an important link in the case against the prisoner, and materially weaken his alibi.

The story originally told by Sternberg was that he had not seen Mrs. Hilair on last Thursday at all. When confronted by two witnesses who saw him in the subway on that day with Mrs. Hilair he admitted that he had come to Manhattan with her, intending to go to the Palace Theatre, but that she had left him at the Grand Central Station for a man she hailed as "Eddie."

He insisted that after having luncheon in a restaurant at Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue he returned to Brooklyn, and that he was in a saloon in that borough from 1 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon, between which hours Mrs. Hilair was strangled. For a day and a half, except for a few hours' sleep, he had been under cross-examination, and the police had not been able to break down this alibi, although Sternberg, on his part, had not been able to produce any witnesses who saw him in Brooklyn on that afternoon.

The witness said to have been discovered by the police is expected to say that Sternberg met Mrs. Hilair after she registered at the Martinique as "Florence Gray, Boston." This will fit in with the story told by one of the chambermaids at the hotel, who said she entered Mrs. Hilair's room at about 3:30 in the afternoon and found it empty. It has been the theory of the police from the beginning that Mrs. Hilair, after being assigned to the room, left the hotel to meet the man who killed her. The autopsy of Dr. Otto H. Schultze, medical assistant to the District Attorney, and other circumstances in the case proved, the police say, that Mrs. Hilair was strangled between 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and sundown, and that she had been slain by a man who had gone to her room at her invitation.

"I am not able at this time to give the name of this witness," said Assistant District Attorney Joyce yesterday. "All I can say is that he is a man, and that he thinks he saw Sternberg and a woman, presumably Mrs. Hilair, walking in Manhattan between the Hotel Martinique and Times Square on last Thursday afternoon. But even if this witness fails to identify Sternberg our case is strong enough to hold Benny on the charge of murder."

The murder charge was made by Assistant District Attorney Dyer a short time before Jonah Goldstein, a lawyer employed by the prisoner's father, obtained the writ of habeas corpus from Justice Delehanty. The news that Sternberg was to be arraigned before Coroner Riordan on the murder charge caused a great crowd to appear in front of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, in Lexington Avenue, near Forty-third Street, where Sternberg had been detained and questioned since last Monday afternoon.

In the throng was Israel Sternberg, the prisoner's aged father, who became greatly excited when he saw his son. "My boy, my boy!" he cried, throwing his arms about the prisoner's neck. "They are trying to kill my boy."

"Father, don't let them kill me," yelled the son, and the father, fighting with all his strength, tried to drag young Sternberg away with him.

"Let him alone," shouted the elder Sternberg violently. "Let him alone. You are trying to murder my boy."

Persons attracted by the commotion ran from all directions and elbowed each other to catch a glimpse of the prisoner.

The detectives, using no more force than necessary, finally half carried and half dragged Sternberg to a waiting automobile. But the father threw himself across the hood of the car, crying at the top of his voice that the police were trying to "murder" his son. It being impossible to start the car without injuring the father, the detectives dragged him away notwithstanding he belabored them with his cane. When the automobile finally got under way the elder Sternberg hobbled after it, calling to his son.

Something of the fighting spirit of his father had been communicated to the son, who told the police defiantly on the way to the Coroner's office in the Municipal Building that they could "go the limit" in trying to convict him. "But you won't do it," he said. "I did not go with Mrs. Hilair to the Hotel Martinique, and all your bulldozing and questioning cannot make me say I did. You can ask all the questions you please, bring all the witnesses you want to, but you can't prove I did it, because I didn't."

The automobile reached the Municipal Building before Coroner Riordan, and while they were waiting for him Attorney Goldstein rushed in with the writ from Justice Delehanty. It was served on Detective Sergeant Dietsch, but, it then being about noon, Sternberg had luncheon with the detectives and remained with them until Justice Delehanty resumed the bench in the afternoon.

Sternberg talked freely to reporters in the interim, assuring them that he was neither a male "lounge lizard" nor a "tango pirate," these being two of the names applied to him since he surrendered to the police.

"They want to make a reputation," he said of the police. "They want to blame this crime on me because they have not been able to find any one else. I am no tango dancer or a lounge lizard. As a matter of fact, I am a bum dancer and can only do a poor two-step. I told the truth when I said I left Mrs. Hilair at the Grand Central Station. I've been terribly bulldozed by the detectives. They wouldn't let me sleep and I could not eat. I was not allowed to communicate with my wife or my father, and I was not permitted to get a lawyer.

"I've had three glasses of water since they began to question me, and that is all. I offered to go to the Martinique Hotel with the detectives so any one who knew me could pick me out, but they refused. No one could have picked me out as having being there on last Thursday, because I had not been there for three years, with maybe one exception. The detectives called me names and kept asking me questions. It is true that I pawned my ring in Manhattan on last Thursday, but I used the money to get some furs from Kohn Brothers. I spent the afternoon in Brooklyn and if they'd only let me go to Mertz's saloon, where I was, I could easily pick out some people who must have seen me."

More persons than could be accommodated tried to force their way into Justice Delehanty's court room when Sternberg appeared there, and those who could not find seats were put out. In addressing the court Attorney Goldstein said:

"There appears to have been a murder committed at the Hotel Martinique, a Mrs. Hilair having been the victim. The name of Benjamin Sternberg was mentioned in the newspapers, and he went to the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau, in Brooklyn, and asked if they wanted him. They said they were glad to see him and after asking him a number of questions he asked if he could return to his home. He was told no, and that his stay was likely to be a long one.

"This morning I was retained by Mr. Sternberg's father and I went to the Second Branch Detective Bureau, where I saw Acting Captain Quinn. He told me I could not see Mr. Sternberg, because Mr. Sternberg was not a prisoner, that he was there voluntarily. I then said I would have to get a writ of habeas corpus if necessary to see him.

"As soon as I had announced my intention to get a writ, Inspector Cray and three or four other men came down stairs with my client and started with him to the Coroner's office. His father interposed, and although the man was not a prisoner and was voluntarily at the Detective Bureau, the father was grabbed, assaulted, and pushed to one side.

"We want to know under what authority this man is being held. If as a material witness he should be detained properly as a material witness. If he is accused he should be arraigned before the nearest Magistrate and given a hearing. They can't keep a man for seventy-two hours without a moment's sleep without seeing his counsel under any warrant of law that I know of."

Assistant District Attorney Dyer, who was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Joyce, one of those who had been questioning Sternberg at the Second Branch Detective Bureau, explained that Sternberg was being held while the police were trying to discover who had killed Mrs. Hilair.

"If Mr. Goldstein insists on a return of this writ, I will stand on my rights and ask for a twenty-four hours' adjournment," said Mr. Dyer.

Justice Delehanty said that it was true that the police authorities had no right to hold a man without warrant of law, but he granted the twenty-four hours' adjournment, and commanded the Assistant District Attorney to appear in court with the prisoner at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The lawyer asked that Sternberg be committed to the Tombs pending his appearance in court today, but Justice Delehanty remanded him into the custody of the Assistant District Attorney and the police, who took him back to the Second Branch Detective Bureau. Once there, he was again confronted by persons who, it was thought, might have seen him in cafés and "tango parlors," and he was again questioned as to his movements on the afternoon of the murder.

This examination caused Sternberg again to amend his story, according to Assistant District Attorney Joyce.

"Sternberg had told us that, after leaving Mrs. Hilair at the Grand Central Station, he took a subway train to the Fiftieth Street station," said Mr. Joyce. "In order to test the accuracy of this statement I pretended that the subway station at Fiftieth Street had been blown up on the Tuesday before the murder, and that it had been impossible, therefore, for Sternberg to have reached the street through that station. He at once changed his story and said that he had made a mistake, that he remembered that he had left the subway at Times Square, and that he remembered clearly passing the theatre posters in the Longacre Building. When I told him that it was a matter of fact, the station at Fiftieth Street had not been blown up, he did not appear at all disturbed. He simply insisted that he had meant the Times Square Station right along."

Assistant District Attorney Joyce announced late last night that a man and a woman who had called at the Second Branch Detective Bureau and had seen photographs of Sternberg and Mrs. Hilair had said they thought they had seen the couple in the street near the Hotel Martinique on last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Joyce added that he expected a more definite identification today from the witness he had referred to in the afternoon.

The prisoner's wife, father, and brother called at the Detective Bureau late in the afternoon and were permitted to talk to him in the presence of detectives. He seemed considerably cheered by these visits and by assurances that he would be adequately protected by counsel. Detectives who questioned him, however, found him not quite as communicative as he had been before he saw his lawyer.

ORISTANA'S GUNNER MISSING

Cap Found on Barge Indicates He May Have Been Drowned.

Captain John W. Brown of the British freighter Oristana, which arrived on Tuesday from Cardiff, notified the Harbor Police yesterday that Patrick McDonough, 22 years, a naval gunner, was missing.

The Captain said that to reach the Oristana it was necessary to cross two barges lying alongside, and that a cap belonging to McDonough had been picked up on one of them. After making a thorough search of places McDonough had visited on Tuesday night, it was decided that he had been drowned.

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JEWS ASK FOR $10,000,000.

Relief Committee to Push Campaign in All Big Cities.

Henry Morgenthau, of the American Jewish Relief Committee, announced yesterday that $10,000,000 must be raised in the United States by June 1 if the 3,000,000 Jews in the eastern war zone were to be saved from starvation. Mass meetings are to be held in the principal cities in every State and prominent Jews will make coast to coast trips to address these campaign gatherings, it was stated; and wealthy men will be asked to give amounts equal to those which given communities may raise or to make larger subscriptions conditional upon the collection of certain amounts.

The Russian revolution is expected to furnish a fresh impetus to the campaign, and it was announced that the State Department had given assurance that in the event of war between this country and the Central Powers, American diplomats to neutral countries would carry on uninterruptedly the work of feeding Jewish noncombatants.

Those associated with Mr. Morgenthau in the campaign include Jacob H. Schiff, United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Daniel Guggenheim, Nathan Straus, and Herbert H. Lehman.

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Cleveland, Akron, Birmingham, Louisville, Richmond, Chattanooga.

STOWELL DERIDES WILSON'S WAITING

Charges That He Has Filibustered in Attitude Toward Germany and American Duty.

HECKLED BY THE PACIFISTS

They Invite Him to Conference to State His Views and Then Accuse Him of Evasion.

The pacifists who are attending "an unofficial commission" of the Emergency Peace Federation to plan "immediate measures for keeping this country out of war" spent all yesterday afternoon disputing with Professor Ellery C. Stowell, the Columbia authority on international law, whom they had invited to attend the session at the Holland House to explain his views.

Professor Stowell, who is far from a pacifist, declared at the outset: "I believe that there are times when war is justifiable and that failure to wage war is dishonorable. I believe that this is one of those times. The only thing to do at the present time is to make war at once and with the utmost vigor."

Although Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chairman of the commission, explained that its members had been aware of Professor Stowell's views before they had invited him to speak, he and the other members of the commission interrupted Professor Stowell with questions every few minutes. Finally Professor Stowell refused to say any more unless he could continue without interruption.

The pacifists accused Professor Stowell of answering evasively. Joseph B. Cannon, labor representative on the commission, clashed with Professor Stowell over a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES containing an article by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, and asserted that Professor Stowell had been indulging in innuendo to the effect that the pacifists had been working with the Germans.

"I object to the implication that we are working with Dernburg," cried Mr. Cannon. "It is an insult, and you have indulged in such innuendos more than once this afternoon."

"I did not say that the pacifists were working with the Germans," Professor Stowell said. "This gentleman is sensitive on this point, apparently. I will leave it to his own conscience."

"We are not amenable to man influence," Dr. Jordan interjected. "We sent back all the money received from German sources, which I understand was only a small amount. The expenses of these rooms and of this commission are being paid by individual contributions."

Professor Stowell and the members of the commission sat about a table on the fifth floor of the Holland House. The members of the commission were Dr. Jordan, Louis P. Lochner, former Secretary of the Ford Peace Commission; Professor Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College, Mr. Cannon, Stoughton Cooley, editor of The Public; Professor W. I. Hull of Swarthmore, Professor Edward P. Cheynet of the University of Pennsylvania and Winter Russell, a pacifist speaker.

Professor Stowell said we should have intervened in the war because of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia and the invasion of Belgium.

"There were two courses open to us," he added. "One was to remain neutral; the other to get into the war. But we did neither. If we had been neutral we should not have supplied to Great Britain the instruments of war.

"After Germany invaded our rights," he continued, "we employed words to Germany which in diplomatic usage had a known meaning. President Wilson used these words. He was a betrayal of the interests of the world when he did not make them good. I believe President Wilson has been engaged in a disloyal filibuster against the people of this country. President Wilson has kept us out of war, at the expense of eventually coming into it, for you will agree that we are actually in a state of war."

The pacifists interrupted to say that they did not agree.

"The peace-at-any-price people," Professor Stowell continued, "are playing into the hands of a group as detestable to me as to you—the extreme militarists. You have a highly organized body—"

"Yes," Mr. Cannon interrupted, "and you've got the press clamoring for war."

"If ever there was a great national devotion to a cause it was for the United States to join the war," Professor Stowell said. Several interruptions followed and he did not finish his explanation of how the pacifists were playing into the hands of the militarists.

Professor Hull was the principal speaker beside Professor Stowell. He said the United States should consult other neutrals before going to war with Germany. Mr. Russell and others indorsed this plan. The conference will be resumed this morning.

Dr. Jordan is to speak in the Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University, at 4:15 o'clock tomorrow on the subject: "Should America Go to War?" The meeting will be under the joint auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Columbia Anti-Militarism League.

HONOR W. D. HOWELLS.

Wilson and Roosevelt Send Letters of Birthday Praise.

Representatives of practically all the literary organizations of the country met last night at the National Arts Club to celebrate the eightieth birthday of William Dean Howells. It was not Mr. Howells's birthday; that fell on March 1. Nor was Mr. Howells present; he is still wintering at Tryon, N. C. But apparently everybody else who ever had anything printed was present, for the clubrooms were so crowded that many of those who had come to hear the praise of Mr. Howells were compelled to roam about the edges of the crowd far beyond earshot.

The program of the meeting, presided over by Hamlin Garland, was intended to present Mr. Howells's own works rather than to praise him, but it was preceded by the reading by Edward J. Wheeler of a letter from Mr. Howells himself and of selections from some two dozen of the 123 congratulatory communications received by the committee in charge.

Woodrow Wilson's letter was the first read, and Theodore Roosevelt's second; the President's "warmest congratulations, best wishes and sincere admiration" were received with applause, but the outburst of clapping that followed the reading of Colonel Roosevelt's praises was of far greater volume.

G. Bronson Howard to Wed Actress.

The engagement of Zitelka Dolores, a member of the company appearing in Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" on the New Amsterdam roof, to George Bronson Howard has been announced. Mr. Howard is the author of "God's Man," a book over which a libel suit was recently tried, and of other books and plays.

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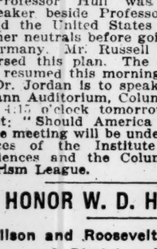
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HONOR MEDAL FOR DR. BELL

The Civic Forum Awards Trophy to Inventor of Telephone.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, received last night before a gathering which filled Carnegie Hall the Civic Forum Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service, which was presented in 1914 to Major Gen. George W. Goethals and in 1915 to Thomas Alva Edison. After many eloquent speeches in his praise, Dr. Bell responded modestly, endeavoring to share the tributes to him with those who have been associated with him in developing the telephone.

"I may perhaps claim the credit of blazing the trail," he said, "but I am embarrassed at all the honor which has been done me, because so much of it should go to the many men who have since improved upon and extended its use—to such men as Mr. Carty and his associates. Why, I am not even able to understand some of the mechanism which they have introduced into the use of the telephone. When they telephoned from Arlington and were heard at Eiffel Tower in Paris, I could not see how it was done, nor could I understand how an operator in Hawaii was able to pick up the message."

Dr. Bell told how, shortly after he got the idea of the telephone in 1874, he had called on Professor Henry at the Smithsonian Institution, who was then recognized as the greatest authority on electricity in America. Professor Henry listened kindly to his plan, and told him that he thought he had the germ of a great invention.

"I told him that the trouble was that I did not have enough knowledge of electricity," said Dr. Bell. "He said, 'Get it.' Now the fact is that, had I known much about electricity, I would never have invented the telephone. I would have thrown up the idea as wildly improbable. My study had been that of sound."

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, in presenting the medal to Dr. Bell, compared his achievement to that of Prometheus in stealing fire from the gods for the benefit of man. Dr. J. J. Carty, who is credited with doing more for the telephone than any, except Dr. Bell, also spoke.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary spoke of the contributions of Dr. Bell to the study of aeronautics and quoted his prediction that, in a few years, the greatest enterprise on earth would be aerial navigation. Other speakers were Edward Markham, who read a poem to Dr. Bell; Henry S. Pritchett, Union N. Bethell, and Thomas A. Watson, who made the first telephone instrument and was at the other end of the wire when Dr. Bell first talked over the telephone.

Messages of regret were received from Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, William H. Taft, Theodore N. Vail, and many others.

G.A.GREEN A 'TANK' CAPTAIN

Fifth Avenue Bus Superintendent Gets British Army Commission.

Two rounds of cheering and a toast to the Allies greeted the announcement at the annual dinner of the Motor Truck Club of America at Churchill's last night that G. A. Green, Superintendent of the Fifth Avenue Bus Company and a Director of the club, had received an appointment as Captain in the British Army and would leave March 31 for the Somme front to take command of a gun company operating "tanks." He is a British subject.

As the new Captain arose to respond some one started "The Star-spangled Banner" and the company sang it through. Captain Green said:

"I have had no military experience and suppose this appointment was tendered me on account of my acquaintance with the motor truck. I came here six years ago from England, my birthplace, and I think New York is the greatest city in the world, but I go back gladly to fight for the best cause in the world."

Then came France's turn for cheers. A toast was proposed to E. Lascaries, who is French and was Chairman of the club's dinner committee this year. Then followed "The Marseillaise," with the biggest roar of all. Mr. Lascaries sang the stanzas in French and at the end of each the company joined in the chorus in English.

Striking Actor Sent to Prison.

William Drier, member of the White Rats, now on strike, was sentenced to thirty days in the Workhouse by Magistrate Murphy in the Men's Night Court last night. He was charged with disorderly conduct by Morris Bernstein, an employe of Loew's Orpheum Theatre, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, Tuesday night. It was alleged that Drier had called Bernstein a "scab" and had kicked him in the stomach. William Travers Jerome, former District Attorney, prosecuted for the Loew Theatre interests.

Stage Women Plan War Relief Aid.

A movement is under way to organize all women connected with the American stage into a unit to help with the war relief work abroad. In the event of the United States being drawn into the war the assistance of the organization would then be diverted to this country. Rachel Crothers is sponsor for the plan which has met with enthusiastic support thus far. A committee will meet Saturday to make plans for the calling of a mass meeting of all women connected with the theatre.

Opera Throng at 'Aida,' with Caruso

Verdi's "Aida," with Mmes. Muzio, Matzenauer, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Scotti, and Rossi in the cast, attracted an audience to the Metropolitan Opera House last night that filled every seat and every square foot of standing room. M. Papi was the conductor.

Music Notes.

The date of the last concert the Kneisel Quartet will give before disbanding has been announced for Tuesday night, April 3, at Aeolian Hall. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will be the assisting artist.

The feature of "Ladies' Night" at the Zeta Beta Tau Club of New York next Sunday will be a lecture recital on "Carmen" by Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, illustrated by vocal and piano selections.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Shuberts have announced a revival of the De Koven-Smith operetta, "The Highwayman," for next month at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, following the engagement of "Joan the Woman." John Charles Thomas, who was in "Her Soldier Boy" when it was first presented at the Astor, will be one of the principals.

The German company from the Irving Place Theatre will give its annual performance at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday night. Shakespeare's "Othello" will be the offering, with Rudolf Christians in the title role, Heinrich Marlow as Iago, Annie Rub-Foerster as Desdemona, and Grete Meyer as Emilia.

The long run of "Miss Springtime" at the New Amsterdam will end two weeks from Saturday. The next attraction will be Sir Herbert Tree's production of "Colonel Newcome."

Instead of presenting Moliere's "The Imaginary Invalid" throughout the three weeks of their engagement at the Liberty the Coburns have decided to withdraw it after Saturday night's performance and substitute "The Yellow Jacket" for the remaining two weeks.

Lord Dunsany's "A Night at an Inn" will be revived by the Neighborhood Players at the Neighborhood Playhouse Saturday night. The program will also include "Black 'Eli,'" by Miles Malleson, and "A Sunny Morning," translated from the Spanish by Anna S. MacDonald.

Beverly Sitgreaves, who created the role of Nadina in "The Wanderer," will give up the part after Saturday night's performance.

Elmer L. Reizenstein is the author of a satirical comedy entitled "The Home of the Free," which the Morningside Players will present at their next bill on Thursday afternoon, April 12, at the Comedy. Josephine Jefferson, a granddaughter of Joseph Jefferson, will appear in one of the playlets.

Three Japanese maidens, Yoshiye-San, Kimi-San, and Fumi-San, occupied a box at the Cohan & Harris yesterday for the matinee performance of "The Willow Tree." The young women were in native costume.

The annual ball of Ziegfeld's "Follies" and "Midnight Frolic" will be held Tuesday night, April 10, on the New Amsterdam roof.

The Ladella troupe of acrobats have been added to the Hippodrome show.

Rose Coghlan, who is appearing in "Our Betters" at the Hudson, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversay of her stage debut next Wednesday.

A cablegram to Sanger & Jordan tells of the successful production in Australia last Saturday night of "Daddy Long-Legs." Kathleen MacDonnell played the role created by Ruth Chatterton.

Lawrence Grossmith will return to the cast of "Love o' Mike" tonight after an absence on account of illness.

COMEDY'S NEW BILL MOST UNEVEN FARE

"Plots and Playwrights" Is a Hilarious Travesty by a Juvenile Dramatist.

BAHR PLAY IS VERY FOGGY

Moliere's "Sganarelle" in Rhymed English Is Highly Decorative and Fairly Entertaining.

PLOTS AND PLAYWRIGHTS, a comedy in two acts, by Edward Massey.
THE POOR FOOL, a play in one act, translated from the German of Hermann Bahr by Mrs. F. E. Washburn-Freund.
SGANARELLE, a one-act farce translated from the French of Moliere by Philip Moeller. At the Comedy.

The Players—Ivar Bernard, A. E. Gillette, Phyllis Critchson, Holland Hudson, Jean Robb, Ralph L. Roeder, Helen Westley, Charles H. Meredith, Florence Enright, Arthur E. Hohl, Katherine Cornell, Margaret Mower, Madeleine Lauren, Glenn Hunter, Edward Balzerit, Robert Strange, T. W. Gibson, C. N. Hare, Frederick Rider, Marjorie Vonnegut, Jose Ruben, Elinor M. Cox, Gladys Wynne, and James Terbell.

The Washington Square Players would do well to reverse the order in the new program of three short plays which were presented last evening at the Comedy as the fourth bill of their third season. The first is enormously entertaining, but thereafter the interest abates steadily through a play from the German that is all but impenetrable fog and a play from the French that is ever so decorative but only mildly amusing. Most folks will be no more than faintly entertained by the gayly mounted translation of Moliere's "Sganarelle." They will be bewildered and a little bored by "The Poor Fool" of Hermann Bahr. But they will be greatly interested and genuinely amused by "Plots and Playwrights," the two-part comedy which opens the new program of the Washington Square Players.

"Plots and Playwrights" is the work of Edward Massey, and Mr. Massey, so they say, is a young man of twenty-one or thereabouts, who, it is needless to say, has just emerged from Harvard, and the first thing he does is to make fun of some of our most prosperous playwrights and producers. The fun begins outside an uninviting lodging house in West Eleventh Street, where a tipsy dramatist, looking for inspiration, encounters a short-story writer, who insists that there must be a play on every floor, and wagers he can find and write them before the week is gone. The two Davises (Robert H. and Owen) called this idea "Any House" last season, but they left it still undemonstrated. In this particular house our friend the novelist takes a room, and in the next three scenes we see the little, unresolved sketches in realism by which he hopes to win his wager. Veteran reviewers call them human documents, the youngsters "slices of life."

Of course they are all very touching, all very interesting, all very real. But all very interesting, all very real. But all your playwright feels they must be interrelated somehow and improved with "plots-a-pep." So he reconstructs them in his fashion into a gorgeous crook melodrama with a stolen necklace in the plot and some other theft or two. Within the Law," "On Trial," and the like in its development. What follows is this delightful burlesque, wherein the oft-scorned Washington Square Players have the time of their life making fun of the more "professional" actors in their new neighborhood.

To be sure, a far subtler and more devastating travesty could have been devised and understood by any playgoer in New York, and there are so many tricks and manners to ridicule, it is a pity to take time to hurt during the wronged girl's return under the spotlight to the soft strains of "Hearts and Flowers." Why make fun of "East Lynne," when you might be laughing yourself sick over a travesty of "Lilac Time?" The poor novelist is shuddering when the curtain falls on this masterpiece.

"But," says the playwright serenely, "it will run a year on Broadway."

"My God," cries the enlightened novelist, "it has."

This is exceedingly well acted and indeed, there can be little to lament in the performance of the entire program. It is José Ruben's admirable performance of "The Poor Fool" which gives that second play of the program its chief distinction. M. Ruben, whose illness postponed the opening of the bill from Monday to Wednesday, managed to reach the theatre last evening and play his rôle in the acrid Bahr comedy with fine fire and eloquence. It is the story of a dying man who has lived a dour and thrifty existence, rigorous, upright, joyless.

Assailed at the last by bitter doubts as to whether his life of self-denial had been worth while, he summons to his bedside his two wastrel brothers in order that he may find comfort in comparing their state with his. But the youngest, who had stolen to serve a wild love affair and spent a degrading term in prison, is serene and unrepentant, and the other, whose reckless, joyous life has brought its penalty of disease and madness, is exultant in his memories. "Live, live, live yourself dead!" That is his parting message as he laughs contuously at the thrifty, prosperous, lonely old man whom he names "the poor fool."

Here is richness enough and there are no shortcomings in the performance where Arthur Hohl and Marjorie Vonnegut share the honors with M. Ruben. But Bahr's play is gratuitously foggy and mysterious so that you can recapture its humanity only in retrospect. While the play is on, you are pre-occupied with the needlessly hard pursuit of the clues to its significance. Bahr, who is best known here as the author of "The Concert," wrote "Der Arme Narr" a dozen years ago.

"Sganarelle," which is played without much spirit, is Philip Moeller's translation into rhymed couplets of Moliere's short farce, "Sganarelle ou le cocu imaginaire." Sganarelle is the complete pacifist, and it is hard to understand how the author of "Helena's Husband" was able to resist the temptation to extract some highly contemporary humor from the unsuspecting pages of Moliere. Exceedingly gay and good looking is Lee Simonson's decoration for "Sganarelle," and the entrance of Helen Westley is grandeur unprecedented.

Helen Westley is excellent in all her appearances. So is Florence Enright, Robert Strange, and T. W. Gibson. There should be a word, too, for Ruby Craven, who is delightful in "Plots and Playwrights," and also for Katherine Cornell and a newcomer named Alice Ladler. They all help a lot in Mr. Massey's play which is quite the best reason for a journey to the Comedy during the fourth bill of the Washington Square Players.

CHILDREN SAFE IN GARDEN.

No Worker on Rockefeller Grounds Had Infantile Paralysis.

At the twentieth annual meeting of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild at the home of Mrs. James Roosevelt, 47 East Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, an interesting report was made of the children's garden on the grounds of the Rockefeller Institute at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A. It was the reason for many poor children and their mothers last year while the vacation schools were closed and not one of the children who worked there was attacked by infantile paralysis. Dr. Simon Flexner told how the children supplied him with flowers and fresh vegetables, which he turned over to the hospitals.

Miss G. E. Paul, Secretary of the guild, said it was proposed to open a three-quarter acre plot near the Rockefeller Institute garden this year, where men and women of the neighborhood could raise vegetables. Mrs. Ellen Eddy Shaw, Director of Children's Gardens of the Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, spoke of the need of elemental farming knowledge for children, and Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Superintendent of the Girls' House of Refuge near Philadelphia, told of the value of farm work for girls with "disturbed minds."

New Hampshire for Prohibition.

CONCORD, N. H., March 21.—The House of Representatives today, by a vote of 192 to 172, passed a bill which would establish a State-wide prohibition on May 1, 1918.

TRAINING 250 RECRUITS TO PATROL AQUEDUCT

These Men, Selected Out of 1,500 Applicants, Drilled by Inspector Cahalane.

Alexander M. White, in command of the Home Defense League and of the civilians guarding the Aqueduct, announced at Police Headquarters yesterday that the first detail of Aqueduct Special Police would relieve the National Guardsmen on duty between the Yonkers city line and Kensico some time next week. Out of 1,500 applicants for Aqueduct guard jobs, Mr. White said, 800 passed the physical examination. From them 250, all of whom had had previous service in the army or navy, were selected.

At 9 o'clock this morning these men will report at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory to begin a week's military instruction, under Inspector Cornelius Cahalane of the New York Police Department, who has been designated by Police Commissioner Woods as the uniformed head of the Aqueduct Police.

All of the details for guarding the great water supply system on which New York City depends have been completed, it was announced yesterday, and within a few weeks 1,000 men are expected to be on duty, making possible the release of an equal number of guardsmen for possible service elsewhere.

The 250 men who go on duty next week will occupy territory known as Precinct No. 1, and will report to the headquarters of the district in Tarrytown. Sergeant James Fitzgerald of the Flushing Police District has been assigned to command the precinct with the grade of Acting Captain. His chief subordinates, all from the New York Police Department, are to be Sergeants Patrick J. Gannon, Jeremiah Crowley, and John J. Noonan.

Captain Fitzgerald's aids will have the grade of Acting Lieutenant and will draw, as will Captain Fitzgerald, $75 a month in addition to their regular salaries. The Acting Sergeants, who will be patrolmen from the department, will draw additional pay of $50 a month each.

The aqueduct force will be uniformed in khaki and in addition to a revolver and a club each man will be armed with a rifle. The Sergeants will patrol their particular districts on motor cycles and in automobiles. Inspector Cahalane is now in Westchester County arranging for the board and housing of the men in farmers' homes and hotels.

Two of the three companies of the First Infantry, New York National Guard, which were not included in the original order calling regiment for duty at the Catskill Aqueduct, have been ordered to Peeks'kill to act as relief units, it was announced last night by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, in command of the National Guard. These companies are C of Watertown and K of Malone. The third company of the First Infantry which thus far has not been ordered out is D of Ogdensburg.

TABLE FLOWERS COMPETE.

Mrs. Darlington Wins First Prize—Show Closes Tonight.

Private growers competed for prizes for table decorations yesterday, the last day for competitions at the International Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace. Mrs. H. Darlington of Mamaroneck carried off the first prize, offered by the Horticultural Society of New York. Mrs. Darlington's table had a tiny pool in the centre surrounded by pipina, double buttercups, California poppies, streptosolen, and African daisies.

Many visitors were also attracted by the table of Mrs. Nathan Straus, which had a tall vase in the centre filled with sprays of pale yellow orchids, tearoses, and the finest maidenhair fern. Four small vases were placed at intervals around the table containing the same flowers with the addition of a few sprays of lilies of the valley.

Among the prize winners of the day were Bobbink & Atkins for palms and foliage plants, two firsts and two seconds; Marcus Mutilloid, four firsts for bulbous plants; Julius Roehrs Company, William H. Siebrecht, and John Scheepers, prizes for bulbous plants; Knight & Stuck Company, first for plants in flowers; F. F. R. Pierson, four firsts for ferns, and A. N. Pierson, first for six plants of the Adiantum Farleyense fern.

The Clothing Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, of which Mrs. Linzee Blagden is Chairman, shared the Tea Garden and its proceeds yesterday afternoon with the Red Cross. Mme. Paderewski was unable to come, owing to illness, but her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Gorski, were present.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium will have the tea garden today. Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, and Herbert C. Hoover will be guests of honor. The show will close at 10:30 o'clock tonight. It has been the most successful of its kind.

INDIAN CHIEF'S HEAD, $710.

War Trophy Brings Top Price at Sale of Ancient Curios of Ecuador.

A human head, that of the Huambiza Indian Chief, Una Tzantza, with a gala Indian Chief uniform, brought the highest price yesterday afternoon at the first sale of the famous Alvarado collection of ancient art and curios of Ecuador at the Anderson Galleries, going to J. B. Stoddard for $710. The warrior was captured by the Ayuli Indians and the head reduced in size to some five inches in length, with the skin and hair intact, by a method of the tribe. It was considered a great war trophy. The unique head was decorated with birds' feathers, monkey's teeth, and beads, and with it went a long lance.

The second highest price, $500, was given for a unique idol of the Shirys Indians, pre-Inca, fourteenth century. It was of elongated mushroom form and the top was modeled in rudimentary human head. The body is covered with hieroglyphics which have never been deciphered. It was found in the regions of the Amazon in Ecuador and went to the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

To the same buyers went a pre-Inca stone axe for $51, and a unique Chicha bottle, showing Inca influence, fifteenth century, for $45. A tempered copper hatchet, pre-Inca, thirteenth century, went to J. H. Colkym for $66.

The returns for the first 150 numbers of the sale were $2,595. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

TANZER JURY LOCKED UP.

After Seven Hours' Deliberation Judge Sends It to a Hotel.

Rae Tanzer's perjury case went to the jury at 5 P. M. yesterday and shortly before midnight the jury having failed to reach a verdict, Judge Van Fleet of the Federal District Court sent its members to the Hotel Knickerbocker for the night. This is her second trial for swearing James W. Osborne, the lawyer, accompanied her to Plainfield, N. J. The first jury disagreed and it was said last night that in event of a second disagreement, the case probably would be brought up by the Government for a third trial within a short time.

In summing up William Rand, Jr., for the prosecution, told the jury it must decide between the veracity of Rae Tanzer and James W. Osborne. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, counsel for Rae Tanzer, laid stress on the testimony of Joseph Marshall, a prisoner in the Tombs with Charles H. Wax, who said he was Miss Tanzer's "Oliver Osborne," that Wax denied knowing Miss Tanzer.

PAGE SEEKS TO AID AUTHORS

Will Show England How Book Embargo Affects Copyright Rules.

LONDON, March 21.—Representations will be made at the Foreign Office by Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, regarding the copyright on American books.

The situation to be brought to the attention of the Foreign Office grows out of the order for the restriction of imports, under which only a single copy of a publication may be sent to England by post. Therefore, American writers are unable to comply with the English copyright law, which provides that several volumes must be sent to the Government, as well as a reasonable number for public sale in the United Kingdom.

BUYS FISKE'S 'PRESIDENTS.'

Total for Book Sale at Anderson Galleries Is $27,435.60.

The sale of rare books and autographs from various consignors was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total for the session was $5,349.75 and the grand total $27,435.60. W. J. Hawley paid $475 for catalogue No. 1123, "The Presidents of the United States," by John Fiske and others, extra illustrated by the insertion of about 100 engravings, &c., and 27 autographs of the Presidents. Other items, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 1,100.—First edition of "The Kit-Cat Club, done from the Original Paintings of Sir Godfrey Kneller by Mr. Faber," London, 1735; George D. Smith..... $157.50

No. 1,101.—"Portraits des Grands Hommes, Femmes Illustres et Sujets Memorables de France," original edition, in binding by Riviere; J. A. Darrell..... 810.00

No. 1,223.—"The Faerie Queene," by Edmund Spenser, London, 1596, in binding by Riviere; George D. Smith..... 185.00

No. 1,324.—"The Etched Work of James A. McNeill Whistler," by Edward G. Kennedy, four volumes, The Grolier Club, 1910; E. P. Dutton & Co..... 312.50

No. 1,330.—"A Woman of No Importance," first edition, presentation copy from Oscar Wilde to Mrs. Bernard Beere, the actress; James F. Drake..... 147.50

No. 1,333.—An autograph letter, dated Kansas City, Mo., written by Oscar Wilde to Mrs. Bernard Beere, and describing his audience at Salt Lake City; James F. Drake..... 175.00

No. 1,334.—Original autograph manuscript of the famous poem "Requiescat," consisting of five four-line stanzas, with Oscar Wilde's full signature; General Wels..... 147.50

Lincoln Statue for Russia.

As a staunch champion of Russian freedom, George Gray Barnard, the noted American sculptor, will present to the Russian people his famous statue of Abraham Lincoln, liberator and democrat. The presentation will be made through the Friends of Russian Freedom at a big mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall tomorrow in celebration of the Russian revolution. The statue is an exact duplicate of a similar work by Barnard which Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft will present to the City of Cincinnati on Saturday, with former President Taft making the dedicatory address. Both statues were struck off from the same wax model, so that one is just as much an original as the other.

Lady Aberdeen's Lace Sale.

Much interest is being shown in the St. Patrick's sale which will be held at the Ritz-Carlton tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock under the auspices of the Irish Home Industries Association, which was founded in 1886 by Lady Aberdeen. For many years these sales have been held in London, but because of the war the market there has been cut off.

Clarence E. Willard, Actor, Marries.

Clarence E. Willard, a vaudeville actor, and Ila May Barnard of Hartford, Conn., were married in the chapel in the Municipal Building yesterday by City Clerk Scully. The bridegroom is known to variety patrons as "the man who grows."

Gerard to Address Junior Patriots.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, will deliver an address at the entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Junior Patriots of America at the Hippodrome next Sunday night. Mayor Mitchel, who will make the opening address, will introduce Mr. Gerard. The program will also include patriotic tableaux being posed by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mme. Alda, and Ethel Barrymore. Constance Collier, Gabrielle Dorziat, Mlle. Baron-Fonariova, Roshanara, John Barrymore, Grace La Rue, and Eddie Cantor will be among the others on the program.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 M. & Sat. & Wed. 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES.
MISS SPRINGTIME
All Orch. Seats, incl. Sat. Night, $2.
AFTER THE ZIEGFELD TOP THIS PAVILION THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
FOLLIES BALL TUES., APRIL 10.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS in A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. LAST 5 TIMES
Henry Miller THE GREAT DIVIDE
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
The Case of Lady Camber
HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
OUR BETTERS
BRILLIANTLY SENSATIONAL COMEDY
with CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, LEONORE HARRIS, FRITZ WILLIAMS, &c.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Saturday 2:20. LAST 4 TIMES
THE IMAGINARY INVALID
Beginning MON. Mar. 26 MR. & MRS. COBURN Announce Yellow Jacket
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Saturday & Wed. 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
in J. M. Barrie's The Professor's Love Story
Comedy.
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
HARRIS WEST 42D Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
The Brat New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON
FULTON 46th St., nr Broadway Evs. 8:30 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
COURTENAY-WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"
CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:30 Mats. 2:15.
MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Roof. MON., MAR. 26, "SURPRISE" NIGHT.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
LAST 4 TIMES OF THIS PLAY.
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday 2:30.
TUESDAY, MARCH 27—Seats Today.
MISS TAYLOR in "OUT THERE"
Her second new play by Mr. Manners.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEES TODAY AT 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS.
FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20. Matinees Saturday & Wed. 2:30.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.
YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 THE Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:30.
Bandbox Theatre, 57th, E. of 3d Av.
J. Urban and R. Ordynski NJU TONIGHT 8:20

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
"Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times.
Sunday Night Concert
15 STAR ACTS.
SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JOE WEBER offers the New Romantic Comic Opera, Eileen
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.
NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MAGIC A GREAT PLAY ADMIRABLY ACTED.—Tribune.
and Galsworthy's "THE LITTLE MAN."
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love
ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY
ADELE ROWLAND Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Mat. Today.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Today & Sat.
48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:20.
The 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller
MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play,
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.
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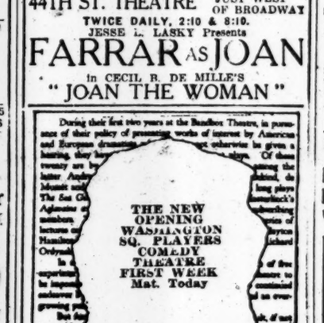
WM. COLLIER NOTH'NG BUT THE TRUTH
44TH ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY, 2:10 & 8:10.
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
FARRAR AS JOAN
in CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "JOAN THE WOMAN"



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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter,

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

MAKING READY FOR WAR.

"To receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration" Congress has been summoned by the President to meet on the second day of April, two weeks earlier than the date of the first summons. The country has full knowledge of the "grave matters" Mr. WILSON will submit for the consideration of Congress. The "overt act" which alone, the President said, would convince him that Germany intended to "destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens" has been committed. American ships and American lives have been destroyed by German submarines. These are acts of war, undoubtedly a state of war now exists. It is necessary that the existence of war should be proclaimed and the time of its beginning made known. It will be the duty of Congress to recognize the fact of war and to authorize the President to take the necessary measures for national defense.

The people of the United States, through their Representatives and Senators, will make known to the President and to the world that the time for discussion and exchange of views has passed, that now we must act. They will make known their will to the President in the spirit of Mr. ROOT'S exhortation in his speech at the Union League Club:

> Let us say to him, and if we say it others will say it also, that we wish all the powers he has now to be exercised; and let us say to Congress that we wish them to give all the additional powers that may be needed for the exercise of the entire force of this great nation for the support of its independence and its honor.

Congress will confer upon the President the full power and authority to make war upon the nation's enemies. In the wisdom of the Executive plans will be formed "for the exercise of the entire force of this great nation for the support of its independence and its honor." It may be found expedient and necessary to dispatch an expeditionary force, as Mr. ROOSEVELT advises, to join the troops of England and France on the western front. Whether or not that be done now, it is imperative that we proceed at once to enlist and train a large number of troops, far beyond the force authorized by existing laws, and for that purpose Congress should give its authority. The duration of the war is uncertain, its issue must not be left in doubt, and we must be prepared to do our part, however great, to put it beyond doubt. Moreover, there will be great hazards in the years following the war and we cannot with safety pursue our policy of standing defenseless before the world, trusting to luck and our peaceful reputation.

Financial aid we shall give, and that not merely in the form of credits. Our actual participation with armed force may not involve great expenditure, but we should suppose that the nation would desire to defray some part of the great cost of the conflict in which we shall be engaged, a conflict actually for the defense of the American nation and American principles, by direct contributions of military and food supplies for the use of the nations more immediately involved. But the greatest service we can render is that which THE TIMES has already indicated. We must keep open the routes of trade to and from Great Britain and her allies, and in defending our commerce against the submarine peril we shall defend theirs. We must do our utmost to destroy Germany's submarines. For that work it will be necessary that we have naval bases on the British coasts. An arrangement with the British Government to that effect would necessarily imply the admission to our ports of British warships for supplies and refitting. Those are rights mutually given between allies. It is probable, also, that the ships of our navy will be able to take the place of British warships doing patrol duty in Atlantic waters, relieving them for home service. And all the time by the arming of merchantmen, by naval convoy, by fitting out a large fleet of small craft for hunting down submarines, we must maintain an uninterrupted outflow of our commodities through the barred zone to British and French ports.

In war the end sought is the defeat of the enemy. That end will be accomplished sooner if we go resolutely about it, in dead earnest, using all the energies we can immediately put forth, and preparing ourselves swiftly to put all our force into the struggle. That is the way to make war short, that is the way to compel Germany to sue for peace, to convince her rulers and her people that she is defeated.

ALIEN REGISTRATION.

Since we are now in a state of war, it is not necessary to wait for the declaration of war before adopting the preparatory measures that are essential; and one of the most essential is the enactment of the Alien Registration measure introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman MEYER of this city. It cannot be questioned that when war actually begins such a measure will be passed as a matter of course. It should be passed now as a matter of precaution. Great Britain suffered considerable damage by postponing the passage of such a measure until war had actually begun, and we should profit by her mistake. This is the kind of preparedness that is dictated by common sense and the necessity of which is too obvious for question.

IS THAT ALL?

Congress can very speedily provide the surest means of defense by enacting a law which would enable the Government to lend its credit to those who are fighting for the same cause. It is my personal opinion that this Government should in that contingency extend to the Allied Powers a credit of one billion dollars, taking as security their own obligations. That would be an effective measure of defense. It would protect us against a foreign invasion and from a premature peace to which we were no party. If we secure that measure of protection, we can look the future in the face. Everything else has been discounted. No shock can arise for which the public is not prepared.—Mr. W. F. G. HARDING, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Assuming that our Government extends to the Allied Powers a credit of one billion dollars, taking their obligations as a security, let us, in fact, "look the future in the face." Ten, fifteen, twenty years from now we see ourselves a very rich and financially powerful nation. Our wealth will have been much increased, to be sure, by our own industry and productiveness, but also very largely through the increment upon the profits we have reaped from the sale at high prices of our manufactures, foodstuffs, and supplies of all kinds to the Allied Nations. Debt free, we shall be the world's great creditor nation.

At that time the Allied Nations, to whom we are to extend this credit of a billion, will have made a good beginning in paying off their war debt. At the end of the war, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia will have spent something like fifty billions for war purposes. That will be their war debt when the war ends. The annual interest charge upon these debts will equal or exceed the average annual expenditure of these nations before the war. The taxes laid to meet the interest account and provide for the retirement of the debt will bear heavily on all Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, and Russians.

At a time, then, when the peoples who have borne the untold hardships, sufferings, and miseries of war are toiling to the utmost limit of their strength to pay their debts, we, rich, fat, and prosperous, very much at our ease, in payments of interest and on principal account shall be taking the money wrung from the sweat and toil and privation of these brave peoples who have defended our principles and fought in our defense.

Is it not true that they have defended our principles? Contrary to the implication of the President's ill-considered phrase, we were very much concerned in the objects of this war. It was the fight of democracy against absolutism, and that now appears in a clearer light since the transformation of Russia. It was the fight of free peoples to remain free, of free nations put in peril of losing their liberty through a powerful neighbor's designs of conquest. Is it not true that the British and French trenches, the Russian and Italian battlefronts, were the first lines of our defense? Had it been ordained that Germany should conquer, in ten or fifteen years we should have been compelled to find not a paltry billion of credit, but to spend outright ten or twenty billions for the defense of the nation in a great war this side of the sea.

The Allies have but added to an obligation already incurred by us. It is a common saying that we have maintained the Monroe Doctrine because England's navy has assured its continuing validity. That is in substance true, but we should prefer to put it in another way. England's navy has been the guarantor of the Monroe Doctrine against attack. If attacked, as surely it would have been but for that guarantee, since BISMARCK once described it as "an incredible impertinence to the rest of the world," we should have defended it, and successfully, but only at the cost of a great war in which, because of our temperamental unwillingness to prepare for war, we should have suffered great disasters in the beginning. Is it not time, as Mr. MORETON FREWEN has lately argued, that the United States should begin to pay something on account?

If we extend credit to the amount of a billion, will not the repayment money burn in our pockets? It will be the people's money, not the Government's, for the Government has no money of its own, and if that is all we are to do for the Allies a great many of the American people will blush with shame when they add to their fat bank accounts this money drawn from the accumulation of taxburdened peoples who are now fighting our fight. With the loans already made, the case was different, but in the stage of the war we have now reached, a more serious duty confronts us. A credit of one billion dollars, to be repaid in full with gold or commodities! Is that all we are going to do?

Certainly, "no shock can arise for which the public is not prepared," if we merely lend money to solvent nations, but in this crisis of civilization is that a becoming spirit for a nation of 100,000,000? We were not afraid of "shocks" when we fought for liberty before, do we so fear them now that we must seek immunity by holding aloof from the conflict while other nations run in debt to us for costs incurred in our defense? We do not criticise Mr. HARDING'S plan, it is commendable, but lending money at 6 per cent. is not the whole of our duty.

THE STATE POLICE BILL.

The close vote, 26 to 24, by which the Mills State Constabulary bill was passed by the Senate, is a discredit to the courage and the patriotism of that body. In ordinary circumstances the value and necessity of such a force are plain. In the present circumstances, its value and necessity are doubly plain. It is a part of the preparedness of the State. It is meant not only to serve the ordinary purposes of a rural police, but to relieve the National Guard in the protection of public works.

Moreover, by withdrawing strike duty from the National Guard, a work which it is reluctant to perform, recruiting in that body is stimulated. The passage of the bill was urged not merely for the protection of the rural regions of the State, but as a part of preparedness. Will it be believed that a Republican Senator, Mr. GRAVES of Buffalo, in whose district labor organizations are strong, had the coolness to warn the Senate of "the dangers of militarism" and to assert that the establishment of a State Police would be "an insult to every loyal citizen of the State"?

There speaks the voice, meekly obeyed by too many Senators, of organized labor. The labor leaders opposed this bill, as they opposed its predecessor last year. It was "a noose about the neck of organized labor." It was "legalized thuggery." Is the reserved right to riot undisturbed so precious in the sight of the labor chiefs?

To satisfy or appease the labor organizations, the bill was amended so that the force can be called from rural communities into the cities only upon certification of the local authorities that a disturbance is past their control, or at the order of the Governor. The sop was offered in vain. The mandate of organized labor went forth. Twenty-four members of the Senate cared more for the "labor vote" than for the peace and order of the State and for a valuable adjunct to preparedness. It is not a time to mince words. The course of those Senators merits sharp censure.

The arguments for a State Constabulary do not need to be repeated. The Mills bill appropriates $500,000 for a State Police of four troops of forty-five men, their officers, a Superintendent, and a Deputy Superintendent. It is unfortunate that the members of the force are not placed under the civil service rules. Amendments subjecting them to those rules were killed by the Senate last week. Too many politicians cling to the outworn spoils theory, and cannot be reconciled to the best of bills unless they can get "politics" into it. It is to be hoped that the civil service provisions will be restored in the Assembly, and that it will not put itself into the attitude of protecting crime and hampering preparedness for the sake of prostrating itself before organized labor. "Class" demands have an especially ugly look now, when there should be but one class and interest—American.

THE GERMAN EXPLANATION.

Of course, in retiring, the Germans are disarranging the original British plan to attack them in the positions which they are evacuating. But to seek, as the Germans are seeking, to give the impression that that is the object of the retirement, that they are accomplishing a great military feat by doing it, is simply forlorn whistling in a graveyard. The British plan was to capture, by costly fighting, the very area which the Germans are now evacuating. When the Germans give it up without a fight, of course they disarrange that plan; they disarrange it by giving the British what the British had planned to fight for. Naturally, the British will now have to plan for a new fight, and, if it is such a great military feat to disarrange your enemy's plans, the Germans can disarrange these new plans by retiring again when they are made, and so on. According to this theory, the Germans can discomfit the British greatly by retiring to Berlin. If this were not soberly put forward by "high German military authority," no one would think of arguing about it without a smile. Such a theory has never been put forward with such solemnity since John Phoenix related how he overcame his enemy by throwing himself down on his back and pulling the enemy down on top of him.

"We are now getting the enemy out of their trenches," continues this "high German military authority." The enemy have to get out of their trenches if they are going to pursue the Germans. Optimism can go no further, it seems; but in the next paragraph it is surpassed by this sentence: "Meanwhile the enemy is left at the mercy of our plans."

This high authority goes on to hearten the folks at home by explaining these plans, at the mercy of which the helpless Allies lie. It is to be the plan on which HINDENBURG operated in 1914 against Russia and in 1916 against Rumania. "It is the "only kind of strategy that can make "possible a decision on the western "front." This makes it certain that, whatever else may happen, the Hindenburg plan of 1914 and 1916 is not going to be repeated. Generals do not announce their plans to the enemy, even when the enemy is "at their mercy." Least of all does HINDENBURG announce his. He did not announce them in 1914 or 1916, and if his withdrawal today meant that he intended to repeat that strategy he would be the last man to say so.

In retiring, the Germans have, of course, made the battlefield as difficult as possible for the British, and now they are trying to give the impression that that in itself is a great feat, one worth retiring for. But what was the matter with the old battlefield? Obviously the matter with it was that the British would not let them stay in it. The German tone is the same, but the victories it boasts of are strangely different from those about which it boasted not so long ago. It boasted then over the occupation of the enemy's country, over victorious battles, over conquered nations; now it boasts, in the same tone, that it has disarranged the enemy's plans and given its pursuers a difficult ground to travel over.

STEEL AS AN EXAMPLE.

Are the Steel Corporation's profits a horrible example of capitalism? Or are they an example of what it would be in the country's interest to encourage? They are so marked that they should prove something. One thing is sure, the profits have not been made by the exploitation of either wage earners or trade competitors.

The corporation is a bigger idea than those who conceived it were aware of, and they were not men of small ideas. They thought they could count upon profits of $100,000,000 annually. Here is an income at the rate of $48.46 on the common shares, or $246,312,053. That attests the value of the idea of integrating an industry, of concentrating within a single economic unit all the profits from the ground to the ultimate consumer. It seems simple, after the demonstration. Yet it is necessary to recall the obloquy poured upon those who conceived it, and the anxieties through which they passed when they did not earn even the preferred dividend. Now there is a chance of a dividend in dull times on the common from investments alone. Is that excessive reward for the work accomplished? A hint of a fair answer may be gathered by asking what would be the cost to the United States, and indeed to the world, if the Steel Corporation did not exist.

It is true that the company's foreign trade is only about one-sixth of its domestic trade. But the five-sixths of its domestic trade was the foundation of a foreign trade greater than its own, and of nearly incalculable weight in the world's affairs, as well as the nation's. The constituent companies of the "trust" could not individually have taken its position in the trade. The country's domestic and foreign trade would both have suffered more than the company's profits if they had not been made. They are proportioned not to the capital, but to the tons delivered. The nominal capital fixes the rate of dividend, but not its amount. The amount is fixed by the actual capital at the service of those using the facilities. By the reinvestment in improvements and extensions of unpaid dividends equal to its nominal capital, or even larger, the company has doubled its capacity for service. That is proved by deliveries of tons about double its capacity originally. It is because it has foregone dividends of hundreds of millions and has turned the money into plant that it is able to earn so prodigiously. The profits of the Steel Corporation would be excessive if they were an average, or normal. They are not excessive considered as part of the cost to the world of defeating an attack upon the world's liberties, economic as well as political. If the German idea should prevail, the cost to the world would be more than all the profits of all the trusts everywhere in everything. Our economic preparedness is one nail in the coffin of the Prussian idea.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Something Like It Did Happen.

Yesterday's dispatch from Petrograd, giving, or seeming to give, a detailed account of what occurred and what was said when the Czar, journeying by train from the front toward Petrograd, heard the amazing news that his will no longer was supreme in Russia, did not carry, it must be confessed, convincing proof of its accuracy. In the mind of every reader at all inclined to be analytical there must have risen doubts as to whether anybody who could have told that would have done it.

The narrative was plausible enough in all its details, indeed, even to the statement that one of the Czar's Generals advised him to open the Dvina front and let the Germans through to settle with the rebels in the capital. That is just the sort of advice that not a few officers in his immediate entourage would be likely to offer, in the circumstances, for it was exactly what many of them would have done long ago if they could, and such action, though desperate, was all that offered a possibility of saving their positions and powers. Nor is it improbable, either, that the Czar would reply, as reported, with an indignant refusal to be a traitor to the country which was his so much more than it was the country of the thinly disguised Teutons in his suite.

As much could be said for many other parts of the dispatch, but the doubts remain, for plausibility is not enough to guarantee veracity, and it is more than difficult to avoid the impression that the account of the scenes in the Czar's car was the product of a well-informed imagination—that its place is in a book by some future rival of DUMAS, rather than in sober history.

Yet the dispatch is not without value, for one thing it does prove beyond any question—it proves that the Russia of today, in which it could be written and sent abroad, is a Russia wholly new and utterly unlike the Russia of a fortnight, or even a week, ago. Then the censors would have fainted at the very suggestion of passing such a production for publication at home or abroad, and its author, had he been mad enough to write such a story, would have found himself on the way to Siberia within an hour.

They Have a Sort of Excuse.

It was safe enough to prophesy, as was done in an official statement from Berlin yesterday, that the Germans would again be called "barbarians" as a result of the wholesale destruction that marked their recent retirement on the western front. And it is no wonder that the French are filled with a newly embittered hatred of their foes as a result of what was done, for it robbed their country of some of the most precious of its historical monuments—buildings that had been spared in dozens of previous contests.

It is only fair to note, however, that as war, and as war goes, the Germans, in clearing the ground over which they retired, were justified in leaving behind them as little as possible that could be of military utility to their pursuing foes. Even such a magnificent architectural relic of the feudal age as the great tower at Coucy-le-Château probably would not have been spared by any belligerent in like circumstances, for the structure would have served as a point of observation, and have given something of shelter to the expected assailants of the new line. For completing its demolition there was, at least, far better excuse than there has been for the long-continued bombardment of the Cathedral at Rheims. The latter structure not only never has been, but it hardly could be, of any military use, and for its demolition no better reason has been discovered than that thus the French—and with them, incidentally, all other civilized people—were made to suffer an irreparable loss as punishment for opposing German ambitions.

That the devastation of the abandoned territory has been more nearly complete than military exigencies demanded or justified is more than presumable from the orders that must have been issued from German headquarters. Such orders would naturally permit the exercise of little discretion by the soldiers doing the work. But the unnecessary, and therefore the most irritating, part of the havoc is not the part that really counts in the long score. The great losses were not due to the vicious ravaging of private house or the girdling of fruit trees or the poisoning of wells, but to the overthrowing of buildings that were chapters in the annals of France, and this was not "barbarous" except as everything done on the aggressive side of war is deserving of that epithet.

Considered a Mean Revelation.

There is a peculiar naïveté of a kind seemingly characteristic just now of many German minds in a question propounded by one of the Berlin papers. "What," it indignantly asks, "was the betrayal of our proposal of an alliance with Mexico but a means to arouse sentiment hostile to Germany?"

And evidently the writer of the article sincerely thinks that the disclosure here of those negotiations was what he calls it—a "betrayal"—and that a due regard for the proprieties would have prevented action that was embarrassing to Germany and injurious to her interests.

With minds in this condition, argument, of course, is useless, since they can grasp only one set of facts and see right and wrong only as what is advantageous or disadvantageous to the Fatherland. Several times before there have been intimations from Berlin that there was something treacherous on our part in the disclosure of this particular plot to an astonished world.

It "aroused sentiment hostile to Germany," and therefore it was base and reprehensible in us to do it!

A PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

To Make Void a State Law in Conflict with a Treaty.

Albany, March 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of yesterday on the subject of the relations of this country with Japan has prompted me to prepare and to send to you herewith a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, if adopted by Congress and ratified, would, I think, prevent in the future any possibility of passage by a State of a legislative act in conflict with the provisions of a treaty with a foreign Government.

The facility with which amendments have recently been made to the Constitution of the United States demonstrates the uselessness of incurring the risk of complication with a foreign Government because of conflict between the statutes of a State and the provisions of a treaty. It seems to me absurd that any one State should be permitted to jeopardise the peace and welfare of the nation by insisting upon the enactment of legislation likely to arouse the hostilities of some nation with which our country is at peace.

MERTON E. LEWIS,
First Deputy State Attorney General.

[Inclosure.]

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, TO BE KNOWN AS ARTICLE XVIII.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Any legislative act heretofore or hereafter enacted by any State which conflicts with any provision of a treaty now existing or which may hereafter be ratified by the Government of the United States, shall be void so long as such treaty shall remain in force.

A MILITARY COURSE.

City College Arranging for a New Officers' Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With war a possibility in the near future, the greatest need of our army is for officers, and, on the other hand, many patriotic young men are wondering and asking where and how they can get the training that will fit them to command troops.

I ask the hospitality of your columns to inform many of these young men that they can find what they desire at the College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas Terrace and 139th Street.

Five hundred young men are now taking a military course during the day time, consisting of five hours a week of practical training, chiefly drill, and three hours a week of theoretical instruction. Thirty young men in our evening session wish this course to be repeated after business hours, and this will be done if the course obtains an additional enrollment of about sixty. Any young man who resides in the City of New York and has graduated from college, or even completed the sophomore year in college, will be admitted to the course and will be under no expense. We are daily expecting the approval of this work by the War Department and the recognition of the City College battalion as a senior unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which will involve the detail of an officer by the War Department who will come to the college as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and have charge of the course. Those who complete the course satisfactorily, which they probably can do by next September if they elect to take suitable Summer camp work, will be eligible for commissions in the Reserve Officers' Corps.

Those who are interested can obtain full particulars by writing to Professor Paul Saurel at the City College.

S. E. MEZES, President.
New York, March 20, 1917.

A Penny Fund for Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading in THE TIMES the story of the "Tin Box Fund" for the children of Belgium and France that was started in Bristol, R. I. You may like to know that a similar contribution is being made in Cincinnati under the auspices of "The Village Gossip" of The Cincinnati Post, which goes the Tin Box Fund one better, in that this is a penny fund contributed to largely by children. Twenty dollars was recently forwarded for the war children. These items are small, but they help on the work, and the givers feel a personal interest that they otherwise would not have.

READER.
Cincinnati, March 20, 1917.

The Pacifists of Ohio.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not sure that Ohio has a larger percentage of pacifists of the extreme type than her sister States. But she has too many. One is ashamed to say that we have those of our number who are accusing the President of personal dishonor because they claim that he promised if elected to keep the country out of war. One can scarcely think they are for a moment honest in their contention. Yet they seem to have the passion of crusaders. Our schools and churches and papers must teach in the future with all the authority and force they possess that one cannot be a loyal citizen and believe in peace at any price. What candidate for the Presidency can foresee all future contingencies? Mr. Wilson has been too patient for many of us, but we have never thought for a moment that he was another Bryan.

J. EDGAR RUSSELL.
Gambier, Ohio, March 20, 1917.

Mississippi Valley Senators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with Zimmermann's contemplated scheme of invasion of the United States by Mexico and Japan, presumably through the Mississippi Valley, is it not incumbent upon the "willful few" Senators from Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin—States lying the whole length of this area—to explain very fully their concerted determination to prevent the forestalling of it by the President and Congress? JOHN K. MORRIS, M. D.
Cloverdale, Cal., March 14, 1917.

The Fifth Avenue Buses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant patron of the Fifth Avenue buses, I should like to ask whether other patrons feel as I do about the threat of withdrawing the franchise from this company on several of its lines. The buses give us excellent service, care, and courtesy that are unequaled by any other company in this city or other cities I have visited in the country. Recognizing this, I should like to register my protest against the withdrawal of any rights to a transportation line which should be a pride and satisfaction to all good New Yorkers. L. B. PARKER.
New York, March 18, 1917.

The Wicks Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice your article in yesterday's issue, on the Wicks bill for the destruction of dogs. It is an infamous bill, a trouble breeder. If it becomes law it will create enmity between neighbors. Enemies will kill each others' dogs from spite, loafers will kill dogs for the $3 reward, and the result will be assaults and arrests, and more than probably manslaughter and perhaps murder. The bill should be killed instead of the dogs.

I. G. DE STYAK.
Mount Kisco, March 20, 1917.

Referred to the Military Experts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Looking back over the events of the past few days in France, we can now understand why passengers on Bernstorff's ship were carrying such a great supply of pajamas. They were doubtless for that part of the German Army which was about to retire.

A. P. CARDOZO.
New York, March 20, 1917.

HELGOLAND.

They shaped you free, in a wild north sea—the trolls of the ancient day—
For a pirate war; and oft when Thor, athirst for a fiercer fray,
Had sailed at gloam from the fiords of foam, he sought Helgoland Bay!

He saw the fights, in the northern nights, where the tide-torn reefs were bare;
They gave him boot of a viking loot—of weapons fashioned rare;
And they built him fane—both Norse and Dane—on the blood-bought islet there.

And, drinking deep in the robber keep, the god of thunder swore—
By blistered bones on the altar stones!—that the harsh Helgoland shore
Should be the base of a pirate race to the great forevermore!

The Northmen slept where the wide winds wept above the barren beach,
But the raider bands of other lands made port in the rocky reach.
While the driftwood burned to ash, you learned, again, of your mother speech!

And still, by night, when the reefs are white, there steals a predal prow
To surface rest on the harbor breast—for, such was the war-god's vow:
A pirate hold in the days of old and a hold of pirates now!

KADRA MAYSI.

TO DESTROY U-BOATS.

For Airplanes Operating from Large Ships Well Out at Sea.

New York, March 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Needing some practicable means of fighting submarines, at the present moment, we talk in an offhand way of taking over private power boats and building a lot of submarine chasers to be put into service six months or more hence, as if that were a solution of the problem. Apparently the Navy Department is placing its main reliance upon a small fleet of such power boats which, according to the newspapers, are to be built of wood and to be about 110 feet in length. Nothing would be more foolish than to place reliance upon any such device for fighting submarines, particularly if the submarines are on the other side of the ocean or far from our naval bases. Power boats of any such size are far too small and are too unseaworthy and too low in the water. The range of vision for observing or for shooting is far too small and the boats are too unsteady. If the water is rough and speed it attempted, such boats are continually showered with spray, which not only prevents the discovery of the submarine, but prevents proper shooting. The English Admiralty found this out long ago. Any one who is used to the sea should know it without a trial.

The only way to chase and sink or capture submarines in the open sea is to find them first and then to have some means of reaching them with a shot or bomb that can find its mark. This can only be done by means of airplanes specially built for the purpose and carried by good-sized war vessels or steamers large enough to carry launching platforms and to be of some use in all kinds of weather. These warships or steamers should carry guns suitable for firing at submarines, and the guns should be mounted high enough not only to give as great a range of vision as possible but to be clear of spray. The airplanes themselves should carry bombs with delayed fuses, or else they should carry specially built guns designed to shoot a long, light projectile or dart carrying an explosive charge. An airplane at a reasonable height can see submarines under conditions where it is quite impossible to see them from the deck of a power boat or even a steamer, not only because the range of vision is enormously increased but because they look down at a greater angle to the surface of the water. It has the great advantage of being able to see the hull of the submarine, where the vessel can see only the periscope. As soon as a submarine has been spotted by one of the airplanes it can signal to several others in the neighborhood, or, without waiting for the others, it can swoop down upon the submarine and, as it passes over it within a few feet of the surface, can drop one or more bombs or shoot an explosive dart from its gun, and these will explode either by contact with the shell of the submarine or by a time fuse before they have reached the shell. By having one or more destroyers or vessels in the neighborhood to fire at the submarine in case it comes to the surface and attempts to fire at the airplanes the success of the method will be enhanced. This method of sinking submarines has been extensively used in the British Navy and has been found quite successful. I know that the views above expressed meet with the approval of many of our best naval officers, including such men as Admiral Fiske.

The difficulty with our navy is that we have very few, if any, suitable destroyers and practically no scout cruisers or vessels fit to carry airplanes with launching platforms and to cooperate with the British fleet in the open sea thousands of miles away from a base. We should build at once not only a vast number of airplanes but many fast, large destroyers or cruisers adapted for this work, and should meanwhile commandeer every steamer or vessel which might be of value for this purpose and equip them with the right kind of guns, launching platforms, and with trained crews to transport and cooperate with the airplanes.

CHARLES G. CURTIS.

Effect of a War Declaration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is taken from a letter just received from a young French soldier who has been in the trenches since the beginning of the war:

> We were glad a few days ago to hear of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Greatest United States of America and Hated Germany. A declaration of war by your Government might cause these people to recognize how wrong they are in worshipping a man who disposes of millions of lives as cattle. Everybody knows that the centre of wisdom and the true ideals of civilization is no longer in Europe, but at Washington, D. C. We, the French people, have the greatest admiration for America's peaceful ideals and faith and progress, and this great admiration I always do my best to increase.
>
> The young soldier who wrote this has risen from the ranks, was wounded once by shrapnel, won two medals, and is now an interpreter of the French Mission at the British front. W. F. F.
>
> New York, March 21, 1917.

Aesop on Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A wild Boar was engaged in whetting his tusks upon the trunk of a tree in the forest when a Fox came by, and, seeing what he was at, said to him: "Why are you doing that, pray? The huntsmen are not out today, and there are no other dangers at hand that I can see." "True, my friend," replied the Boar, "but the instant my life is in danger I shall need to use my tusks. There'll be no time to sharpen them then."

From the edition of Doubleday, Page & Co.
New York, March 18, 1917. S. C

To Help the Sick.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see your editorial article advocating the appointment of a State Commission to investigate the subject of health insurance.

The Charity Organization Society has advocated this measure. We are of course especially interested in decreasing the amount of dependence due to sickness, and we believe that the better organization of medical treatment and care in the community which would result from a well devised system of health insurance will contribute to that end.

EDWARD T. DEVINE.
New York, March 19, 1917.

The Good News from Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America of all nations should rejoice that Russia, which was so long enslaved and brutalized, is getting free—free to live, to think, to work, to worship. Permit me to thank you for the way you bring to us the good news. SIMON BASS.
Newark, March 20, 1917.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to an error in the report of the proceedings of the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension printed in your issue of March 19?

John S. Sumner, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was the speaker of the evening, and following his remarks there were a number of speeches from members of the forum and others attacking Mr. Sumner for the methods with which he conducts his activities.

The meeting was by no means a quiet one, and the confusion apparently was too much for your reporter, who says: "John R. Rompopes attacked Sumner for suppressing Theodore Dreiser's book, 'The Genius.'" The "John R. Rompopes" referred to is John Cowper Powys. While doubtless it is true that some of the opposition to Mr. Sumner comes from those who use Madison Square as a salesroom for their wares, it would be unfortunate if the reading public were misled by this fact.

MacALISTER COLEMAN.
New York, March 19, 1917.

WARNS AMERICANS MEXICO MAY STRIKE

Surprise May Come from Her in Germany's Behalf, Says Dr. Iyenaga.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP HONEST

Attempt to Align Her Against the U. S. Showed "Complete Bankruptcy of Diplomacy."

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, speaking at a luncheon of the Aldine Club yesterday, predicted trouble between the United States and Mexico as a result of German intrigue there, should war be declared between Germany and this country. The possibility that Japan might become a party to an "unholy alliance" including Germany and Mexico, Dr. Iyenaga ridiculed as "the complete bankruptcy of German diplomacy."

"It would be a matter of profound interest," said Dr. Iyenaga, "for we Japanese to see whether or not the United States, if she determines to transform the so-called armed neutrality into actual war, would send her troops to fight on the European battlefields. How solicitous is Japan for the triumph of the Allies is strikingly proved by two facts which have lately merited the close attention of the American people. One is, the strong backing Japan gave to the determination of the Allies to refuse the peace proposals offered by the Central Powers. The other is, Japan's attitude toward the most extraordinary note of Dr. Zimmermann, German Foreign Minister, aiming at the formation of a German-Japan-Mexican alliance.

"Let us consider first the second point. Nothing demonstrates more clearly the complete bankruptcy of German diplomacy than this ridiculous scheme. So far as your neighbor across the Rio Grande is concerned, I am not sure whether Germany has not some substantial ground to build her hope for the co-operation of Mexico in the event of war with the United States. In view of the thoroughness of Germany's preparation, and of the time she must have counted upon that would intervene before the beginning of real hostilities, it might not be altogether unreasonable to suppose that there may be in store some surprise coming from the direction of your close neighbor in the South at the moment war is declared.

"But that Germany could have imagined that Japan might be induced by Mexico to join the unholy alliance, turn traitor to her allies, and try to stab in the back her most friendly neighbor, taxes to the limit my ability for ransacking out of my scanty knowledge of English vocabulary words strong enough for the denunciation of its monstrosity and absurdity. I am, however, thankful for the folly German diplomacy has committed for it has contributed more than anything else to counteract the evil done by yellow journals toward alienating the two friendly nations on the opposite shores of the Pacific, and to put their relationship in the true and correct light.

"It is well for the American people to know once and for all that the expression of friendship they often hear from Japan is neither officially guided nor specially manufactured. It is the true, honest, sincere voice of the Japanese people. And may I be permitted to add here that it benefits the great American people to recognize that fact and return the cordial feeling by such an act that would go to eradicate forever the root of the trouble that lies between the two nations, because of the unfair, unjust, un-American treatment of a small number of Japanese subjects residing in this country.

"It is foolish to prophesy the future alignment of powers. Time must sooner or later come when peace will be restored and we shall be once more genuine friends of the German people. We Japanese have never ceased to show our admiration for the great qualities of the German people and for the valuable contributions they have made to science, philosophy, and literature. What seems astounding to me is the obsession of the German bureaucratic mind that has lost its balance to such an extent as to think that Japan can be bought for a price at the moment when every consideration of honor and loyalty imposes upon her the solemn duty of giving every assistance she can to her gallant allies in these times of stress."

WHITMAN AT TABERNACLE.

Governor to Speak at Dedication of the "Billy" Sunday Meeting.

Governor Whitman, who recently spoke at one of the Billy Sunday tabernacle meetings in Buffalo, has accepted an invitation to speak at the dedication of the tabernacle for the local Sunday campaign at 168th Street and Broadway on the afternoon of Sunday, April 1. His acceptance was telephoned to the local Sunday headquarters yesterday in response to an invitation sent by Stephen Baker, John C. Clark, Charles N. Goodell, Arthur M. Harris, Eben E. Olcott, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and James M. Speers, which was supplemented by a personal appeal from the evangelist himself.

Mr. Sunday will not be present at the dedication of the tabernacle. After the close of his Buffalo campaign next Sunday he will go to his home at Winona Lake, Ind., and will rest there until just before the beginning of the New York revival on Easter afternoon, April 8. Complete plans for the dedication have not been announced, but it is expected that several of the members of the evangelist's staff may speak. The combined choruses which have been enlisted for the tabernacle services, amounting altogether to about 4,000 voices, will make their first public appearance at the dedication.

FREE AUDITS FOR CHARITY.

Novel "Dispensary" In Operation at New York University.

A "free dispensary" for accounting is a new form of community service. The Division of Applied Accounting of the School of Commerce of New York University, under Professor John R. Wildman, has recently completed audits for the National Kindergarten Association, Flushing Hospital and Dispensary, Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, and Yorkville Social Centre. It has also installed a system for the Broad Street Hospital.

Audits are soon to be made for the Babies' Welfare Association, United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and National Civil Service Reform League.

The plan was originated at New York University upon the suggestion of Edward T. Devine, director of the New York School of Philanthropy, and was developed into the Division of Applied Accounting by Professor Wildman. The University of Pittsburgh and the University of Denver have since established similar "dispensaries."

CONSULAR AGENT DROPPED.

WOMEN, FACING WAR, SACRIFICE FASHIONS

Move for Simpler, Cheaper Dress, So Savings May Go to Meet the Nation's Need.

AID OF MERCHANTS ASKED

Extreme Styles That Would Demand Extensive Changes In Wardrobes Are Condemned.

A movement to simplify the fashion of women's dress, following the example of all the nations now engaged in the war, was started yesterday, at a meeting, at the Hotel Astor, of about 100 women belonging to the New York City Committee of the Women's Branch of the Hughes Alliance, which has re-organized itself into a women's organization for preparedness. "Peg-top" and "melon" skirts were especially frowned upon.

The meeting resolved, not only to appeal to women to avoid extravagant fashions, but to appeal to manufacturers and merchants to co-operate with, the movement. Following is the resolution adopted:

"Whereas, we are in the midst of an era of unprecedented high prices for the necessaries of life and in a most critical time in our national life—a time when we may be called upon at any moment, for a great sacrifice and a great effort for national welfare, therefore be it

"Resolved, That all patriotic women be urged to use their influence on fashions in dress to keep them as economical as possible and to register their disapproval of such styles as the melon and peg-top skirt or any other styles that imply extravagant changes in the wardrobe, to the end that the time and money thus saved from clothes may be devoted to the needs of the nation; and, furthermore, that one item of this resolution be to communicate with manufacturers and merchants of women's clothing, so that they may avoid all possible loss and, lastly, that a request be sent to newspapers and to the women's magazines to give the subject wide publicity in order to reach the greatest possible number of women."

The organization decided to co-operate with the Women's League for National Service, which is acting as a central bureau to see that all fields of activity for women are covered and to keep the work of different women's organizations from overlapping. During the present week the organization will co-operate with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense in obtaining signatures to the "Declaration of Loyalty."

Miss Alice Carpenter, who presided at the meeting, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, and Miss Fay Kellogg were appointed a committee to study a plan for establishing a 1,000-acre camp on Long Island, where women could be trained for emergency work in case of war. It was announced that a site had been offered to the City Committee where schools of agriculture, motoring, and along other lines would be accessible, in order to equip women to fill gaps in the ranks of industry, which might be caused if men were called in large numbers into military service.

Miss Clark Marries Naval Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The marriage of Miss Lydia Hodges Clark to Passed Assistant Paymaster William Gilmore Neill, U. S. N., now on duty on the U. S. S. Dolphin, took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frank H. Clark, in the presence of a small company. The Rev. C. S. B. Pierce of All Souls' Church officiated.

Miss Ardella Clark of Boston, cousin of the bride, was the latter's only attendant. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. P. Hayes, U. S. N., was best man. He, like the bridegroom, wore full uniform.

Overton-Olmsted Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Clough Cosby Overton of 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Clough Overton, to William Olmsted, Jr., the son of the Rev. William Beach Olmsted of the Pomfret School and Mrs. Olmsted. Miss Overton is a granddaughter of the late Landon Stockton of Kentucky and the late Governor Robert Crittenden of Kentucky was her great grandfather.

Mr. Olmsted, who was graduated from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1915, is the great grandson of the late Samuel Nelson, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and a nephew of Mrs. John M. Bowers of this city. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Benefit Concert at Mrs. Astor's.

A concert will be held at the residence of Mrs. Vincent Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, April 17, under the auspices of the Auxiliary Committee of the Orthopaedic Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Mrs. Edward McVickar, 829 Park Avenue; Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, 1,015 Park Avenue; Mrs. Malcolm E. Smith, 131 East Sixty-sixth Street, and Duncan G. Harris of 569 Fifth Avenue are receiving applications for tickets at $5 each.

Passengers for Cuba and Mexico.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Havana and Vera Cruz on the Ward Line steamship Monterey are: Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Velez, Miss Berta Velez, A. C. Smith, William B. Lewis, Howard Millets, S. Dyer, Dr. A. J. Haskins, George R. Miner, Carlos R. Diaz.

MISS KENNEDY BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy to Wed John S. Pettit.

Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy of Three Oaks, Hempstead, L. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marian V. R. Kennedy, to John Stewart Pettit of 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, a son of the late John Pettit of Philadelphia.

Miss Kennedy was introduced to society three seasons ago by her mother at a dance at Sherry's, and has been active since that time in the younger set in town and on Long Island. She is fond of outdoor life, and has been identified with sporting events of the Meadow Brook colony. She has exhibited champion Pomeranians and Irish terriers from her kennels at Hempstead at the various dog shows, and won many blue ribbons.

She is a sister of Mrs. Eric S. Winston, formerly Miss Maud A. Kennedy.

Mr. Pettit is a member of the Calumet and Riding Clubs, and is President and General Manager of the Reed Shop, Inc., of 467 Fifth Avenue.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS ALICE RICHARD TO WED.

New York Society Girl Engaged to Dr. Heman Lawrence Dowd.

Mrs. A. Moore Richard of 118 East Fifty-fourth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice Richard, to Dr. Heman Lawrence Dowd, a son of Colonel Heman Dowd, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company, and Mrs. Dowd of Orange, N. J. Miss Richard's father is Edwin A. Richard, for years a member of the dry goods commission house of H. A. Caesar & Co. She is a granddaughter of the late Auguste Richard and W. Mumford Moore. She made her début several years ago, and for the last three years has been active in social service work at the Polyclinic Hospital. Miss Elvine Richard and Auguste Richard 2d are her brother and sister.

Dr. Dowd was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1900 and was a member of the college football team. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1913 and has been an interne at St. Luke's Hospital and St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. He is a grandson of the late William Dowd.

No date has been set for the wedding, but it will be celebrated before next Autumn.

GIVE ROLLER SKATING PARTY.

Ex-Park Commissioner and Mrs. Eliot Entertain in East River Park.

Ex-Park Commissioner Walter G. Eliot and Mrs. Eliot gave a roller skating party last evening on the seawall in East River Park, at the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street, and afterward supper was served at their residence, 144 East End Avenue.

The guests included several of this year's débutantes and some older girls, among them the Misses Elsie Saltus, Zillah Thompson, Adelaide Wilmerding, Marjorie Silliocks, Dorothy Darrell, Helen Nun, Dorothy Taylor, Mary Hillhouse, Frances Judson. Lily Robertson, and also Alexander Orr, Van Cortlandt Eliot, John Cattus, Samuel Disbrow, George Watts, Thornton Brown, Lee Barron, George Thompson, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Charles Cattus, Amory Eliot, and Mr. Hasbrouck.

Miss Helen Hamershlag Engaged.

Mrs. Joseph Hamershlag of 38 West Sixty-ninth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Hamershlag, to William Scholle of this city. Miss Hamershlag has been active in charitable work. Mr. Scholle, who was graduated from Yale, Class of '08, is a member of the banking firm of Bernhard, Scholle & Co. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ladies Day at the Lotos Club.

The Lotos Club gave a ladies' day yesterday with the largest attendance of the season. Among those who entertained were Miss Ethel Leginska, pianist; Vernon Stiles, tenor; David Hochstein, violinist, and Miss Mary Jordan, contralto. One of Miss Jordan's numbers was "In the Wood of Finvara," by Burleigh, dedicated to her.

Ball in Aid of Flower Hospital.

A benefit ball, under the auspices of the Flower Hospital Auxiliary, will be held tomorrow evening at the Hotel Ansonia. The hospital is to be offered as a base hospital in case of war, and much interest is being shown in the ball. The women interested in its success include Mrs. A. F. Hancock, Mrs. R. S. Copeland, Mrs. Charles Withington, Mrs. J. Dressel, Mrs. Ralph Stewart, Mrs. Robert Lyle, Mrs. C. P. Farrell, Mrs. P. H. Hover, Mrs. Orlando von Bonnewitz, and Miss Ethel Meyer.

Mrs. Nixon to be Matron of Honor.

Mrs. Stanhope Wood Nixon, formerly Miss Doris Ryer, is to be matron of honor at the wedding of Miss Mary Moreland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Moreland of Pittsburgh, and Lawrence Hudson Vilas of Chicago, which is to take place on March 31 in Pittsburgh. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., is to act as an usher.

Arrivals from Glasgow.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Glasgow on the Anchor liner Tuscania were:

Irwin Chase, Joseph Smith, William Sandison, Charles McLean, Louis A. Henderson, J. Rogers, T. Lee, R. Findlay, J. Weir, M. Masterton; T. Johnstone, D. Loudon, G. Fredericks.

FUNERAL IN CLOUDS FOR 'TEX' MILLMAN

Twelve Airplanes Escort the Cortege to the Cemetery, Flying Low All the Way.

DROP FLOWERS FROM SKY

At One Moment In the Ceremony Machines Arrange Themselves So as to Form a Cross.

A funeral cortège of twelve airplanes, riding under a gray and sombre sky, escorted the body of "Tex" Millman, one of the youngest and most daring of aviators, to its final resting place in Westbury, L. I. yesterday. During his lifetime Peter Carl Millman was a prolific dreamer of achievements and conquests in the air. Yet even he could never have conjured up a more picturesque tribute to the memory of an aviator than was paid to him from the clouds themselves, when a group of fliers sweeping across St. Brigid's Cemetery showered his grave with wreaths of red and white carnations.

It was a funeral in the clouds and the first one of its kind ever seen in this country. As a spectacle, however, it had its most thrilling moment just after the body of the dead aviator had been lowered into its grave. Once the air squadron which encircled the cemetery at an altitude of almost 800 feet, separated into two divisions, one intercepting the other diagonally as to form the figure of a cross which remained suspended in the air for a fraction of a minute, while the purring of the propellers was mingled with the sobbing of the widow at the grave.

Aside from the small coterie of relatives and the young woman whom Millman had married only five months before, the attendance at the funeral was composed largely of aviators who had known and admired the young air pilot for his ingenuity and daring.

The funeral yesterday, began with a requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Loretto in Hempstead, the Rev. Robert Bolle, officiating. Six aviators, who had been pupils of Millman, bore the coffin to the hearse. They were Lieutenant Arthur Coyle, Allen Adams, H. M. Hewitt, Leonard Bonney, R. H. Meade and A. C. Tryon.

Followed by several coaches, the hearse proceeded to Westbury along the Post Road. About a mile out of Hempstead, the cortège of Curtiss flying machines appeared out of the west, one by one, until there were twelve in the sky. Their pilots were A. L. Allan, Philip Bjorklund, H. H. Salmon, Lieutenant C. H. Reynolds, Sergeant L. C. Smith, W. H. Bleakley, Mr. Jenkins, Lieutenant Ivan Wheaton, H. H. Simons, Corporal B. L. Watkins, H. J. Norton and Lieutenant Willets.

Executing a wide sweeping movement eastward, the squadron drifted through the low hanging clouds and finally hovered over the funeral party at an altitude of about 800 feet, in which position it remained until the procession arrived at the cemetery in Westbury. The monotonous drone of the propellers, by turns loud and faint, as the pilots graduated the speed of their machines, kept the mourners on the road-cortège of the weird escort overhead, and those who rode in open automobiles kept their eyes almost constantly fixed on the sky.

On arriving at the cemetery, the machines performed a wide circular detour of the chapel spire, and often crossed and recrossed one another's paths at close range.

After the coffin had been lowered and the earth and gravel were being shoveled into the grave, three of the pilots separating themselves from the rest, volplaned nearer to earth. With a roar of his propeller, the first of these machines, an olive drab biplane, driven by Aviator Allen, swept toward the grave, and then sped high into the east, leaving in its wake a beautiful wreath of red and white carnations, tied with red, white and blue streamers, which gradually fluttered to the ground. Aviators Bjorkland and Salmon, also swept across the grave at a height of several hundred feet, dropping floral wreaths which fell near the widow.

When the grave was filled the biplanes assembled again in the air and it was then that the machines, starting on their turn flight, suddenly formed the figure of a cross, majestically suspended over the grave of the man who had so often been willing to risk his life in their cause.

DINNER TO FRENCH OFFICER

Wm. C. Van Antwerp Entertains for Count de la Rochette.

William C. Van Antwerp was host at a dinner at Sherry's last night given in honor of Count Portanier de la Rochette, an officer on the staff of the Fifth Army of France.

The table decorations were red, white, and blue, and the room was festooned with French and American flags. A chorus of male voices sang the "Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the close of the dinner.

The guests included Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., Charles L. Hoffman, A. W. Schumacher, Theodore F. Reynolds, Albert R. Fish, Walter S. Hoyt, Sherman Day, Henry Steers, Francis L. Bishop, W. B. Dowd, Donald C. Geddes, A. Hollins Irving, Jr., Horace C. Stebbins, Le Roy Frost, Stacy C. Richmond, H. G. S. Noble, Spencer Eddy, Harold L. Fish, and Oliver Harriman.

ROCKAWAY BILL PASSES.

Two Socialist Assemblymen Oppose Fortification Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The last step in obtaining the land at Rockaway Point for the site of fortifications to protect New York Harbor was taken today when the Assembly passed the Sage bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the purchase.

There were only two votes against the measure, the Socialists Shiplacoff and Whitehorn being recorded in the negative. The bill passed the Senate last week. It will be signed tomorrow by Governor Whitman.

Lawrence-Taussig Wedding April 9.

The marriage of Miss Marianna W. Taussig, the daughter of Mrs. George W. Taussig of Englewood, N. J., and Augustine Hicks Lawrence of Staten Island, will take place on Monday, April 9, at the home of the bride.

U. S. Consul William E. Alger.

William E. Alger, United States Consul at Guatemala City, died at his post in his sixty-first year. He was born in Boston Sept. 1, 1856, and entered the consular service Jan. 9, 1891, when he was appointed Consular Agent at Puerto Cortez. In 1905 he was transferred to Tegucigalpa, and from 1909 to 1915 he was Consul at Mazatlan.

John J. Farrell.

John J. Farrell, for twenty-three years Court Clerk, Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of New York County, and well known in legal circles in this city, died yesterday at his home, 559 West 156th Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and left a widow and two sons.

VANDERBILTS ENROLL IN THE SCOUT PATROL

Harold S. a Lieutenant, and William H. a Midshipman—Other Society Men Join.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 21.—More men enrolled today for service in the Naval Reserve, bringing the number of applications at the training station for the present week up to twenty-three.

William Henry Vanderbilt, son of Mrs. French Vanderbilt, enrolled as midshipman to do duty with the scout patrol division of this naval station. Harold S. Vanderbilt, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and owner of a scout cruiser, has enrolled for scout patrol duty with the rank of Lieutenant.

C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., enrolled today and was appointed Quartermaster, second class. Robert F. Herrick, Jr., enrolled as Ensign. Griswold Lorillard, Edward Rice, Jr., and Richard Windsor, all of New York, were among those who enrolled for the scout patrol.

Landon Humphreys, Jr., and Ellery A. Man of New York enrolled as Ensigns, Henry G. Trevor, Jr., of Harvard University as Quartermaster, Robert W. Cutler of Charles River, Mass., as electrician, Bradford Norman, Jr., of Newport as Quartermaster, and Richard D. Sears, Jr., of Boston as wireless operator.

Fifty-five recruits came from New York today to the training station, which now has 1,970 enlisted men, about 1,200 being recruits.

James H. Hoyt.

James H. Hoyt, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday of the grippe at St. Augustine, Fla., after a five days' illness. He was well known as an after-dinner speaker and was second Vice President and general counsel of the Hocking Valley Railway Company and a director of the Carnegie Pension Fund. Mr. Hoyt was 64 years old, and left a widow, a son, and daughter.

Obituary Notes.

JONATHAN NATHAN, a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the Wool Club, died yesterday at his home, 206 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his seventy-second year. He was the son of Jonathan and Rebecca Gratz Nathan, and was manager of the American Shirt Company at 260 West Broadway, where he had been for more than forty years.

JOSEPH DORMAGEN, Street Commissioner of Port Chester, N. Y., died at his home in that city on Tuesday in his forty-second year.

Miss MARIA PALMER OGDEN, 90 years old, and well known as a philanthropist, died on Tuesday at her home in Elizabeth, N. J. She was a descendant of John Ogden, who settled in Elizabeth in 1673, and a granddaughter of Governor Aaron Ogden, once Governor of New Jersey.

CHARLES W. DEGRAW, 61 years old, for many years a member of the dry goods firm of Putnam & Degraw of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home in that city yesterday of pneumonia.

Mrs. ABIGAIL BRIANT, widow of Joel R. Briant, died on Tuesday at her home, 65 Second Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year.

EDWARD D. McMANUS, for twenty years a real estate broker at 189 Broadway, and a member of the New York Board of Real Estate Brokers, is dead at his home, 10 West 120th Street, in his fifty-second year. He was born in New York and was a member of the New York Athletic Club.

CHARLES GRADISON LEWIS died on Tuesday at his home in New Haven, Conn., in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. MARY JANE GRAVES, widow of Edwin Graves, once a prominent cotton broker in New York, died at her home in Montclair, N. J., in her eighty-eighth year. Two sons and a daughter survive her.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, 60 years old, a large stockholder in the Glen Telephone Company, and for twenty years proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Fonda, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday while attending the funeral of J. S. Glen Edwards, President of the telephone company, at Johnstown, N. Y.

JACOB DAVIS, 62 years, of 418 Central Park West, member of the wholesale grocery firm of Smith & Nesale of 336 Washington Street, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at the 155th Street Station of the elevated railway.

Mrs. MARY E. RANDALL MILLER, wife of ex-Assemblyman William G. Miller, who is a prominent builder in Freeport and active in civic affairs, died at her home in Freeport on Monday. Mrs. Miller was formerly President of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Freeport Methodist Episcopal Church and was prominent in social and charitable affairs of the town.

Mrs. NELLIE FRANCES PASHLEY, wife of William H. Pashley, is dead at her home, 1,800 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES MILLS, who died at Great Neck, L. I., on Sunday, was 69 years old and for forty-four years was employed by Arnold, Constable & Co. He is survived by three daughters and a son.

Mrs. SARAH ABBY HAINES BROWN, descended from Colonial ancestry, died on Monday at the home of her son, Louis E. Brown, 920 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year. She was born in Greenland, N. H., and was the wife of Thomas H. Brown, for many years Superintendent of St. John's Cemetery, Flushing.

EDWARD H. GAGE, a civil war veteran and one of the best known restaurateurs in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 251 Cumberland Street, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Gage had been in the restaurant business for fifty years, and for a quarter of a century was manager of Gage & Tolner's chop house in Fulton Street.

GEORGE MOSS, a retired manufacturer of rubber stamps and a thirty-second degree Mason, is dead at his home, 567 Seventh Street, South Brooklyn, aged 58 years. Mr. Moss had lived in Brooklyn for twenty-five years and left a widow, three sons and three daughters.

CONRAD SCHRODER, a retired furniture and cabinetware manufacturer, and for forty-five years Treasurer of the Columbia Bund of Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,471 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany 90 years ago, and formerly for seventy-five years was a resident of Manhattan.

HENRY E. BERGMANN, a pioneer real estate dealer in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, and a member of the Brooklyn Insurance Brokers' Association, died at his home, 1,278 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 58 years old, and left a son and three daughters.

Mrs. CATHERINE TRACEY GERSDORF, 83 years old, widow of Herman F. Gersdorf, who was one of the first undertakers in Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 993 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was a native of England, and came to Brooklyn as an infant.

WILLIAM H. CAREW, well known in the wholesale dental supply trade, and who was in charge of the American dental exhibit at the Paris Exhibition, died at his home, 282 Rugby Road, Flatbush, in his sixty-fifth year.

JAMES STEELE, a civil war veteran and a charter member of the New York Stereotypers' Union, is dead at his home, 516 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 79 years. For many years he was foreman of the stereotyping room of The Boston Globe, and later was with The New York American.

MICHAEL O'MALLEY, 68 years old, a retired policeman, died at his home, 7,422 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

Mrs. ALICE P. COOPER, wife of James F. Cooper, Superintendent of the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Coast Defense Command of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 528 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

MERCEL FLEURY, Secretary of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, which is known here as the French Line, died yesterday at his home in Paris, in his forty-eighth year.

GEORGE W. WHITE, formerly Commander in Chief of the Union Veterans' Union, died at his home at Brewer, Me., yesterday, in his seventy-second year.

ABRAM ROSHERE, a retired New York merchant, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lydia Kayser, 29 Winsor Place, Bloomfield, N. J. He was 64 years old.

PETER O'NEIL, a pensioned employe of the Lackawanna Railroad, died on Tuesday of disease at the 57th Street Station of the elevated railway.

Patrolman JOHN FINN of the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, the heaviest man in the Police Department, died yesterday at his home, 96 Washington Avenue, as the result of an accident a few weeks ago when he tried to stop a runaway horse. He was 53 years old and weighed 300 pounds. He had been thirty-five years on the police force.

ARTHUR A. H. HOPKINS, former Librarian at Pittsburgh, Louisville, and Ann Arbor, Mich, died yesterday in Kansas City, in his fifty-seventh year. He was formerly an officer of the American Library Association.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES LOCAL OPTION BILL

Setback in the Lower House Worries Friends of Liquor Measure.

HINT OF CAUCUS ACTION

Bitter Controversy Over Proposed Amendments — Bill's Foes Win Recruits from the Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill for cities suffered a setback in the Assembly today, where it was debated in the open for the first time. The supporters of the bill, which has the support of Governor Whitman, frankly admitted tonight that they feel uneasy regarding the outlook. It seems certain that, unless the bill is amended along lines proposed in today's debate, it will not pass in the Assembly. It is admitted by the friends of the bill that even stronger opposition may be expected in the Senate.

At the request of Assemblyman Heber E. Wheeler, who introduced the bill in the Assembly, the second reading of the measure in the lower house was postponed until next Tuesday. In the meantime the two sponsors for the measure will try to have Governor Whitman force a joint caucus of Republican Senators and Assemblymen in an effort to have local option made a party measure.

In the opening moments of today's legislative battle the friends of city local option had all the best of it. As soon as the bill was reached a motion to recommit, which, if carried, would have meant the measure's death, was defeated by a vote of 84 to 55. Ten Republicans joined the Democrats in supporting the motion to recommit.

Oddly enough the motion to recommit was made by Assemblyman Henry E. Murphy of Suffolk, Chairman of the Excise Committee, which reported the bill favorably in the first instance. Mr. Murphy said that in his opinion the Hill-Wheeler bill was one of the most vicious measures that ever came before the Legislature.

The lengthy and bitter debate which followed this temporary triumph was over amendments offered from the floor. One of these, by Assemblyman Clarence F. Welsh of Albany, provided for the submission of referendum on local option at special elections, not at general elections, as provided in the bill at present. Another provided for the submission of the question every five years instead of every two years. Joseph M. Callahan, the minority leader, while admitting that he had no intention of voting for the bill, proposed an amendment for holding special local option elections on the second Tuesday in April.

The supporters of the bill were prepared for the tactics of the opposition and had determined to unite in opposing all amendments with the idea of passing the measure quickly in the Assembly and putting the final responsibility on the Senate. On the other hand the opponents of local option were determined to prolong the fight in the Assembly in order to give the Senate an opportunity to pass the Brown bill, providing for increased license fees and a reduction in the number of saloons, a compromise measure intended to stave off local option for cities or any more drastic reforms tending to decrease the State's revenues. After the amendments had been proposed the Assembly got into a tangle, and it became apparent very soon that the opposition had won over many recruits from the Republican ranks. The Spring election proposal, although emanating from Democratic sources, seemed to appeal with great force to many Republicans, and the five-year option period also met favor.

Proposals from friends of the bill to let the Senate attend to amendments and an offer from Assemblyman Wheeler to postpone action on the advancement of the bill were rejected by the opposition. Finally Speaker Sweet found it necessary to order a recess and call a conference of the Republican members of the House. After half an hour's debate behind closed doors it was finally decided to postpone action until next week.

WANT A CLEAN PLATTSBURG

Bill Urged to Drive Saloons from Rookies' Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Under orders from the War Department, Captain J. A Baer of the Second United States Cavalry, at present commanding the Government post at Plattsburg, appeared before the Assembly Excise Committee today to plead for favorable action on the Lyncx bill, which prohibits the sale of liquor within a quarter of a mile of a military camp.

Captain Baer told of conditions at Plattsburg, where, close to the training camp, he said, several saloons had been established, which operated to the detriment of discipline among the regular soldiers, as well as among the Plattsburg "rookies."

"There are eleven of these saloons near the military reservation," Captain Baer said. "They make a practice of extending unlimited credit to the enlisted men, and it is hard to keep the soldiers up to the standard of decency, cleanliness, and discipline. During the Summer months, when the training camps are in operation, the rookies have before them these saloons, where every form of vice, including the selling of drugs, is indulged in. Next Summer there will be at Plattsburg, either four training camps of 16,000 men each, of which number 35,000 will be boys, 18 to 21 years of age, or else in case of a call for volunteers for war, there will be a great mobilization camp of 25,000 men.

"Now, is it fair to ask us to train your volunteers to fight for you, to discipline them, and to educate them as worthy soldiers when we have to contend with this problem of saloons, gambling joints, and dives at our very doors? Give us help in the only way we can get help, by passing this bill."

Alderman Curran of New York City, a Lieutenant of "rookies" last Summer, and Judge John H. Booth, formerly Surrogate of Clinton County, also spoke in favor of the measure.

Opposed to the bill was John E. Judge, representing the liquor dealers, whose property is threatened.

To Foster Relations with France.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Les Amities Française, Inc., filed a charter with the Secretary of State today. The organization aims to establish in America a section of the International Society which was established in France in 1909, and to "advance and encourage in its most modern form the ancient friendship between the French and American peoples by facilitating an exchange of thought between France and America on questions of commercial, economic, and social development." The chief office of the organization is in Manhattan, and the Directors are: George L. Ingraham, Armand de Richelieu, Newell W. Tilton, Snowden A. Fahnstock, Benjamin Moore, John Oakman, Julian M. Wright, Swinburne Hale, and Denis Amiel.

Leslie Suffrage Board Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Leslie's Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc., endowed by Mrs. Frank Leslie, was chartered under the Membership Corporation act today. It is to receive certain property bequeathed by Mrs. Leslie to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to further the cause of woman suffrage. The Directors besides Mrs. Catt are: Alice Stone Blackwell, Dorchester, Mass.; Margaret D. Robinson, Chicago; Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio, and Mabel H. Churchill, Boston.

Bibles for "War Class" of Middies.

In view of the early graduation this year of midshipmen, the Naval Academy authorities have asked Dr. George Sidney Webster of the American Seamen's Friend Society to go to Annapolis next Sunday night for the society's annual presentation of Bibles to the class. This ceremony has taken place for a number of years just before the June graduation. The society will present 152 copies of the American Revised Version and twenty-six copies of the Roman Catholic Version to the middies.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN.

Veteran Journalist, Once Associated with George D. Prentice, Dies at 90.

Paul R. Shipman, who died at his home at Edgewater Park, N. J., on Tuesday night in his ninety-first year, was an associate of George D. Prentice on The Louisville Journal during the civil war and the years immediately following. For many years he had been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers.

He was a brother of the late Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, this city, and an uncle of the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. His wife, who was Miss Alice Davison of Louisville survives him.

Born.

LA MOND.—Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. La Mond of 315 West 94th St. announce the birth of a daughter, Norma Luella, on March 18, 1917.

SCHORSCH.—Mr. and Mrs. David Schorsch, (nee Ray Sprung,) of 420 Riverside Drive, beg to announce the arrival of a son on March 20.

Married.

BRIGHTLY—BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Guyon Brown of Hackensack, N. J., announce the marriage of Helen R. Brown and Joseph H. Brightly on March 19, 1917.

WEBSTER — SNEDECOR. — On Tuesday, March 20, at Montclair, N. J., Stanley Adams Webster of Montclair, N. J., to Hazel Vincent Snedecor of Montclair, N. J.

Engaged.

SILVERSTEIN—FINKELSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Finkelstein announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice A., to Mr. Louis Silverstein.

ZIMMELE—DAVIDSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Davidson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anita Berry Davidson of Westfield, N. J., to Mr. Edward Murrell Zimmele, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Zimmele of Yonkers, N. Y.

Died.

ADELSON.—Dr. Jonas, on Tuesday, March 20, at 50 Watts Place, Lynbrook, L. I., beloved husband of Lulu L., (nee Cohen,) father of Samuel and Hazel, and beloved son of Joseph and Fannie Adelson, and brother of Louis F., Harry L., Minnie Schlang, Dora Shapero, and Ray Haft. Funeral services take place at Bayside Cemetery, (Acacia,) Thursday, 11 A. M.

ANTHONY.—At Farmington, Conn., on Wednesday, March 21, Albert Stephen Anthony, second son of Henry B. Anthony and Laura B. C. Roe, in the nineteenth years of age. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Friday afternoon, March 23d, on arrival of train from east, due 2:59 P. M.

BABCOCK.—Emily Hall, mother of Dr. R. H. Babcock and Courtlandt Babcock of Chicago and Mrs. R. B. Martin of Washington, D. C., at her residence in Washington, D. C., March 14.

BARLOW.—At Liberty, N. Y., Tuesday, March 20, 1917, after a lingering illness, Jennie Messiter, wife of the late I. Gould Barlow and daughter of the late U. S. Messiter, in the 42d year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Liberty, N. Y., Thursday, March 22, 3 P. M. Interment Liberty, N. Y.

BEVER.—Entered into rest after a long illness, at her residence, 520 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., Cornelie Bever, (nee Weigle,) beloved wife of the late Edward Bever, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at Volk's Mortuary Chapel, 631 Washington St., Hoboken, on Thursday, March 22, 11 a. m. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Boonton, N. J., at convenience of family.

BRIARLY.—On Tuesday, March 20, Ellen M. Briarly, (nee Killeen,) beloved widow of Richard Briarly. Funeral from her late residence, 1,174 Park Av., on Friday, March 23, at 9:30 A. M., to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary.

CORTELYOU.—At South Orange, N. J., on March 21, 1917, Harriet C. Cooley, wife of the late William L. Cortelyou. Funeral services from her late residence, 254 Prospect St., on Friday at 11 A. M. Interment private.

DAVIS.—Jake, suddenly on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, aged 65, beloved husband of Emma Schloss Davis. Funeral on Friday, March 23, from late residence, 415 Central Park West, at 10 A. M. Interment in Salem Fields, Brooklyn. Albany, N. Y., Shreveport, La., Austin and Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

DODD.—At Somerville, N. J., on March 19, 1917, James Dodd, aged 75 years. Funeral from his late residence, 67 North Bridge St., on Thursday, the 22d, at 2:00 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 1:10 P. M. Please omit flowers.

FARRELL.—On March 21, 1917, at 559 West 156th St., John J., beloved husband of Julia A. Farrell, formerly of Albany, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter. Albany papers please copy.

FIRTH.—On March 21, 1917, Riley Firth, in his 79th year. Funeral services will be held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 2,433 Jerome Av. Funeral Sunday, March 25, at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

FRIEDMAN.—Raelehmann, beloved wife of Max Friedman, on Tuesday, March 20. Funeral from late residence, 253 Grand St., at 2:30 A. M. Friday, March 23, 1917.

HANAMAN.—In Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1917, at her residence, 103 1st St., Mary Elizabeth Worth, wife of the late Charles E. Hanaman, in the 69th year of her age. Funeral at St. John's Church on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HERZOG.—On Tuesday, March 20, 1917, at his residence, Hotel Ashton, Louis Herzog, in his 76th year, beloved husband of Cecelia Herzog and father of Harry L., Howard G., Maurice, and Edith Herzog. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOBBY.—On March 20, Margaret E., widow of William C. Hobby, aged 65 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 266 East 25th St., Flatbush, Thursday, March 22, at 8:30 A. M.

KIREER.—Suddenly, at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, March 21, Lottie C., widow of Colonel Charles S. Kirekar. Funeral service on Friday, March 23, from her late home, 82 12th Av., Paterson, at 2:30 P. M.

LANE.—On Tuesday, March 20, Mary M. Lane. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., Thursday, March 22, at 11 A. M.

LAWSON.—Eliza Knight, beloved wife of Rev. Albert G. Lawson, on March 21, at her home, Jamaica, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

LEWIS.—In New Haven, Conn., March 20, 1917, Charles Grandison Lewis, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 22, at 1:30 o'clock.

LOUNSBURY.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 20, 1917, Emily Hasel C., wife of James E. Lounsbury. Funeral services will be held in the Chapel at Flushing Cemetery on Thursday, March 22, at 3:30 P. M.

McNAMEE.—Elizabeth McNamee, on Tuesday, March 20, at her late residence, 2,076 65th St., Brooklyn. Funeral Friday, March 23; thence to the Church of Athanasius, R. C., 62d St. and 22d Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 9:30 A. M. for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

MATHIESON.—James, March 21. Funeral services at his late residence, 184 Bradhurst Av., Saturday, March 24, 2 P. M.

MONAHAN.—Suddenly, at Paris, France, on March 19, 1917, Frederic W. Monahan, formerly of Detroit and Chicago.

MONCREIFF.—Ambrose, at his late residence, 2,464 Hoffman St., Bronx. Funeral services Thursday, 2:30 P. M., at United Presbyterian Church, 187th St. and Lorillard Place, Bronx. Hope Lodge, 244, F. and A. M., relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Jersey City papers please copy.

MORRIS.—At Pocantico Hills, N. Y., March 20, Elizabeth S., aged 92 years. Funeral service at the residence of Mrs. Emma A. Minnerly on Thursday, March 22, at 3 o'clock.

NATHAN.—On Wednesday evening, March 21, Jonathan, son of the late Jonathan and Rebecca Gratz Nathan, in the seventy-second year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 206 West 86th St., Friday morning, March 23d, at 10 o'clock.

NEIDHARDT.—On W

OVERTON YIELDS TO RAY IN MILE RACE ON MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TRACK

RAY TURNS TABLES ON FAST YALE MAN

Overton Is 15 Yards Behind Chicagoan at Finish of Special Mile Race.

NO NEW RECORD IS MADE

First Half Is Ridiculously Slow, but Ray Shows Unequaled Speed in Last Part — Time Is 4:19.

Little Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C. turned the tables on John W. Overton of Yale University last night and defeated the swift collegian in the special one-mile race that attracted a capacity crowd to the games of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute in Madison Square Garden. Ever since Overton defeated Ray in the 1,000-yard championship last Saturday this later event had been heralded as the greatest mile race ever scheduled to be run indoors. It resulted in one of the greatest events ever decided on a board track, but the race was not really at a mile.

Each of the runners was confident that he could outspeed his rival, and the result was a loafing exhibition for half the distance, and then a thrilling test of speed for the last half-mile. Under these circumstances the time of 4:19, although three seconds lower than Overton's indoor world's record, was marvelous, and the intermediate times showed that the last half-mile in which the men raced was covered in the unprecedented time of 2:02 3-5.

That Ray could defeat Overton in a race run exactly to suit the Yale man proved that he is entitled to even greater credit than if he had gone out and made the encounter a test of stamina, of which he has shown himself the master during the season. The Chicagoan made no attempt to force the pace and allowed Devaney and Leslie, the two other men in the special, to set a ridiculously slow gait for the early stages. He did go to the front just as the half mile was turned, but that was not his real effort.

Starting the last lap except one, Ray set himself going in deadly earnest, and from that jump in which he assumed the lead, the most vigorous efforts of the plucky wearer of the blue were futile.

Ray Wins by 15 Yards.

Until within 100 yards of the finish Overton struggled to cut down the gap of a little more than two yards, while the crowd cheered both leader and the desperate follower. Then the fearful pace told its tale, and the man behind gave up with a gasp and trailed fifteen yards in the rear of the victorious Westerner, who kept well on his toes to the finish, exhilarated by the shouts of his frenzied admirers.

Brief figures tell the story of the pace, the times for the intermediate distances reading: First quarter, 1:09; half mile, 2:16 2-5; three-quarters, 3:17; mile, 4:19.

It was Ray, who was responsible for the great increase in pace, which caused the third quarter to be run in 1:01, an unequaled fate for this period of the race. He essayed what was practically a half-mile race with his rival, and to the surprise of the experts was able to develop more speed than the man who has made this factor his specialty.

Overton was able to force the front after Ray set out to do the pace making, but never after the goal was really in sight did he have a chance to pass the determined and confident Chicagoan who had made up his mind to avenge his defeat of last Saturday.

That a record was not made was due entirely to the tactics pursued by the main contestants in the event, and the wonder is that after toddling at a marathon rate for half the distance, the bruising half-mile finish should bring the victor so close to record figures.

Kiviat, Old Champion, Sees Race.

Old-timers aplenty were among the crowd that watched the titanic struggle, for everything indicated a race of a quality seldom seen. Among those who looked on from the press stand was Abel Kiviat, who held the indoor record until Overton cracked it two weeks ago at Philadelphia. There was no question that Ray, who disappointed his admirers in the title 1,000 yards, was bent upon doing his best last night. He was out on the track for a warm-up half an hour before the time set for the race, and took four preliminary gallops of a lap each before Overton appeared, wrapped in a bath robe, for a little trot to loosen his limbs.

The Yale man disappeared shortly after he had seen workmen mend a weak spot in the track, and at 10:15 there were shouts for the race which had been advertised to begin at 10 o'clock promptly. The announcer answered that Ray was waiting in his corner, but that Overton would not come downstairs. As if he had heard this and taken it as a challenge, the Yale man stepped nimbly down the stairs and both men indulged in a little sprint before going to the mark.

Waiting at the starting point were Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. A. and Sid Leslie, unattached. The lineup had Overton on the inside and Ray next. The Yale man turned to his rival and the pair shook hands before both crouched for the start, while the unconsidered Devaney and Leslie stood almost erect on their marks.

The crouching start seemed to presage a race from the crack of the pistol, but instead both allowed Devaney and Leslie to beat them to the first turn. At the end of the first lap Devaney led with Leslie second, Ray third, and Overton last.

Overton Dashes to the Fore.

This order was maintained for the second lap, the men ambling along strides apart, while the judges of pace wondered at the unusually slow gait. It was Overton who made the first break, and half way around the third lap he moved up and took the lead. Ray was watching him like a cat does a mouse, and quickly stepped into his footsteps, so that the order at the end of the lap was Overton, Ray, Devaney, and Leslie. During the next two laps there was no change in position. Overton had managed to keep the pace slow enough to suit his desire for a sprinting finish.

No sooner had the half mile been turned than Ray took the matter of pace into his own control, and half way around the sixth lap he rushed to the front to the accompaniment of cheers. The increase in pace told on Leslie, and at the end of the lap he had dropped back, so that he was three yards behind Devaney, who apparently was still in the race and only strides in the rear of Ray and Overton.

Overton was next to rouse the crowd. Half way around the seventh lap he spurted past Ray, and many thought this spurt meant the beginning of the end. They reckoned without a proper estimate of the pluck and determination of the little marvel from Chicago, who held close to the pacemaker to the end of the lap. Devaney provided the next surprise. At the beginning of the next circuit he rushed to the front to the astonishment of both the real contenders.

Ray Sprints on Ninth Lap.

Devaney held his lead until the beginning of the ninth lap. Then the running demon in little Joie awoke with renewed spirit and he dashed to the front with the same electrical sprint that has brought him home victorious in many hard-fought races. It was the signal for Overton to start the pursuit, and the Yale man flew by Devaney like a flash and chased the flying leader with all the energy at his command.

All through that circuit Ray held grimly to his advantage of two yards, and as the pistol cracked, almost unheard amid the shouts of the crowd, he still had that leeway on the collegian. Overton pounded and swung his arms wildly in the vain effort to produce more speed, but could not lessen by an inch the two yards' lead held by Ray.

Then half way around the last lap Ray seemed to leap further with even more vim. The Yale bulldog fell back, beaten at last. From that point it was a glorious sprint by Ray to the finish, and he was fifteen yards in front when he crossed the tape. Neither Devaney nor Leslie finished.

The summaries:

50-Yard Junior, Handicap.—Won by W. Zickmund, (3 feet;) E. Breslin, (8 feet,) second; T. Flynn, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

220-Yard Senior, Handicap.—Won by J. Greenewald, (scratch;) J. Volpi, (3 yards,) second; T. Gabrielle, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:27 4-5.

70-Yard Intermediate, Handicap.—Won by H. Church, (3 feet;) J. Fitzgerald, (8 feet,) second; N. Lichtman, (10 feet,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

70-Yard, High School, Scratch.—Won by H. Seaver, Mercersburg Academy; Ft Muenster, Central High School, second; J. Ryan, St. John's High School, third. Time—0:07 8-5.

220-Yard Junior, Handicap.—Won by E. Breslin, (10 yards;) T. Flynn, (10 yards,) second; T. Brown, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:29 2-5.

One-Mile Interinstitute Relay.—New York vs. Philadelphia—Won by Philadelphia, (M. Browne, R. Ruark, J. Esler, and M. Endres;) New York, (A. Pinard, J. Best, J. Connaughton, and H. Gunn.) Time—3:50 2-5.

One-Mile Relay, Public School Athletic League Championship.—Won by De Witt Clinton, (A. Carter, D. Austin, L. Singer, H. Braverman;) Morris High, (M. Rosenblum, W. Dockeill, L. Silverstein, E. Perelman,) second; Bryant High, (R. Reed, S. Peterson, A. Harrison, E. Cummings,) third. Time—3:32.

880-Yard Senior, Handicap.—Won by J. Algozino, (25 yards;) J. Greenewald, (10 yards,) second; H. Driscoll, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:20.

One-Mile Invitation Relay, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by Loughlin Lyceum, (J. J. O'Brien, P. Hauser, R. McDonald, and P. Hally;) Knights of St. Antony, (A. Reilly, E. Ballstier, J. Ryan, and R. Hutchinson,) second; Presentation Club, (F. Kelly, C. Clark, J. Waldron, and J. McGuire,) third. Time—3:30 3-5.

440-Yard Intermediate.—Won by J. Mulcahy, (15 yards;) H. Church, (scratch,) second; J. Fitzgerald, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:58.

600-Yard for High Schools.—Won by J. Ryan, St. John's Prep; S. Beattie, Central High, second; T. White, St. Peter's Prep, third. Time—1:22 2-5.

Special One Mile, Scratch.—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; John W. Overton, Yale University, second. Time—4:19.

Interleague Championship Road Race, (order of first ten.)—Yale team: E. Mayo, Long Island; J. Katz, Bronx; T. Halpine, Harlem; H. McGinn, West Side; F. Travelena, Bronx; A. Roth, Bronx; A. Rosander, Bronx; D. Kiely, Bronx; J. Georgio, West Side. Time—29:20 2-5.

Team standing—Bronx, 33 points; Harlem, 44; Lower Manhattan, 60; Long Island, 73; Yorkville, 115.

500-Yard Special.—Won by F. Safarowic, New York; L. Schofield, Philadelphia, second; S. Kniezer, Philadelphia, third. Time—1:03.

880-Yard High School Relay.—Won by De Witt Clinton; Boys' High, second; High School of Commerce, third. Time—1:46 3-5.

One-Mile High School Relay.—Won by Mercersburg; Hamilton Institute, second; East Orange High, third. Time—3:39 2-5.

Medley Relay, Millrose A. A.—Won by Red Jacket, (N. Glannakopulos, P. Duffy, F. Safarowic, H. Gunn;) Blue team, (C. Poros, J. Soukop, E. Hussey, A. Pinard,) second. Time—8:07 3-5.

ROBINS WORK ON WET FIELD

Cheney and Mails Show Superior Pitching Wares in Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 21.—Manager Robinson's players showed the effects of their bobcat hunt yesterday in their work this afternoon. Up to 10 o'clock this morning it looked doubtful about the grounds being in condition for any kind of practice. Last night rain fell in such torrents that many of the streets were blocked this morning, and in some parts of the city the water was rushing at a depth of two feet. Frequent hail storms accompanied the rain.

However, early o'clock yesterday Uncle Wilbert visited the park and found the field in fairly good condition. Two short workouts were held in addition to a six-inning game, in which Chief Meyers's team defeated Coomb's mixed team by a score of 4 to 0.

President Ebbets and Buck Wheat had a conference after 9 o'clock tonight. From what both said, indications point to an agreement being reached on the salary question sometime tomorrow. Wheat stated tonight that the only thing that is holding him up is a matter of a bonus clause in his contract. Ebbets wants to give him what he wants, but part of it to be in form of a bonus providing he hits .300 or better. Buck wants a flat salary.

CHILDREN SKILLED ON ICE.

Barbara Brokaw Wins Skating Contest for Girls at Hippodrome.

The first day of the amateur figure skating contests at the Hippodrome yesterday brought out an entry of boy and girl skaters who showed surprising skill on the steel runners. The events were for skaters under 16 years of age and novices. Barbara Brokaw won first place and the cup in the class for girls under 16 years, and the first place for boys went to George Saron. The second prize for girls was won by Margaret Stokes.

The surprise of the competition was Henrietta Erhart of 1,955 Fifth Avenue, a 9-year-old-tot, who appeared in a blue and white skating costume, and looked only about half the size of the other competitors. The little lass tried many difficult figures, and took a tumble trying to negotiate a backward jump. She was on her feet in a second, however, and did the jump on her next trial. Florence Mayer, Enid Riker, Joan and Mary Channing, Virginia Slattery and Dana Fuller of San Francisco also competed, and all were so proficient at fancy skating that the judges had no easy time in awarding the prizes.

GIANTS' REGULARS TOY WITH COLTS

Veterans, Unmindful of Scorching Heat, Trounce Youngsters in Final Fray, 16 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 21.—The last fray between the Giants' regulars and colts took place this afternoon with Bill Brennan officiating as umpire and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the veterans by a score of 16 to 3. The series ended in a literal blaze of glory for the sun-scorched athletes, and sent the temperature up to about ninety in the shade, the hottest of the Spring here.

Manager McGraw took pity on the players and upon the umpire, who is just breaking in and is carrying considerable overweight, and halted the pastime at the end of the eighth inning. It probably would never have gone that far, but Benny Kauff asked for an extension until he could make a hit. Benny got his blow in the last half of the eighth. It was the eighteenth and last hit for his team.

The regulars scored in every inning except two, while the youngsters were shut out until the last round. George Kelly held the colts to three hits and no runs in the first five innings, and Jaynes escaped punishment until the eighth. Schupp was hit for four runs in the first three innings, and Al Schacht, who pitched the fourth and fifth, was pounded for seven hits and nine runs. Causey finished for the colts.

Individual honors went to Pete Kilduff, who was substituted for Herzog at second base for the regulars. Kilduff scored five runs and made three hits, including a home run in the first inning and a double in the seventh. He walked once and drew a base on balls. Brennan umpired in big league style, and there were no protests on his decisions. This is the first time a professional umpire has ever been seen at Emerson Park.

There will be morning practice at the Giants' park tomorrow and Friday, but the afternoon games will be played at Rimes Park, the plant of the local baseball club. The Houston team appears there tomorrow and the Waco team is the attraction on Friday.

Plans for the getaway from Marlin were announced today. The first team, with Perritt, Anderson, Schupp and Benton as pitchers; Baird and Thorpe as extra fielders, and McCarty, Rariden and Gibson as catchers leaves here Friday night for San Antonio. This squad will not return, but will receive reinforcements at Waco next Monday, the day that the colts leave Marlin on their exhibition trip.

On that day Sallee, Tesreau, Middleton, and Smith report to McGraw at Waco. The eight pitchers leaving with the regulars are those who probably will be retained all season. McGraw also announced the unconditional release of Pitcher Bill Morrisette, so will be sent back to his home in Baltimore. Morrisette probably will be a member of the Baltimore team again this year. The release of Catcher Gus Sandberg to the Rochester club was also bulletined, and a third release was handed to Infielder Howard Baker, who goes to the New Orleans club. Baker will remain here until next week as he has had only a few days of training.

The other rookies will be routed north with the second team, which is to be managed by Hans Lobert. Mike Donlin, Manager of the Rochester club, will travel with this party as far as Greenville, when he will depart with Sandberg, Rodriguez, and Schepner for the Rochester training camp at Charlotte, N. C.

Zeke Lohman, a pitcher, who made a good showing down here, remains a free agent. Lohman refused to sign a contract tendered him a few days ago, and his insistence on more salary will cost him his big league chance.

The players going north with the second team are: Causey, Jaynes, Way, Stryker, Schacht, and Harcher, pitchers; Kocher, Sandberg, Kruger, and Corhoran, catchers; Kilduff, Young, Wagner, Rodriguez, Schepner, Lobert, Kelly, and Barrs, infielders, and Josefson, Murray, and Ritter, outfielders.

YANKEES WATCH IT RAIN.

Downpour Follows Military Drill and Rest of Day Idleness Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 21. — This was the quietest week day the Yankees have had since they came here. There was less still going on in a baseball way. There was a drenching rain in the morning before practice time, and more rain in the afternoon. The downfall did not deprive the Yankees of their military drill, however, and they added a bit more expertness to their clever attainments in that line. They are a smartly drilled squad, the Yankees, and they finished this morning just before the celestial sprinkling can spilled its contents all over the scenery.

The Yankees have no grievance against the weather. Today was the first time they have been shut off from all practice. They have had fine weather up to now and have made the most of it to attain excellent condition. One day's absence from the diamond was not regretted. Manager Donovan will try one or two youngsters in the box against the Braves next Monday, according to present calculations. His leading youngsters—that is, newcomers—are Monroe and Piercy. They are nearer to being on edge than any other of the recruits, and it is likely that one of them, with Slim Love, will do the pitching against the National League persons in the first grapple of the series.

City A. C. Defeats Columbia.

The City Athletic Club handball players defeated the Columbia handball team on the Columbia courts last night, winning four matches and losing two.

KINSELLA CLAIMS TITLE.

Ready to Defend World's Court Tennis Honors, Relinquished by Gould.

Walter A. Kinsella, professional at the Squash Club and holder of the American squash tennis and court tennis championships titles, yesterday issued a statement, in which he laid claim to the world's open championship at court tennis, a title recently relinquished by Jay Gould.

Kinsella bases his acquisition of the title on victories he has scored over players who are regarded as most eligible contenders for championship honors, and declares that he is ready to defend such honors against all aspirants.

PLANS TENNIS FOR GIRLS.

Women's Auxiliary of West Side Club to Promote Tourneys.

If the plans of the Women's Auxiliary Association of the West Side Tennis Club materialize, school girls in the high and preparatory schools situated in the metropolitan district will be competing in tennis tournaments conducted at the West Side Tennis Club's Courts at Forest Hills along much the same lines as the male pupils' tennis competition is at present conducted by the officials of the Public Schools' Athletic League.

This idea was discussed yesterday at the first regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Association, held at Delmonico's, for the purpose of arranging a schedule and discussing fixtures for the coming season. Miss Edith White, Chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Association, has taken upon herself the task of promoting the plan.

It was also decided that the association will conduct weekly tournaments at the West Side Tennis Club's courts, beginning the last week in April and continuing until the annual club tournament in October. The women's metropolitan championship tournament will be held at the Forest Hills courts, commencing May 21. Another decision reached at the meeting was to the effect that the officials of the association will endeavor to institute team matches between women tennis players of the metropolitan district and various other sections of the country. At these competitions it is proposed to charge a small admission fee, which will be contributed to a war relief fund. Miss May Ballin is Chairman of the War Relief Fund Committee.

800 SCHOOLBOYS ENTERED.

Princeton Club Games on Saturday Draw Many Competitors.

More than 800 entries have been received for the seventh annual interscholastic track and field games of the Princeton Club, which will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Saturday afternoon. This large number comes from forty-six schools, public, private, and high, to which invitations to send representatives were extended. Poly Prep, Erasmus Hall, Boys' High, St. John's Prep, Fordham Prep, De Witt Clinton, and Stuyvesant High Schools have entered large teams, and the competition for the point trophy, which will be awarded to the institution scoring the greatest number of points, promises to be unusually keen.

This meet is regarded generally as the closing open-interscholastic event of the indoor season, in which both private and public school athletes compete against each other, and is considered as a city championship event for schoolboys.

HARRIER RACES IN SPRING.

Planned to Change Dates of Cross-country Contests.

The Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. has taken the lead in a movement to change the time of holding cross-country championship events to the Spring instead of the Fall and at a recent meeting of the Junior and Senior Championship Committees it was decided to hold the junior association hill and dale title race on April 21 and the senior event on April 28. This is a reversion to the scheme of the National Cross-Country Association, which instituted team championships in 1887 with a race held on the last Saturday in April. Local teams are in training all the year, and it is now deemed advisable to close the season with championship contests.

Frederick W. Rubien, who is President of the Metropolitan Association as well as Chairman of the A. A. A. Championship Committee, said yesterday that for the present year at least the national events would be held as usual in the Fall. Other associations of the Union have their chief races scheduled for that season of the year, and will have an opportunity to discuss a possible change of date for the national fixture.

MEADOW BROOK IS VICTOR.

Defeats Miami Valley Polo Four on Coronado Field.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 21.—The polo team representing the Meadow Brook Country Club of Long Island defeated Miami Valley today at Coronado in the first game in the Pacific Coast All-America Cup competition by 6½ goals to 4. The contest was one of the best of the season. Malcolm Stevenson of International Polo Cup fame played with especially remarkable skill. The Meadow Brook took the lead at the start and never was headed.

COLUMBIA FORCED INTO TIE WITH YALE

Eli Swimmers Win, 42 to 11, and Set New Relay Record—Extra Meet Made Necessary.

STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.

Swimming.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Columbia	7	1	.875
Yale	7	1	.875
Pennsylvania	4	4	.500
Princeton	2	6	.250
C. C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

Water Polo.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Princeton	8	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	5	3	.625
Columbia	4	4	.500
Yale	2	6	.250
C. C. N. Y.	1	7	.125

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, March 21.—Yale's swimming team tonight defeated Columbia by 42 to 11 in a meet which tied the Elis with the men from Morningside for the intercollegiate championship. The tie will be broken next week in a neutral tank, probably Princeton's.

This evening's meet was rendered spectacular by a world's record-breaking performance by the Yale relay team, which finished the 200 yards in 1:42 1-5, a fifth of a second under the A. A. U. record, and two and one-fifth seconds better than the Intercollegiate Swimming League record made last year. Yale led from the first turn, Captain Ferguson winning his heat from Howard of Columbia by two feet.

Walker of Columbia turned poorly, allowing Thomas to win his relay by fifteen feet. Columbia failed during the remainder of the race, which virtually decided the meet. Champion Vollmer, the anchor swimmer for the New Yorkers, simply paddled over the course during his heat. Vollmer started in only one other event, the fifty-yard sprint, which he won by inches from Schlaet, the former Yale Captain, in 0:25 3-5, which is close to record form.

Columbia failed to register a first in any other event. Schneider's sixty-seven-foot plunge scooped the event, and the Yale fancy divers, Scoble and Benjamin, easily took their event. Mills, the Columbia diver, was taken sick yesterday with German measles and could not compete.

Yale won the water polo game, defeating Columbia by 37 to 0.

The summaries:

200-Yard Relay Race—Won by Yale, Captain Ferguson, Thomas, Mayer, and Schlaet. Time—1:42 1-5. (New record.)

50-Yard Swim—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Schlaet, Yale, second; Mayer, Yale, third. Time—0:25 3-5

Fancy Diving—Won by Scobie, Yale; Benjamin, Yale, second; Merrill, Columbia, third.

220-Yard Swim—Dead heat between Benjamin and Hopkins, both of Yale; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—2:37 3-5.

Plunge—Won by Schneider, Yale, with 67 feet; Levie, Columbia, second, with 63 feet; Badger, Yale, third, with 62 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Mayer, Yale; Alexander, Yale, second; Howard, Columbia, third. Time—1:00 2-5.

CLUB SQUASH TOURNAMENTS.

Armin W. Riley, for four years champion squash player of the Princeton Club, yesterday lost his laurels in a spirited four-set match to John Taylor in the final competition for the club title. Taylor swept Riley before him in the first set by 15—12, and captured the second set with greater ease, the score being 15—6. In the following set Riley rallied and managed to turn the tables on Taylor, winning by 15—8. In the fourth and decisive set of the match, Riley again showed an abundance of excellent playing ability, but in the end his rival's superior brand of squash was rewarded, and Taylor won the set and match by a score of 18—15.

H. Duncan Bulkley progressed through the semi-final round in the squash competition for the championship of the Columbia Club yesterday with a straight set victory over R. L. Strebeigh, 15—11, 15—10.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., earned his brackets as one of the finalists in the squash tournament for the club championship at the Squash Club yesterday by a victory over William H. Vander Poel in the semi-final. The score was 15—12, 15—12. In the other match A. J. Cordier, the Yale Club champion, scored over D. R. Noyes by 15—7, 17—18, 15—4. This victory puts Cordier in line as one of the probable opponents of Bull for championship honors. The Yale champion will oppose W. J. Knapp this afternoon, and, if successful, will play against Bull in the final match.

R. E. Riggs scored in decisive fashion over J. O. Low in the semi-final round of the squash competition for the championship of Heights Casino yesterday, gaining a victory in straight sets by 15—10, 15—2. This match was played in the Class A division.

BALLYMACAD SCORES UPSET

Wins Grand National Steeplechase Handicap in England.

LONDON, March 21.—The Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, with a value of $7,150, second horse to receive $500, and third $250, was run off on the Gatwick course of four miles 856 yards today and resulted in an easy victory for Sir G. Bullough's Ballymacad, ridden by Driscoll, by eight lengths, with H. Trimmer's Chang second. Lady Nelson's Ally Sloper, the winner in 1915, was third, four lengths behind.

Thirty-nine entries were received for this classic, and the large field of nineteen horses went to the post. D. Stuart's Carrig Park was the favorite, but fell at one of the hurdles and brought down six other horses. The betting was: Ballymacad, 100 to 9; Chang, 11 to 2; Ally Sloper, 2 to 1, and Carrig Park, 7 to 2. F. Hastings trained the winner.

ADOPT RACING SCHEDULE.

Yachtsmen of Long Island Sound Hold Annual Election.

The Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound is prepared for its usual activities during the coming season, if conditions arising out of a state of war permit, or to cancel its schedule of events if it be impossible to hold yacht races. The annual meeting of the association was held at the Hotel Astor last evening, and was attended by delegates of more than twenty clubs. There was a long discussion on the advisability of racing, and in the end, after authorizing the Executive Committee to withdraw championship medals, if circumstances make such action necessary, adopted this schedule of races:

*Wednesday, May 30—Harlem Y. C., annual; *Saturday, June 2—Knickerbocker Y. C., annual; *Saturday, June 9—Manhasset Bay Y. C., annual; *Saturday, June 16—Larchmont Y. C., Spring; Friday, June 22—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., special; *Saturday, June 23—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., annual; Saturday, June 23—New York A. C., Block Island; *Saturday, June 30—New Rochelle Y. C., annual; *Tuesday, July 3—American Y. C., annual; *Wednesday, July 4—Larchmont Y. C., annual; *Saturday, July 7—New Rochelle Y. C., Stratford Shoal; *Saturday, July 7—Orienta Y. C., annual; *Saturday, July 14—Indian Harbor Y. C., annual; *Saturday, July 21—Larchmont Y. C., race week; Monday, July 23—Larchmont Y. C., race week; Wednesday, July 25—Larchmont Y. C., race week; Thursday, July 26—Larchmont Y. C., race week; Friday, July 27—Larchmont Y. C., race week; *Saturday, July 28—Larchmont Y. C., race week; *Saturday, Aug. 4—Horseshoe Harbor, annual; *Saturday, Aug. 11—Huguenot Y. C., annual; Saturday, Aug. 11—Harlem Y. C., Stratford Shoal; Saturday, July 18—Stamford Y. C., annual; Saturday, Aug. 18—Hempstead Harbor, special; *Saturday, Aug. 25—New Rochelle Y. C., Summer; *Saturday, Aug. 25—Northport Yacht Club, annual; Friday, Aug. 31—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., special; *Saturday, Sept. 1—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C., Fall; *Monday, Sept. 3—Larchmont Y. C., Fall; *Monday, Sept. 3—Norwalk Y. C., annual; *Monday, Sept. 3—Sachem's Head Y. C., annual; *Saturday, Sept. 8—Indian Harbor Y. C., Fall; *Saturday, Sept. 15—Manhasset Bay Y. C., Fall.

*Championship races are indicated by asterisks.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Annual Tourney for Metropolitan Championships Begins.

The annual amateur boxing tournament to decide the metropolitan championships at various weights ranging from 108 pounds to the heavyweights, comprising in all eight divisions, got under way last night at the New York Athletic Club when seven bouts were decided. Only in four of the classes was competition held.

The first surprise came in the 125-pound division in which two bouts were held, when the judges at the ringside decided against J. Lisi, Union Settlement A. C., holder of the New York State amateur championship at this weight, in his bout with Charles Boscher, Educational Alliance, after three rounds of the most interesting boxing furnished during the evening's program.

In the 145-pound class Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, present metropolitan champion, successfully defended his laurels in his first preliminary encounter, but he was forced to his limit to Andy O'Boyle, the Bronxdale A. C. boxer. At the conclusion of the regulation three rounds the judges failed to agree on a winner, but Eddie Forbes, who officiated as referee, unhesitatingly waved his arm in Gleason's direction, awarding the honors to the bout to the champion. The final bout of the evening brought together T. Murphy, East Side House, and H. F. Sloane, Bronx Church House, who battled for possession of third prize in the 115-pound class. About the middle of the third round Sloane sent his rival down with a stiff left hook to the jaw, and when upon regaining his feet Murphy still displayed effects of the blow, Referee Forbes stopped the bout in favor of Sloane.

The tournament will be continued this evening.

Isaacs Beats Panaka at Billiards.

Morris Isaacs defeated P. Panaka by 200 to 176 in a match of the 18.2 balkline tournament for amateurs, played last night at the Jefferson Billiard Academy. The high runs were: Isaacs, 25; Panaka, 26. The match went forty-two innings.

ALL-STARS BEATEN BY CRESCENT SEVEN

Lord Aberdeen Officiates at a Fast Game of Hockey Played for Charity.

The charity hockey game at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night brought out the best hockey talent in the city, and the second half of the contest furnished the fastest hockey that has been seen here this season, the Crescent A. C. seven winning by a score of 5 to 3. When the game ended the All-Stars had the New Mooners on the run, and if the game had gone a few minutes longer it might have been another story.

The game was played under the auspices of the Canadian Club of New York and the proceeds are to go to the Lady Drummond Hospital Fund for the Canadian soldiers now in the hospitals in England. Lord Aberdeen, the former Governor General of Canada, made a short address, being introduced by Thomas D. Neelands, President of the Canadian Club of New York. Lord Aberdeen acted as honorary referee and tossed in the puck at the start of the fray.

The All-Stars had some choice playing talent, including Baker, Britton, Ellis, Peabody, young Tom Howard, and Smart. In fact, the Howard family had a big share in the evening's proceedings. Tom Howard, Jr., played in the game, Tom Howard, Sr., was one of the timers, Mrs. Tom Howard, Sr., did some fancy skating with J. A. Cruikshank, and Jack Howard was one of the goal umpires.

During the first half and for part of the second, it looked like a runaway for the Crescents. They scored five goals before the All-Stars got together. About the middle of the second period the Stars woke up and from that time until the end the crowd was in a serious condition of nervous and noisy excitement. Hobey Baker made one of his z g-zag dashes through the Crescents and got a goal through the net, while Tom Howard and Young did the same thing. If it hadn't been for the great work of Mitchell at the Crescent net the All-Stars would have captured the game, for he was kept busy turning back shots, and did his job with unusual cleverness.

The line-up and summary:

Crescent A. C., (5.)	Pos.	All N. Y., (3.)
Mitchell	G.	Smart
Browne	P.	Britton
Heffernan	C. P.	T. Howard
McCarthy	R.	Baker
Conway	C.	Ellis
Roach	L. W.	Peabody
Des Jardins	R. W.	Young

Goals: First half—Des Jardins, Crescents, in 2:16; Des Jardins, Crescents, in 11:32. Second half—McCarthy, Crescents, in 3:20; Conway, Crescents, in 6:00; Roach, Crescents, in 7:41; T. Howard, Jr., All Stars, in 9:11; Baker, All Stars, in 10:01; Young, All Stars, in 14:51.

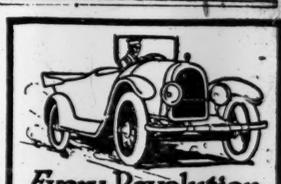
Substitutions—Hallock for Des Jardins, Lewis for Smart. Referee—Ernest Green, Ho key Club. Assistant Referee—Stewart Paton, Hockey Club. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

HOMMEY TO BOX LEONARD.

Daly and Burman to Meet, Too, Tonight in Fairmont A. C. Ring.

Billy Gibson, manager of the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx, will stage his second special show of the season this evening. A card featuring two ten-round bouts has been arranged, in which the principals will be among the city's leading championship contenders in the lightweight and bantamweight classes. The principal bout will be between Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, who will next week oppose Freddie Welsh, the champion, and Packey Hommey, the sturdy east side lightweight. In the other ten-round contest Frankie Daly, the Staten Island bantam, and Joe Burman of Chicago, will be opponents.

At the New York A. C. this evening the competition to decide the metropolitan amateur boxing championship titles will be continued.



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RIVERSIDE PLAN ROW ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Brown Wants Business Men to Pass on Question—Heated Retort by Burlingame.

ACCUSATIONS OF BAD FAITH

Republican Leader Charged With Playing Politics in Behalf of Mitchel Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The "Death Avenue" situation brought on a prolonged wrangle in the Senate today, during which Republican Senators attacked President pro tem Elon R. Brown's proposal that a committee of New York business men, with veto power, be named to consider the pending contract between the City of New York and the New York Central regarding the west side improvement. The Democrats did not join in the debate.

The attack on Senator Brown came after he had made the flat statement that, owing to the fierce play of politics that had characterized every debate on measures affecting the proposed west side improvement, no legislative committee sent to investigate the contract could possibly command the confidence of the people in the City of New York. Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr. of Brooklyn, whose concurrent resolution providing for such an investigation has been slumbering in the Senate Finance Committee for weeks, made a bitter retort.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, until recently Chairman of the Legislative Committee which investigated the Public Service Commissions, introduced a bill providing for the repeal of Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911, under which negotiations between the City of New York and the New York Central have been carried on.

Senator Thompson urged the immediate passage of his bill, but this was checked by Senate Leader Brown, who had the measure sent to committee.

Senator Burlingame, attacking Senator Brown's plan for an investigation by New York business men, said:

"This proposal makes it clear that the leaders here are attempting to prevent a real investigation of the west side contracts. This is strange in view of the fact that every member of the Board of Estimate with whom I have talked has expressed a willingness to submit to such an investigation.

"Coming from the known and accredited representative in this Senate of the New York City Administration, the proposal, [the investigation by a business men's committee,] is fraught with special significance. It would be interesting to know what has happened while my resolution has slumbered in the Finance Committee."

"I can appreciate the state of mind, real or affected, which prompted those remarks," said Senator Brown. "They do not disturb me in the least, and I shall rest content with pointing out that at least one remark was not made in good faith. The Senator is well aware that I am not the recognized representative of the New York City Administration."

"Let me read you this," broke in Senator Burlingame, waving a telegram in his hand.

"No," said the Senate leader. "I suppose it is the same that was used by the Senator to insult me with earlier in the session. I do not intend to afford him an opportunity to renew that insult."

The telegram referred to was one in which Controller Prendergast and Mayor Mitchel expressed their willingness to have a legislative investigation, provided as fair a committee as the one headed by Senator Brown, which investigated New York City finances, did the work.

"There is nothing to justify a slur that I, representing an up-State district, am here to aid a conspiracy of one faction in New York City against another," said Senator Brown. "The Senate has been in an uproar every time this matter has been under discussion, because of an unjustifiable attempt to transfer to this forum part of the struggle that will come in New York City on next Election Day. During these debates Senator Burlingame has displayed an acerbity and a feeling which would make it impossible for him to be a fair judge in the matter dealt with in his resolution. If the City of New York has an urgent necessity in the settlement of the west side question and cannot trust the settlement of that question to seven reputable citizens, named by the Governor for the purpose of settling it, then God save New York."

"He says to not in cahoots with the City Administration," Senator Burlingame replied. "Then, why does he defend it? I will ask him what Controller Prendergast had to say when he visited him in the privacy of his room last week, and whether this proposal is the result of his visit."

A definite program in relation to the west side matter will be determined upon at a conference of the legislative leaders tomorrow, unless Governor Whitman should intervene and suggest some plan in the meantime.

FIGHT FOR WEST SIDE PLAN.

City Officials Ask Whitman to Defer Action on Adverse Report.

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Dock Commissioner Smith, and Borough President Pounds, four members of the Port and Terminal Committee, held another conference behind closed doors in the Municipal Building yesterday on the west side plan, and sent a telegram to Governor Whitman urging him to defer taking any action on the Public Service Commission's adverse report on their proposed agreement with the New York Central. Borough President Marcus M. Marks, also a member of the Port and Terminal Committee, who is opposed to the agreement, was not included among yesterday's conferees. The telegram to the Governor read:

"As members of the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment we respectfully request that you will defer any action upon the report submitted to you by the Public Service Commission of the First District regarding the proposed west side improvement until we have an opportunity to place before you a statement setting forth our views upon this entire question. This statement will be forwarded to you within the next forty-eight hours."

The Mayor and Controller again delayed making public their statement regarding concessions on the part of the railroad, said to have been agreed on recently. The Mayor said he would make public today the statement being prepared for Governor Whitman.

INSURES 22,000 EMPLOYES.

American Smelting & Refining Co. Issues Policies Up to $10,000.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has put into operation a system for insuring the lives of its 22,000 employes in this country, Mexico and South America. Funds for indemnities will be provided out of reserves set aside from earnings month by month. Each salaried worker who has been in the company's service for a year or more is insured for a sum equivalent to a year's salary, up to $10,000, and payment will be made to the beneficiary within thirty days from the date of death.

The company is issuing to each wage earner a certificate of indemnity which provides, in case of death while employed by the company, the payment of $1,000 to the beneficiary if the insured was married, and $500 if the insured employe was single. This amount increases 10 per cent. each year for five years, making the insurance at the end of the period $1,500 for a married man and $750 for a single worker. The insurance goes into effect after an employe has been with the company a full year. The beneficiary may receive the money either in a lump sum or installments, not exceeding five.

President Daniel Guggenheim said in a letter yesterday that the indemnities were provided because the company regards itself under obligations to its workers similar to its obligations to stockholders.

The insurance plan applies also to employes of the American Smelters Securities Company, which is closely allied with the Smelting and Refining organization. The plan is retroactive to Jan. 1.

DIDN'T INSURE MEN, FINED.

First Employer to be Prosecuted Under Compensation Act Pleaded Guilty.

The first criminal prosecution for a violation of the Workmen's Compensation act, requiring employers to insure their employes, came up in Special Sessions yesterday before Justices Moss, Kernochan, and Freschi. The defendant was Frank Ercolino, a clothing manufacturer of 186 Sixth Avenue, who pleaded guilty. Edward Quigley, assistant counsel to the State Industrial Commission, asked for a heavy sentence as an example to the thousands of employers, who, he said, were not complying to the requirements of the statute.

"With this case we are instituting a campaign to criminally prosecute employers who fail to insure their employes," Mr. Quigley said, "we believe that a few rigorous sentences will have the desired effect." Ercolino was fined $50, which he paid.

Rubber Co. Celebrates Bond Issue.

Colonel Samuel Pomery Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last evening to members of his firm and counsel and the members of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which recently bought $60,000 of the company's bonds. Among the speakers were Otto H. Kahn, Senator Le Baron B. Colt, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Mortimer L. Schiff. Others present were Frank A. Vanderlip and Victor E. Mitchell, K. C.

GOMPERS ATTACKS U. S. SUPREME COURT

Says Limitation of Strike Right Belongs to Old Reactionary Despotism of Russia.

FILES A FORMAL PROTEST

Tells Attorney General Court Went Out of Its Way to Slap Labor In Adamson Law Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor presented to Attorney General Gregory today a protest against the declaration of the Supreme Court in the Adamson law decision that the right of railroad employes to strike is limited by the public interest.

The labor leaders declared that the court had gone out of its way to inject this "reactionary" assertion into its opinion. Later the following statement was given out with the approval of Mr. Gompers at Federation Headquarters:

"The President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, today presented to Attorney General Gregory in his office, a protest in the name of the workers of this country against the opinion rendered by the United States Supreme Court in going out of its way upon matters not before the court and dragging in compulsory arbitration.

"The Supreme Court, by interpolating into the law and argument before it for consideration, a foreign matter, namely, denial to workers of the right to quit work in furtherance of their just and necessary rights, pointed out the way to those who wish to tie workers to their work in order to protect the supposed convenience of the public.

"Mr. Gompers called attention to the splendid progressive fundamental declarations in both Mexico and Russia, countries which are passing through a period of danger and national stress, assuring to the workers of those countries 'the right to strike.'

"The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in connection with the Adamson law decision belongs to the old reactionary despotism of Russia and Mexico, and is out of harmony with the free institutions of this Republic."

8-HOUR PAY FOR SWITCHMEN.

N. Y. Central, Notwithstanding Arbitration, Grants the Full Wage.

The New York Central Railroad announced yesterday that the switchmen on its 12,000 miles who arbitrated their eight-hour demand last December and received an award of nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, would, as of Jan. 1 last, receive the same rates of pay as the trainmen were to get under the Adamson law, that is, ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The increase under the switchmen's award was 13 per cent.; under the Adamson law it is about 25 per cent. The action of the Central caused considerable speculation as to what would be the attitude of other railroads.

Fire Department Doctors Move.

Firemen with aches and ills will no longer have to travel the inconvenient route to the old Fire Headquarters in Sixty-seventh Street to find the doctor. Arrangements have now been made for Dr. J. E. Smith, Chief Medical Officer of the Fire Department, and his staff of assistants to move into quarters in the Municipal Building on the same floor with the rest of the department. By redistribution of the available floor space Commissioner Adamson was able to accomplish this without having additional office room. Moving into the same building with the rest of the department will mean a great saving in time and energy for the officers of the medical staff.

Labor Department Safe Robbed.

Burglars entered the office of the State Industrial Commission connected with the State Department of Labor on the eighteenth floor of 230 Fifth Avenue some time last night and after battering in the strong box in the safe stole stamps and postal cards valued at $2,778. The safe's outer door is never locked, the police were told, but the strongbox was securely locked. When Matthew T. Howard, Assistant Cashier of the office, opened the office yesterday he found the strongbox lying on the floor.

Subway Extension Ready.

The extension of the subway system by an elevated railway over the White Plains Road, between 219th and 238th Streets, will be put into operation March 31. The first train will leave the 219th Street station at 3 P. M. on that day, and as soon as possible the line will be completed to the terminal station at 241st Street.

BELGIANS ARE PATIENT, WAITING FOR VICTORY

'Patriotism Surprises Us,' Mercier Confesses, Writing to a French Friend.

The following letter, written by Cardinal Mercier to a French friend, was given out yesterday at the Belgian Bureau:

"Archbishopric of Malines,
"Malines, Jan. 15, 1917.

"Dear Sir:

"Mr. K. has brought me the token of your kindly feeling toward me and toward my poor diocesans. I was very much touched and wish to thank you.

"Indeed, Belgium has been sorely tried; the departments of the north of France do not suffer less. But, thanks be to God, the courage of the people does not waver. Our people—I mean the working people—those who feel the privations and blows of the enemy most keenly—their courage is admirable in its tenacity. This week I passed through the by-ways and lanes of the little town of Lierre, which the invaders had already plundered in August, 1914, and from which they have just taken about a thousand healthy men. I went from door to door, among the families of those who had been deported. I found many tears to dry and many sorrowful hearts to comfort. While I heard many harsh words against the tyrants who have so brutally broken up our homes, I did not hear one mother or one wife ask for peace at any price, on any condition. We suffer, but we will be patient. It is victory we want and reparation, and the necessary sanction.

"Americans who have charge of the relief work in the departments of the north of France have often told me that they find among your countrymen the same generous sentiments. This spectacle among Frenchmen is less surprising because the French are generous by nature, by tradition; they represent in history the valor of the warrior and the virtues of chivalry; but we who have enjoyed security for so many long years, and who are colder by nature—this patriotism which has revealed itself in such an intense form for the last two years surprises us and gives us a feeling, which perhaps is a little out of place, of admiration for ourselves.

"You will understand and excuse this sentiment, at least in the pastor, the father of the flock, and if I lay stress upon it it is only to explain to you the comfort that your generous attention gave me.

"I beg God to reward you, to bless you, you and the others, the noble French nation, and I present to you, dear sir, the assurances of my high consideration and my devoted gratitude.

"D. J. CARD. MERCIER,
"Archbishop of Malines."

PATTEN NOW POSTMASTER.

Says He Won't Change Staff Personnel—Predicts Record Business.

Thomas G. Patten assumed formal charge of the Postmastership of this city yesterday as the successor to Edward D. Morgan, who held the office for ten years. One of the new incumbent's first official acts after he entered the sunny room on the second floor of the new Post Office, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, was to sign a receipt for $6,000,000 worth of stamps and other postal matter which lay in the vaults of the new office. Mr. Patten predicted that the volume of business to be done by the New York Post Office in 1917 would surpass that of the London Post Office, which heretofore has held the record. He set the figure at $37,000,000.

"I do not contemplate any changes in the personnel of the staff at present," Mr. Patten said, "and I want the public to know that I am here as its servant. With this idea in mind I plan to make this office an open one, since this department is the one which reaches the people as a whole, and, therefore, the suggestions of citizens as to the improvement of service will be invited and encouraged.

"I do not at all want to discredit Mr. Morgan, who is most worthy and efficient, but I come here with views of my own concerning this Federal branch which is of such vital importance to the Government and of such use to the people."

RUSSIANS SEEK PASSPORTS.

Exiles and Refugees Kept from Fatherland by Consular Restrictions

Much excitement has been stirred up in the local Russian colony over the difficulty experienced by Russian exiles and refugees who want to go back to the fatherland now that the revolution has made it safe to obtain passports. Dimitri Florinsky, Vice Consul, said yesterday that the consulate was merely following the orders of the Foreign Office established at the beginning of the war.

"We were instructed," he said, "not to furnish new Russian passports for travel to persons who did not have such documents already as proof of Russian nationality. This was necessary because Germans have succeeded in buying many passports, and if there had been no regulation of this sort they could have obtained almost any number fraudulently for the purpose of getting spies and agents into Russia. Many Russians in this country, especially those who left for political reasons, had no passports, and we could not give them credentials. These regulations are still in force, but we cabled yesterday to the Foreign Office to see if the new Government had any supplementary instructions on the subject and expect an answer very soon."

MAY DROP WOOD CASE.

Swann Says Witnesses Against Ex-Commissioner Are Out of State.

The witnesses against Robert Colgate Wood, former Public Service Commissioner, now awaiting trial on an indictment charging bribery in connection with a subway switch and signal contract, have all left the State and their whereabouts is unknown, according to District Attorney Swann. Mr. Swann said yesterday that he did not believe he could go on with the trial of the case, which is to be called in the present term.

In December last Judge Nott in General Sessions denied a formal request for dismissal of the indictment against Wood made by the District Attorney, who said the case was weak and lacked corroboration.

Mr. Swann said yesterday that he had tried hard to bring Sidney G. Johnson, a representative of the Union Switch and Signal Company, and Colonel Henry Prout, a former President of the same corporation, the chief witnesses, to this city, but had failed.

"I received a letter written by Colonel Prout on a train bound west," Mr. Swann said, "in which he said he did not see how he could aid me. Johnson has promised to come to my office, but so far I have not seen him."

SCHOOL BILL ATTACKED.

Willcox Opposes More Power for the State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education of New York City, appeared at the hearing today before the Senate Committee on Education to oppose the Lockwood bill, which increases the authority of the State Department of Education over city schools, and fixes by law the composition of the various Boards of Education in the cities of the State. Mr. Willcox said that the measure was aimed at the educational system in the City of New York under the guise of general legislation.

Others in opposition to the measure said that it would bring the school system into politics. There will be a conference in New York City on Friday of Dr. Finegan, Mr. Willcox, and others interested in the measure.

The Governor today signed the Lockwood bill permitting the use of the schools of the State for civic forums or community centres.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Lurline, Mar. 22
Tahiti, Cooks Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco)—
Falcona ..... Mar. 22
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Ypkohama Maru ..... Mar. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—
[illegible] ..... Mar. 26

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and France—About once a week.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar and Italy—Sailings uncertain.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Feb. 24; Kobe, Feb. 28, and Yokohama, March 1—which arrived per steamer Yokohama, were forwarded each from Seattle on March 17, and are due in New York [illegible]

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:56 | Sun sets..6:10 | Moon rises..5:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:48	7:17	12:46	1:07
Governors Island	7:18	7:47	1:17	1:40
Hell Gate	9:15	9:39	3:23	3:40

Arrived Wednesday, March 21.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool, March 11.
SS Panama, Cristobal, March 14.
SS Honduras, Jamaica, March 15.
SS Senator, Manzanilla, March 9.
SS El Alba, Galveston, March 14.
SS Mariana, Porto Rico, March 14.
SS Nueces, Galveston, March 15.
SS Strathlorne, La Pallice, March 2.
SS Mae, Cienfuegos, March 12.
SS Yuna, Macoris, March 13.
SS Wells City, Bristol, Feb. 28.
SS Alaskan, La Pallice, March 2.
SS Amazonia, Halifax, March 13.
SS Byron, Barbados, March 14.
SS Fredrics, Cardenas, March 15.
SS Lile, Bermuda, March 14.
SS Oneka, Bombay, Jan. 15.
SS Tallaman, Baltimore, March 15.
SS Tanagra, Baltimore, March 15.
SS Hurst, Bordeaux, Feb. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	Mar. 11
Romney	Plymouth	Feb. 26
Thor	Santos	Feb. 23
Bergium	Buenos Aires	Feb. 3
Dante Alighieri	Naples	Mar. 3
Satsuma	Marseilles	Feb. 23
Vienna	Bordeaux	Mar. 3
Bjornefjord	Santos	Feb. 23
Mathilde	Santos	Mar.
Zacapa	Kingston	Mar. 17
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 20
Momus	New Orleans	Mar. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Rance	Bordeaux	Mar. 3
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 20
Sao Paulo	Bahia	Mar. 3
Taunton	Baracao	Mar. 19
El Paso	Galveston	Mar. 17
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Wentworth	St. Nazaire	Mar. 7
Colorado	Hull	Mar. 10
Wallace	Havre	Mar. 7

DUE SUNDAY.

Tivives	Santiago	Mar. 20
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 23
Adonis	Curacao	Mar. 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 22

DUE MONDAY.

Ausable	Santos	Mar. 2
Calamares	Havana	Mar. 23
Cosmo	San Juan	Mar. 21
Evelyn	Victoria	Mar. 17
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 23

DUE TUESDAY.

Prins Willem I	Haiti	Mar. 20
Alliance	Cristobal	Mar. 21
Havana	Havana	Mar. 24
City of Augusta	Savannah	Mar. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Matanzas	Mar. 26
Strabo	Santos	Mar. 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 23

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Mar. 24
Carrillo	Kingston	Mar. 24
Sama	Kingston	Mar. 24
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 26

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mooresmack, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Feger, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Australplain, Pitcairn Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Commewijne, Haiti	1:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Adonis, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tagus, Colon	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Iowan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Honduras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Norfolk, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Olinda, Gibara		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara		12:00 M.
Drammensfjord, Christiania		2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Panama, Cristobal	1:15 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Havana, at Havana, March 21.
SS Esperanza, at Vera Cruz, March 20.

Sailed.

SS Norden, from Havana, March 21.
SS Santiago, from Mariel, March 20.
SS Nord Amerika, from Caibarien, March 20.
SS Lysefjord, from Cienfuegos, March 20.

South and Central America Mails.

South Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 6 A. M.—Talisman ..... Mar. 22
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) Yucatan, and Campeche, (Cuba and other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Nassau, Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.—Mexico ..... Mar. 22
Cuba, via Havana, at 10 A. M.—Monterey ..... Mar. 22
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Advance ..... Mar. 22
North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, Bahia, and Sergipe, (also specially addressed correspondence for other parts of Brazil,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Minas Geraes ..... Mar. 22
Haiti, (except Cape Haiti,) at 9:30 A. M.—Adonis ..... Mar. 23
Cape Haiti and Port de Paix, (other parts of Haiti, Curaçao, Venezuela, and Dutch Guiana, via Cape Haiti, Curaçao, Cumana, Carupano, and Paramaribo, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Commewijne ..... Mar. 23
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga ..... Mar. 24
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Carolina ..... Mar. 24
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca, Narino, and Magdalena Departments, (Cuba, Canal Zone, and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Kingston, Cristobal, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 9 A. M.—Tagus ..... Mar. 24
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 10 A. M.—Honduras ..... Mar. 24
St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados, and for Guiana, via Georgetown, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Korona ..... Mar. 24
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—Norfolk ..... Mar. 24
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Pastores ..... Mar. 24
Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, (specially addressed only,) at 12 M.—Jungshoved ..... Mar. 24
South Brazil, (except State of Rio Grande do Sul,) via Rio Janeiro and Santos, at 12 M.—Iowan ..... Mar. 24

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and France—About once a week.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar and Italy—Sailings uncertain.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Feb. 24; Kobe, Feb. 28, and Yokohama, March 1—which arrived per steamer Yokohama, were forwarded each from Seattle on March 17, and are due in New York today.

WEST INDIES
IDEAL 23-DAY CRUISE, $180 UP.
Including Stateroom and Meals.
New York to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Colombia
Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels, to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
†COLOMBIA & ECUADOR } From
†PERU & CHILE } Panama
*BRAZIL & ARGENTINE—From Europe
Tours round South America
†CENTRAL AMERICA BY P. S. N. C.
NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
†The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
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*The Nelson Line
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 16 Broadway, N. Y.
Or any Steamship Ticket Agent

WAR ZONE TRAVELERS
Steamship Crews!
ACCIDENT INSURANCE
ANY LIMIT
Ream, Ives & Wrightson Inc.
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London Office: 39-41 New Broad St., E.C.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Stmr. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 29, E. R., ft. Catharine St., ex. Sun., 2 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, lv. Pier 27, E. R., daily, except Sunday, 3:00 P. M.
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60 Direct
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND FALLS, CORNWALL, BEACON, POUGHKEEPSIE.
Steamers leave Franklin St., 4 P. M. daily except Sunday. Tel Franklin 4675.
Central Hudson Line.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Services resumed early in May.
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK.
NEWBURGH, BEACON, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON.
Steamers leave Franklin St. 4 P. M. Tel. Franklin 4675.
Central Hudson Line.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 26, 1917, the following petition was received:

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, a New York corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a double track extension of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, in, upon, along and over the following described route:

Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in West 207th Street near its intersection with Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue, thence southerly upon and along said Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue to its intersection with Nagle Avenue, thence southwesterly upon and along Nagle Avenue to its intersection with Dyckman Street, thence northwesterly along Dyckman Street to the existing tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company at the foot of Dyckman Street.

The Company proposes to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity, similar to that employed by the Company in its existing lines of railroad, except that it proposes to operate on Dyckman Street by an overhead current of electricity up to and including June 10, 1925, and thereafter to install an underground system of electricity on Dyckman Street and to operate thereby.

Dated: New York, January 11th, 1917.
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY.
By EDWARD A. MAHER, Vice-President.
Attest: SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.
(Corporate Seal)

State of New York, County of New York, ss.
Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of Union Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein, that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

EDWARD A. MAHER.
Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1917.
CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public, Bronx County, New York; Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.; Bronx Co. No. 91; Bronx Reg. No. 704; N. Y. Co. No. 27; N. Y. Reg. No. 7054. Commission expires March 30, 1917;

and at the meeting of February 23, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Union Railway Company of New York City, dated January 11, 1917, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 26, 1917; and

Resolved, That in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

JAMES D. McCANN, Assistant Secretary, Room 1207, Municipal Building. Telephone, 4560 Worth.
New York, February 28, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the Matter of the Application of THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple, absolute, free from liens and incumbrances and free from interference and right of interference in and to certain premises situated on PARK AVENUE, FORTY-FIRST and FORTY-SECOND STREETS, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a rapid transit railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Phoenix Ingraham, Charles T. Terry and John B. Coleman, Commissioners of Appraisal duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 2nd day of January, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of January, 1917.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York in the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York on the 29th day of March, 1917, at the opening of court on that day and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated New York, March 15th, 1917.
HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Claimants, Samuel T. Shaw and Julia E. Ford, Office and Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HELEN M. THOMPSON VS. FRANK A. Thompson.—C. P. No. 1.—June Term, 1916. —No. 170.—In Divorce.

To Frank A. Thompson, respondent, late of the City of New York:

Dear Sir: You are hereby notified that a Final Rule for Divorce, A. V. M., has been granted against you at the suit of Helen M. Thompson, your wife, which will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Philadelphia County, of June Term, 1916, No. 170, on Monday, the 23rd day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., on which day you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why such divorce should not be granted against you.

I. G. GORDON FORSTER,
Attorney for Libellant, 1315 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Sailing from N. Y. on alternate Wednesdays and Saturdays.
For illustrated booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son 245 and 1,261 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond &

Central Illinois Light Co.

First and Refunding 30-Year 5% Gold Bonds

Secured by mortgage on entire property of Company subject only to a small amount of underlying bonds which must be paid at maturity, 1922-1923.

Earnings over 2½ times bond interest charges including underlying bonds.

The Company operates in Peoria, Pekin, and a number of surrounding towns within a radius of forty miles of Peoria.

Price 98 and interest. Yielding 5.15%.

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Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co.

The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company is a street and interurban railway and electric light and power company serving 50 communities including Akron, Canton, Massillon and part of Cleveland, Ohio.

During the twelve months ended January 31, 1917, net earnings increased 41%, and passenger traffic 27%.

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Legal Investments for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds

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City of Buffalo 4½s

Hempstead School Dist. 4½s

City of Fulton 4½s

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JULY, 1952

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New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction After Further Rise—Increased Chance of War—A Maze of Market Forces.

At the close of an active session the stock market turned weak yesterday after an unsettled and irregular movement during the course of which many stocks had sold at substantial advances over those of the previous day. The news that President Wilson had changed the date for the special session of Congress from April 16 to April 2 was before the financial community at the outset of trading, and it is improbable that that news was mainly responsible for the reaction which occurred in the afternoon. It may be, however, that the spread of this news throughout the country and the emphasis which it laid on the seriousness of the international situation prompted public selling, which did not come into the market soon enough to make itself felt in the early hours of the session.

It is necessary, in order to avoid laying too great emphasis on any phase of the day's news as a factor in explanation of the course which prices took, to bear in mind that the market had been moving forward with a god deal of vigor and that distribution of stock acquired at lower levels was to be expected after a brief rise. At the same time, one cannot dissociate the reaction from the news of the day. The calling of Congress into session two weeks earlier than the date originally set marks a new stage in the progress of this country toward war with Germany, for that was the interpretation universally put upon the action taken by the Government yesterday. This brings the country face to face in more tangible form than any time heretofore with the grim realities of the international crisis. It is not to be expected that the grave seriousness of such a situation will be without effect upon market sentiment, and it is improbable, now that our relations with Germany have entered so critical a stage, that traders will be as enthusiastic as they would be were the situation less clearly defined or as they probably will be again after the die has actually been cast.

There were things in the day's news which had the effect of lessening the enthusiasm of traders, aside from the gravity of the situation itself. Small a matter as it was, compared with the convening of Congress to consider the declaration of a state of war, the news that an arrangement had been entered into between the Government and the chief copper producers of the country for the sale of copper to the United States far below the market price, had a good deal of effect upon trading sentiment. Even traders are not without patriotism, but one heard voiced in many quarters in the financial district yesterday the fear that disadvantageous consequences to the business of the country would flow from the establishment of a precedent, which if followed generally, would require the country's manufacturers to forego all but a relatively small profit on the sale of supplies required by the Government. This was a narrow view to take, but it was taken by enough people yesterday to stimulate to some degree the selling of stocks which found reflection in the afternoon's decline.

An interpretation of opposite sort was put upon the interesting suggestion of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board that the United States should itself extend a billion dollars credit to the allied Governments. This suggestion was commended even in some quarters where its feasibility was doubted. Those who looked at the thing purely from the point of view of market advantage argued that this would make it all the easier for the allied Governments to continue buying freely in this market, thereby continuing to swell industrial profits already very great, as was conspicuously illustrated in the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation published yesterday.

Intertwined with other arguments and suggestions there was more talk yesterday of early peace which went toward adding to the variety of influences making up the maze of market forces. The reports of revolutionary movements in Germany upon which, for some reason, particular emphasis was laid in trading quarters at the close of the day, were pointed to as suggesting the possibility that the German people would take matters into their own hands and force the peace which the German Government is not yet willing to make on terms which are indisputable for the future security of other nations. Before it happened it would have been easy to disprove the probability of what actually had happened in Russia, and the improbability of a similar change in Germany is not sufficient ground upon which to dismiss the suggestion entirely. All that one can say is that the hope of a change of heart in the part of the German people is not yet sufficiently well founded to make it wise to cease preparations against the necessity of our joining forces with others, who are engaged in stamping out the war-horror which German ambition and aggression have brought upon the world.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Thirty days	3 @3¼	Thirty days	3½
Sixty days	3 @3¼	Sixty days	3¾
Ninety days	3¾	Ninety days	4
Four months	3¾@4	Four months	4 @4¼
Five months	3¾@4	Five months	4 @4¼
Six months	3¾@4	Six months	4 @4¼
One year	4½	One year	4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days			2¾@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days			3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days			3½
4 to 6 months			4@4¼
Other Names.			
4 to 6 months			4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7550	$4.7555	+.0005
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	....
France—				
Demand	5.84⅜	5.84⅝	5.84⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.83⅜	5.83⅝	5.83⅜	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	69.00	69.00	69.00	....
Cables	69.06¼	69.06¼	69.06¼	....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch	Yesterday's Close— Demand	or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825	Paris	5.84⅝	5.83⅝
95.28	Berlin	69.00	69.06¼
20.26	Austria	11.20	11.25
	China—		
	Hongkong	55.25	55.35
	Peking	86.00	86.12½
	Shanghai	81.00	81.12½
19.295	Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10	Holland	40.31¼	*40.37½
3.844	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826	Italy	7.75	7.70
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	So. & Cen. American Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.83	Russia	28.55	28.65
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.90	29.00
	Stockholm	29.60	29.70
	Christiania	29.20	29.30
19.206	Spain	21.20	21.30
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
32.44	Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.04	5.02½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.69

*Plus ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $590,884,566; balance, $30,167,150; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $467,528; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,959,427.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5.625@6.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35⅛d., off ⅛d; in New York, 75⅛c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 55⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,280,202	502,700	573,304
Year to date	42,522,865	89,720,374	14,281,993

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
69	72	300	Ajax Rubber	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅝	8,700	Alaska Gold Mines	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	1,300	Alaska Juneau	7	7⅛	7	7	....
29	29⅜	7,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	30⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
85⅜	86½	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
91	92½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
92	92⅜	8,200	Am. Beet Sugar	92¼	93	92¼	92½	−1⅛
48¼	48½	18,900	Am. Can	48⅞	49⅜	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅞	7,200	Am. Car & Fdry	69½	70½	68¾	69¼	+ ⅛
116	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116	116	116	116	−1
44⅛	45½	4,100	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	45¼	44½	45	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	800	Am. H. & Leather	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	− ⅛
69½	70	1,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	70¼	70⅝	69¼	69½	−1⅛
19½	20	1,700	Am. Linseed	20¼	20½	19½	19½	− ⅛
53¼	54	500	Am. Linseed pf.	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53½	− ⅛
73½	74	18,900	Am. Locomotive	74	75⅜	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	10	7,800	Am. Malt cfs. of d.	7⅝	10¼	7⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
54½	55	9,400	Am. Malt pf. cfs. of d.	52¾	55⅜	52¾	54½	+ ⅛
106½	106⅝	15,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	−1⅛
100	100⅛	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
97	97½	1,500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	97	97¼	96⅞	97	+ ⅛
96⅜	97⅜	1,250	Do., trust rects	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
64⅝	65	4,500	Am. Steel F'dries	63½	65⅞	63½	65	+ ⅛
112	113	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	113	113	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	119	119	119	....
127¼	127⅝	600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127¼	127¼	127⅛	127⅛	....
214	217	200	Am. Tobacco	217	217	216	216	....
50⅜	50⅞	9,700	Am. Woolen	50¼	52⅜	50	50⅞	+ ⅞
96¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
52	53	800	Am. Writing P. pf.	52	53	52	53	+1⅛
36⅞	37⅛	1,900	Am. Zinc L. & S.	37⅛	38	37	37	− ⅛
88¾	90¼	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	88⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89⅛	+ ⅛
85½	85⅝	86,100	Anaconda Copper	86⅜	86⅝	85¼	85¼	− ⅜
103½	104	4,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅛	104⅛	103⅜	103⅜	− ⅜
99½	99¼	1,200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	....
15	16	300	At., Birm. & At.	15½	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
112	118	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114½	114½	114½	114½	− ½
113	113½	14,600	At. Gulf & West I.	113⅜	115½	112	113	+ ⅛
62½	63	600	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	62	62	62	63	+ ⅛
57½	57⅝	25,100	Baldwin Loco.	56½	59¾	56¼	57⅝	+1⅞
100	102	400	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101⅜	101⅞	101	101	+ ⅛
78⅜	79	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	79½	79⅝	78⅞	78⅞	− ⅜
73	73½	400	Baltimore & O. pf.	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅜	− ⅜
109½	111	200	Barrett Co.	110⅜	110⅜	110	110	−1
....	....	1,100	Barrett Co. rights	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
113½	115	100	Barrett Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	− ⅛
147½	149	2,700	Bethlehem Steel	147	149⅛	146	149	+3
140⅝	140⅞	49,500	Beth. S.class B t.cfs.	142¼	143⅝	139¼	140¼	+1¼
67	68	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67⅛	− ⅜
116¼	117	300	Burns Brothers	117⅛	118	117¼	117⅛	....
47	47⅜	2,000	Butte & Superior	47	47⅞	47	47¼	− ⅛
24	24⅜	500	California Petrol.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	− ⅛
55	55⅜	200	California Pet. pf.	56	56	55½	55½	−1½
158	158½	1,400	Canadian Pacific	159⅜	159⅝	158	158⅝	− ⅝
94⅞	95¼	30,000	Central Leather Co.	96	96½	94¼	95	− ⅞
113⅜	115	200	Central Leather pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113½	113½	+ ⅛
38¼	39	200	Cerro de Pasco	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
59¾	60	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60⅜	60	60	− ⅛
12	12½	300	Chi. Great Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
33	33½	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	33½	33⅝	33	33	− ⅛
83¾	84¼	1,600	Chi. Mil. & St. P.	83¾	85¼	83¾	84½	− ⅛
118¼	119	100	Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅜
116½	116¾	3,000	Chi. & Northwest	116½	117	116	116½	+ ⅜
26½	38	50	C., R. I. & P.cfs.of d.	26½	26½	26½	26½	− ⅛
37½	38	700	Do.cfs.of d.1st in.pd.	37¾	38	37¾	38	− ⅛
25	25½	3,200	Chile Copper	25½	25¾	25	25¼	− ⅛
59	59⅜	4,500	Chino Copper	59¾	59¾	58¾	59¼	− ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	12,100	Colo. Fuel & Iron	54	54½	52½	53⅜	−1
112	....	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	112	112	112	112	....
26¼	26½	400	Col. & Southern	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26½	− ⅛
55	57½	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	−1½
43⅞	44½	8,500	Columbia Gas & El.	44⅝	45¼	43⅞	43⅞	− ⅝
119½	120	1,200	Consolidated Gas	120	120¼	119¾	120	− ½
90	92	700	Continental Can	91½	92¾	91½	92¼	+1⅝
56	57	1,800	Continental Insur.	56	57	56	56¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	14,700	Corn Products Ref.	25⅛	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	− ½
107	107½	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	107	107	106¾	106¾	....
20	44	40	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	40	....
71¼	71¾	63,100	Crucible Steel	71¼	73¼	69⅞	71¼	....
111½	112	200	Crucible Steel pf.	111¾	111⅝	111½	111¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	44	14,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	45⅜	45⅞	44	44½	− ⅛
....	....	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	90	90	89½	89½	− ⅞
140½	142	200	Delaware & Hudson	142	142	142	142	+ ¼
33	33½	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	33	33	33¼	33¼	−1⅛
22⅝	22⅞	800	Distillers' Secur.	22⅝	22⅞	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
18	18⅜	400	Dome Mines	19	19	18½	18½	+ ⅛
60	62	400	Dr ggs-Seabury	61	62	61	62	+1
28¼	28⅝	5,400	Erie	29	29	28½	28⅝	− ⅝
41	41½	500	Erie 1st pf	42	42	41½	41½	− ⅛
32½	33½	500	Erie 2d pf	33¼	33½	33	33	− ⅛
20	23	100	Federal Min. & S.	21	21	21	21	+2½
42	44	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	40	40	40	40	−3¾
35	36	1,000	Gaston, W. & W.	35¼	35¼	35	35	− ⅛
168	169¼	1,300	General Electric	169¾	169¾	168	169	− ½
43	45	100	General Cigar	44	44	44	44	− ⅛
119	119¼	9,800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	122	122	119	119¼	−2⅜
90	91	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	57⅜	300	Goodrich (B F.) Co.	57¼	57½	57⅜	57¼	+ ⅛
87	90	200	Graphite Consol.	90	89	87	87	−2
114	114⅜	400	Great Northern pf.	114⅜	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛	− ⅜
36	36⅛	9,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	37⅜	37⅝	36	36	−1¼
44¼	45	400	Greene-Cananea	45	45	45	45	− ⅜
123½	130¼	1,000	Gulf States Steel	133	133	130	130	−2¼
62⅜	62¾	13,100	Inspiration Copper	63¼	63⅜	62	62⅜	− ⅞
13	13¼	900	Interboro Consol.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	− ⅜
63¼	63⅝	500	Interboro Con. pf.	66	66	66	66	....
18⅜	19	600	Int. Agricultural	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	....
44	46	100	Int. Agricultural pf	45	45	45	45	−1
117	119¼	500	Int. Harvester, N.J	119⅜	120	119¾	120	+ ⅜
79	80	400	Int. Harvester Corp	81	81	80	80	−1
110	....	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ⅜
31⅜	32	53,300	Int. Mer. Marine	31⅛	33⅜	30⅜	31⅞	+ ⅞
90¼	90⅝	79,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	92	98⅝	89⅜	90⅝	−1⅝
45¾	45⅞	61,100	Int. Nickel	47	47⅜	45¾	45¾	− ⅝
44¼	44⅝	8,800	Int. Paper	44½	44⅞	43¾	44	....
98¼	100	100	Int. Pap. pf.cfs.of d.	100	100	100	110	....
22¼	23	200	Kansas City South.	23¼	23¼	23	23	− ⅛
61¼	62	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire	62	62¼	61¼	61¼	−1⅞
46½	46⅝	13,300	Kennecott Copper	46⅞	46⅞	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
86	86½	12,250	Lackawanna Steel	86¾	86¾	85¼	86¼	− ⅛
40	42	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	+1½
23	23¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	23	23¼	23	23¼	+1½
69½	70	4,700	Lehigh Valley	70	70¼	69¼	69½	− ⅛
262	267	200	Liggett & Myers	260¼	262	260¼	262	+2
122	126	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	124	124	124	124	+1⅜
40¾	41	1,200	Long Island	41	41	40¾	41	− ⅝
22¾	23¼	900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23	23¼	23	23¼	+3⅛
215	218	100	Lorillard, P., Co.	215	215	215	215	−1
53½	54	3,300	Maxwell Motors	55	56	53¼	53¼	−1⅞
68	70	500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	71	71	69	69	−1⅝
34½	34⅝	500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	35	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛
65¼	66¼	1,900	May Dept Stores	63¼	66⅜	63½	65½	+2
93¾	94	9,000	Mexican Petroleum	95¾	95⅞	93¾	93¾	−1⅝
41¼	41⅜	4,500	Miami Copper	41⅞	42⅛	41¼	41½	− ⅛
7¼	8¼	8	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
10⅞	14	150	Missouri Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	10	11⅜	− ⅛
12½	13¼	200	Mo. Pacific t r.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
30½	30⅝	1,100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	31	31	30½	30½	− ⅛
55	55⅜	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	56	56	55½	55½	− ⅛
102½	103¼	200	Montana Power	103	103	102½	102½	− ⅛
....	....	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	118½	118½	118½	118½	− ½
35	35¼	8,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	35	36	34¼	35½	+ ⅛
57⅞	59	200	National Lead	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
4	6	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+1⅝
24½	24⅝	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop.	25	25	24½	24½	− ⅛
151	152	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	152¼	156	152	152	− ¼
97	97⅛	3,600	N. Y. Central	98	98	97	97	− ⅝
45	45⅛	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	46	46	45	45	−1
24	24½	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	24½	24½	24	24	− ⅛
130	130½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	131½	131½	130	130	+ ¼
70	71½	800	North American	70½	72⅝	70½	72	+1½
105½	105⅝	1,000	Northern Pacific	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝	− ⅛
113	113½	4,100	Ohio Cities Gas	114¼	114¼	113	113	−1½
51	51½	700	Ohio Fuel Supply	51	51	50⅝	51	− ⅛
....	....	500	Ontario Mining	....	....	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
101¼	101¼	1,100	Pacific Box Mach.	101½	101½	101½	101½	− ½
23½	23⅝	1,100	Pacific Mail	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	....
29	31	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	29½	29½	29½	29½	− ⅛
54	54½	8,780	Penn. R. R.	54½	54⅝	54	54	− ⅛
10⅜	12	100	Peoria & Eastern	10⅜	10	10	10⅜	....
28½	29	200	Père Marquette w i.	28½	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
87	88	200	Philadelphia Co.	87½	87½	87½	87½	− ½
47	47¼	11,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	49	49¼	47	47¼	−1¾
49½	50	500	Pressed Steel Car	50	52⅜	50	51¾	+ ⅛
104	106	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
126	130½	300	Public Service N. J.	125	126	125	126	−2
161	163	300	Pullman Co.	162	162	162	162	....
2¼	2⅜	500	Quicksilver	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
53½	54	7,200	Railway Steel Sp.	53	55⅜	52½	53⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	28⅞	7,500	Ray Con. Copper	29¾	29½	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
96	96¼	16,400	Reading	98¼	98¼	96	96¼	−1⅛
43	43½	300	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	− ⅛
84½	84⅝	27,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	86	86¾	84¼	84⅝	−1⅞
102	103¾	310	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	103	103	102	102	− ⅛
64½	65	5,100	Royal Dutch N. Y.	65¼	66¾	64⅝	64⅝	− ⅜
21	21½	900	St. Louis & San F.	21	21	21	20½	+ ⅛
45	45½	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	48	48	48	48	−3½
....	....	400	Saxon Motor	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
33¼	34	700	Seab. Air Line pf.	34½	34⅝	34	34	− ⅛
195	195½	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	194⅞	196⅛	194⅞	195¼	+ ⅛
125	....	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	126	126	126	126	....
28	28¼	800	Shattuck-Arizona	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
72¾	72¾	9,800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	73⅜	74½	72½	73⅜	+ ⅛
95⅞	96	4,018	Southern Pacific	96¼	96¼	95⅞	96	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	6,000	Southern Railway	29¼	29¼	28¼	28½	− ⅛
57	59	100	Southern Ry. pf.	58	58	58	58	−2
103½	103⅝	4,200	Studebaker Co.	105⅜	105⅜	103½	103⅝	−2½
16½	16¾	700	Tenn. C. & C.	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16¾	− ⅜
228½	230	700	Texas Co.	231¼	231¼	229	229	− ⅝
....	....	200	Tex. Co.sub.rcts. f.p.	231½	231½	231	231	+1
56	58⅜	13,600	Tobacco Products	57⅝	59	57½	58	+1
46	46¼	2,300	Transue & Wms.	46¼	46¼	46	46	− ⅛
98	99	400	Union B. & P. new	100	100	99	99	− ⅛
139¼	139¾	4,000	Union Pacific	140¼	140¼	139⅜	139⅜	− ⅛
81	82	20	Union Pacific pf.	82	82	82	82	....
46	46⅜	2,800	United Alloy Steel	46⅜	46⅜	46	46	....
101½	102	700	United Cigar Stores	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅛
146	147	2,700	United Fruit	145	147⅜	145	146	+1
10	10¼	2,500	United Rys. Invest	9⅝	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
21	22	1,300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	21	22½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	21¼	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¼	21½	21	21	− ⅛
125⅝	126¼	13,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	128	128⅞	125¾	125⅝	−3⅝
97	103	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	−2¾
60¼	61¼	1,500	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61⅝	60¼	60½	−1⅝
107½	108¼	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	....
63½	64	1,500	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	64¼	64⅝	63¾	63¾	− ⅜
50¼	51¼	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
116	116¼	297,750	U. S. Steel	117⅜	118	116¼	116¼	− ⅛
118¼	118⅝	984	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	− ⅛
113¼	114	13,400	Utah Copper	115¼	115¼	113¾	113⅝	−1⅝
41½	42¼	3,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¼	43	41¼	42	+ ½
64

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USE RESERVE BANK FOR DAILY CLEARING

Corn Exchange and Liberty National Adopt New Plan for Settling Balances.

OTHER BANKS MAY FOLLOW

Scheme Eliminates Daily Transfer of Millions in Cash by Messengers Through Streets.

Two banks, the Corn Exchange and the Liberty National, have completed arrangements by which their daily balances at the Clearing House will be settled through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, of which they are members. This is a distinct departure from the long-established practice, but the plan is said to possess so much merit that it is expected that other institutions will avail themselves of the facilities offered by the reserve bank.

The Corn Exchange, which is the only State bank in this city that is a member of the reserve system, was the first to adopt the plan, and today, for the first time, the reserve bank will settle the balance for the Liberty National.

The arrangement entered into consists of the member bank authorizing the Federal Reserve Bank to pay out or to receive money in the daily settlements at the Clearing House. The plan is similar to the authorizations given by some uptown banks to their Wall Street correspondents to attend to Clearing House settlements for them. After the day's clearings the representative of the Corn Exchange presents to the reserve bank a memorandum showing the credit or debit balance which his institution had for the day. If the Corn Exchange is a debtor the reserve bank deducts from its account the amount of the debit and pays it into the Clearing House when it makes its own settlements. In other words, the reserve bank, in paying its balance, or in receiving cash due it as a result of the day's clearings, adjusts its own account with that of the banks for which it is authorized to act as settling agent, and makes one settlement.

Among the advantages of the plan is that the member bank, such as the Corn Exchange, by having its balances settled through the reserve bank, dispenses with the trouble and risk of having its messenger carry cash to and from the Clearing House. The old practice of carting money through the streets is superseded by book entries on the books of the reserve bank.

An article in this week's Annalist, entitled "Mauling One Dollar Do the Work of Six," points out that if all the Clearing House banks which are members of the New York Reserve Bank adopted the plan of settling their balances through the reserve bank, just one-sixth of the cash now required for settlements would be needed. Daily balances at the Clearing House have been in excess of $61,000,000, in which case that amount of cash or certificates had to be carried to the Clearing House by the debtor banks and carried away by representatives of the creditor institutions. Under existing conditions the hazard of carting money through the streets of this city is considered greater than ever, and banks are disposed to reduce actual transfers to a minimum.

Besides the reduction of the risk in carrying money and the inconvenience of doing so, the advantage of having balances settled through the Federal Reserve Bank lies in the fact that it would encourage member institutions to hold smaller reserves in their own vaults and larger reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank. Under a recent amendment to the Reserve act, any or all of the legal reserves may be held on deposit with the reserve bank of the district. If the member banks kept a larger proportion of their reserves with the Federal bank, the resources of that institution would be greatly strengthened. The reserve bank would be in position to accumulate a still larger stock of gold than it now holds. Inasmuch as the member banks are stockholders of the reserve bank, anything they do to build up their bank is of mutual benefit.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	55.00	55.75	55.00	57.00
Lead	....	10.00	....	10.00
Spelter	11.50	....	11.50	....
Antimony	34.00	....	33.00	34.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	$120.00	$115.00	$120.00
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	35.50	36.50	35.00	36.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 36½@37c, carload lots, first quarter; 34@35¼c, second quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	211	0	0	208	15	0
Tin, futures	210	0	0	208	10	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Pipe Line Company Ray A. Miller was elected a Director to succeed George E. Pifer, resigned. The retiring officers were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the Shannon Copper Company Mark W. Cole of Dover, Del., was elected Director to succeed James Virdin of Delaware.

The Atlantic Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock and an extra 1 per cent.

Trustees of the Equitable Trust Company have declared a dividend for March of 1 2-3 per cent., payable March 31 to stock of record March 20. The company paid 4 per cent. on its old capitalization on Feb. 28. The dividend now declared is in the nature of an interim dividend bringing the dividend payment back to a quarterly basis and is equivalent to 20 per cent. per annum.

At the annual meeting of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company four new Directors were elected to fill two vacancies already existing and two caused by the retirement of Howard Gould and E. J. Pearson. The new Directors elected were J. H. McClement, Finley J. Shepard, Alvin Krech, and Samuel Sloan.

The City of Portland, Me., has sold a temporary loan of $200,000 issued in anticipation of taxes to the Fidelity Trust Company of Portland at 3.49 per cent. discount.

At the annual meeting of the Republic Railway and Light Company Oren Root resigned as a Director and Harrison Williams was elected President. Other retiring officers and Directors were re-elected.

The American Surety Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., as compared with 1¼ per cent. paid three months ago.

The reorganization department of the Guaranty Trust Company is ready to deliver American Malting Company common and preferred stock in exchange for its certificates of deposit representing preferred and common stock of the American Malt Corporation.

The Kanawha Traction and Electric Company and Monongahela Valley Traction Company have concluded an arrangement whereby the Monongahela Valley Traction will take over Kanawha Traction and Electric Company. The dividend on the common stock of Monongahela Valley Traction Company has been increased from $1 to $1.25 quarterly.

F. De C. Sullivan has been elected a Director of Seneca Copper Corporation.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has authorized Chicago & North Western to issue $1,000,000 equipment trust gold certificates under its trust agreement and an additional $900,000. The company will immediately issue $4,260,000 for the purchase of locomotives of various types, gondolas, and boxcars. The additional $900,000 will be expended for twenty Class "J" Mikado locomotives costing $45,000 each. Of the $10,080,000 equipment trusts of 1913, $4,600,000 had been issued to June 30, 1916, leaving $6,000,000 still to be used for equipment obligations.

The Horn Silver Mines Company has declared a dividend of 5 cents a share, payable April 16.

The new Lehigh Valley pier at Jackson Street on the East River was opened for business yesterday.

A. H. Bickmore & Co. are issuing a folder entitled "He Buys Only Listed Bonds," by John F. Reilly.

The Astor Trust Company has published a booklet on "Administration" for the use of those drawing wills.

Ussing, Poole & Simmons are distributing a pamphlet describing the new farm loan bonds.

The Guaranty Trust Company is delivering American Malting Company common and preferred stock in exchange for certificates of deposit, and temporary first mortgage and collateral 6 per cent. bonds of the Empire Refining Company for subscription receipts. Gross earnings of the Cities Service Company for the twelve months ended with February were $12,909,000, an increase of $7,307,000. The balance for the common stock was $9,290,000, an increase of $6,840,000.

CONSOLIDATION COAL PROFIT

Pays $2,540,000 More in Dividends on Less Output Than in 1915.

The Consolidation Coal Company, in which John D. Rockefeller is extensively interested, reports gross income in 1916 amounting to $17,342,360, against $15,671,968 in the preceding year. Expenses and depreciation absorbed $11,136,931 and the final balance for dividends, aggregating $4,075,566, was $2,540,000 greater than in 1915 and equal to 11.61 per cent. on the stock, against 10.14 per cent. the year before.

The company's production of 8,917,575 tons of coal was 548,839 tons less than in 1915. The output of coke amounted to 112,018 tons, a decline of 22,821 tons.

At the annual meeting yesterday Frank Altschul, of the banking firm of Lazard Freres, was elected a director to succeed J. E. Watson, who retired. Other directors were re-elected.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DENVER & SALT LAKE—			Decrease.
1st week March	$23,726		$1,006
Jan. 1-March 7	285,043		28,764
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			Increase.
2d week March	$23,978		3,312
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
2d week March	1,378,350		168,275
Jan. 1-March 14	13,903,090		1,470,737
PERE MARQUETTE—			
2d week March	441,583		41,767
Jan. 1-March 14	4,041,223		*105,577
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
2d week March	110,865		*11,454
Jan. 1-March 15	1,207,968		66,819

*Decrease.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for February—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	994,096	809,583	184,513
Net aft. taxes	338,619	247,412	91,207
2 mos. gross	2,007,033	1,588,029	479,024
Net aft. taxes	718,734	448,599	270,135

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for February—

Gross	1,081,888	673,406	1,008,462
Net aft. exp.	1,650,066	335,049	993,007
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,649,752	610,863	1,038,889
Bal. after pf. divs.	1,360,828	444,476	916,342
Bal. aft. com. divs.	1,248,026	444,476	803,550
2 mos. gross	3,336,318	1,336,949	2,199,369
Net aft. exp.	3,482,776	1,300,377	2,182,399
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,482,176	1,213,226	2,268,950
Bal. after pf. divs.	2,907,181	879,298	2,027,883
Bal. aft. com. divs.	2,682,205	879,298	1,802,907
12 mos. gross	12,309,711	5,002,686	7,307,025
Net aft. exp.	12,053,352	4,819,252	7,234,126
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,880,943	4,323,747	7,557,196
Bal. after pf. divs.	9,230,185	2,681,480	6,584,705
Bal. aft. com. divs.	8,977,848	2,681,480	5,696,368

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for February—

	1917.	P.C. Inc. from 1916.
Gross	1,530,735	12.31
Net	691,772	* *4.63
Surplus after chgs.	174,409	*28.80
Bal. after pf. divs.	84,664	*48.77
2 months' gross	3,148,454	18.04
Net	1,470,973	*0.50
Surplus after chgs.	430,713	*16.80
Bal. after pf. divs.	257,323	*29.18
12 months' gross	17,340,513	15.78
Net	8,580,626	9.49
Surplus after chgs.	2,507,517	7.17
Bal. after pf. divs.	1,529,007	6.46

KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS CO. for February—

Gross	564,260	3.45
Net after taxes	183,551	*0.09
Total income	192,286	4.21
Surplus after chgs.	20,806	*7.06
Bal. after pf. divs.	13,674	*19.31

*Decrease.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO. for December—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	946,072	1,150,231	204,159
Net aft. taxes	146,684	339,857	193,173
Def. aft. chgs.	64,090	†107,506	*171,596
6 mos. gross	5,393,561	6,945,883	1,552,322
Net aft. taxes	1,207,366	2,291,369	1,083,903
Def. aft. chgs.	144,506	†855,511	*1,000,017

*Increase. †Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
February gross	36,003	33,726	2,277
Net after tax	15,506	16,097	*590
Sur. after chg.	2,991	3,514	*524
12 mos. gross	522,913	471,793	51,120
Net after tax	272,636	244,183	28,453
Sur. after chg.	122,148	96,577	25,571

WEST PENN POWER—

February gross	313,912	235,491	78,421
Net after tax	129,890	123,624	6,266
Sur. after chg.	91,548	87,214	4,334
2 mos. gross	644,067	472,886	171,801
Net after tax	270,115	238,619	31,496
Sur. after chg.	193,430	165,420	28,010
Bal. after pf. dividends	170,096	165,419	4,677

WEST PENN. TRACTION COMPANY, a subsidiary of American Water Works & Electric Company—

February gross	571,070	463,884	107,186
Net after tax	242,110	204,971	37,139
Sur. after chg.	172,142	82,613	89,529
2 mos. gross	1,178,149	941,904	236,245
Net after tax	515,186	477,469	40,717
Sur. after chg.	174,600	600,033	14,567

Miscellaneous.

BOOTH FISHERIES for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profits	1,659,295	1,042,770	921,489
Interest	378,919	386,779	344,563
Deprec'n, &c.	274,024	307,354	393,534
Balance	1,006,352	348,657	183,392
Preferred divs.	214,270	180,005	154,000
Surplus	792,082	168,652	29,392

CAMBRIA STEEL CO. for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

Total inc.	27,511,794	8,320,672	3,115,932
Deprec'n, &c.	1,821,103	1,251,524	637,837
Balance	25,690,691	7,075,148	2,478,095

CAMBRIA IRON—

Lease, &c.	506,336	671,610	517,105
Net increase	25,094,353	6,403,538	1,960,990
Dividends	3,037,500	2,700,000	2,250,000
Surplus	22,056,853	2,703,538	*289,016

*Deficit.

CONSOLIDATION COAL for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916	1915.	1914.
Gross inc.	17,342,366	15,617,968	14,828,980
Exp., dep., &c.	11,136,931	11,613,170	11,436,335
Net	6,205,435	4,004,798	3,392,645
Int. & sks. fd.	2,129,879	1,469,118	1,382,913
Balance	4,075,556	2,535,680	2,009,732
Dividends	1,500,781	1,500,000	1,500,000
Surplus	2,574,774	1,035,680	509,732
Prev. surplus	10,160,617	9,213,328	8,774,252
Total surplus	12,735,391	10,249,008	9,283,984
*Less adjust.	199,866	88,392	70,656
P. & L. surp.	12,625,525	10,160,617	9,213,328

*Less adjustment of account of previous years.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross sales	*2,069,977	1,770,188	1,395,703
Op. exp.	751,181	581,570	547,165
Net	1,318,796	1,188,617	848,628
Other income	263,257	172,150	254,606
Total	1,582,053	1,360,747	1,103,237
Dividends	649,964	649,964	649,964
Surplus	932,089	710,783	453,273
Prev. surplus	1,408,748	3,690,068	3,312,522
Total surplus	2,340,837	4,400,851	3,765,795
Less adjust.	22,151	2,992,104	75,728
P. & L. surp.	2,318,685	1,408,748	3,690,069

*Less manufacturing cost, &c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1917-'26	4	@4½	4.50 4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	@5	4.60 4.30
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½	@5	6.00 5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½		4.75 4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½		4.65 4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½		4.40 4.15
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	@5	5.25 4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		4.55 4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5		4.75 4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5		5.50 5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.45 4.20
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	@5	4.75 4.45
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		5.00 4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	@5	4.45 4.20
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'26	4½		4.40 4.15
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5		4.55 4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'28	5		5.50 5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'24	5		5.50 5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½	@5	4.60 4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½	@5	4.55 4.45
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½		4.88 4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	@5	4.75 4.50
Penn. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4	@4½	4.30 4.10
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.05 4.75
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'26	5		4.80 4.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½		4.50 4.25
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	@5	4.70 4.40

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅝
Am Oil	.30	.32	Iron Cap.	15⅜	16¼
Begole	.75	1	Do pf	15⅜	16½
Bay S G	.09	.10	Jerome V.	2	2¼
Bing M.	10½	11	La Rose	.60	.60
Bost Ely	.78	.80	Majestic	.67	.70
Bost & M.	.68	.70	Mex Met.	.18	.20
Bos & Ariz	1⅜	2¼	Mojave T.	.57	.60
Bohemia	1⅜	1⅝	Nev Doug.	2⅛	2⅜
Butte & L.	.22	.25	N. L. & Z.	.54	.55
Butte & D.	1	1¼	New Balt.	1¼	2⅛
Cal Corn.	3¼	3⅝	N Cornelia	13½	13¾
Calaveras	4	5	N U Bing.	.75	.75
Champ C.	.09	.10	Nixon	.67	.70
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2½	Oneco	.60	.65
Cons Ariz.	2	2¼	Onondaga	.50	.60
Cons Cop.	4⅛	4⅜	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1⅜
Cortez	.20	.26	Pion C M.	2⅛	2⅜
Cr Ras've.	.32	.37	Rav Hero.	4	4½
E & B B.	2⅛	2⅜	Rilla	.05	.06
Earl-Eagle	.35	.40	†S W M.	2⅛	2⅜
Fortuna	.20	.22	†S W M.	2⅛	3
Gold Lake	.06	.07	Truro	2	2⅛
Homa Oil	1⅜	1⅝	U V Ext.	88¼	89½
Houghton	1⅛	1⅜	Yukon G'd	2	2⅜
Humboldt	1	2¼			

*Part paid. †Full paid.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,537,299	$150,095,874
Ord. internal revenue	22,902,120	289,099,512
Income tax	3,897,518	30,738,677
Miscellaneous	3,255,460	48,100,924
Total receipts	$42,082,838	$517,974,789
Excess of rcd. dis. over ord. receipts	10,847,586	173,809,911
Excess of total dis. over total receipts	12,654,847	188,553,064
Expenditures	$54,737,686	$695,994,700

600,000 UTAH SHARES HELD BY KENNECOTT

$20,000,000 Paid for 200,000 Shares in the Open Market Within a Few Months.

PAID WITH SHORT NOTES

Obligations Liquidated with Cash from Sales of Copper—Merger Plan Fails.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation has bought 200,000 shares of Utah Copper Company stock in the open market in the last few months at an estimated outlay of $20,000,000. The Kennecott holdings are now more than 600,000 shares of Utah Copper, which, while not an actual majority, gives practical control. The Kennecott last year got 404,504 Utah shares from the Guggenheim Exploration Company when the latter was dissolved.

Approximately $16,000,000 of the cost of the 200,000 shares was raised by the sale of a similar amount of 6 per cent. serial notes. It was learned yesterday that the notes were taken by a number of banks, and will be paid off in lots of $4,000,000 each at four-month intervals, payment to be made with cash received from the sale of copper. The remainder, about $4,000,000, paid for the Utah stock, was taken from the Kennecott treasury.

The transaction adds greatly to the Kennecott Corporation's income, as dividends on the Utah stock at the current rate equal approximately half of the dividends being paid on the 2,786,617 shares of Kennecott. The Utah Company is distributing $14 annually, or $8,400,000, on the Kennecott's holdings. The Kennecott dividend is at present $6 a year, or $16,710,702, on the stock in the hands of the public.

President Stephen Birch of the Kennecott Corporation said yesterday that the purchase did not indicate an actual merger of the companies. Ownership of the Utah stock, he said, had been deemed advantageous by the management because of the big income it would turn into the Kennecott treasury.

The Kennecott Corporation through a transaction last July became the owner of the Braden Copper Mines Company in Chile, which produced last year 44,639,000 pounds of copper. Its own production amounted to 111,536,000 pounds, and the large interest obtained in the Utah Company now makes the corporation a factor in the big production of the latter. The Utah mines last year turned out more than 170,000,000 pounds of the metal.

Three months ago a movement was understood to be afoot for the merger of the Kennecott and Utah properties through the formation of a third company to take over the two through an exchange of stock. It was reported at the time that the Chile Copper Company might also figure in the transaction. While large stockholders in the companies favored the arrangement, definite terms were not worked out.

BARUCH PRAISES METALMEN

Says He Found Company Heads Eager to Aid Government.

Bernard M. Baruch told yesterday how the arrangements under which the United States Government is to be allowed to purchase 45,000,000 pounds of copper at 16 2-3 cents, with the prevailing market much higher than that, were consummated. Mr. Baruch is a member of the President's Council of National Defense.

When the council divided its work among the several members, it fell to Mr. Baruch to look after the mobilization of mines and metals. With the Government's huge needs in mind, he sought out John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and Daniel Guggenheim, President of the American Smelting and Refining Company. He told them that he thought the copper producers and sellers ought to fall in with the movement to help the preparedness program. Mr. Baruch asked them if they would get the copper men together to discuss the matter.

"That is not necessary," replied Messrs. Ryan and Guggenheim promptly. "The matter is settled. We will see to it that you get your metal at the average price for which it sold before the war boosted prices."

"That," said Mr. Baruch yesterday, "was the extent of the persuasion it was necessary to use to get big business back of the Government in preparing for war. Those two men deserve all the credit. Any one who tries to squeeze the United States to make easy profits is going to have trouble. The big business men are going to help the country, and they are going to do it as a patriotic duty, not to make money."

It was learned yesterday that a number of big industries had already got into touch with the council, with suggestions that they be allowed to fix prices of their product on a basis much lower than that which has been obtaining. A prominent metal company offered yesterday to take any figure which the council might consider fair for the supplies which it will be called upon to furnish.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

5,000 shares Pullman Ventilator Corporation preferred, $5 each, $5 the lot.

$47,400 Empire United Railways, Inc., first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds, January, 1916, and subsequent coupons attached, $18 the lot.

$15,700 Empire United Railways, Inc., first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds, January, 1916, and subsequent coupons attached, $11 the lot.

$5,300 Empire United Railways, Inc., first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds, January, 1916, and subsequent coupons attached, $7 the lot.

$3,000 Metropolitan Jockey Club consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1927, $500 each; 30 shares Metropolitan Jockey Club, $100 each, $500 the lot.

100 shares Distillers' Securities Corporation, $100 each, 22½.

43½ shares F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company, $100 each, 20.

3 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 471.

For Account of Administrator.

1-48 interest in schooner Van Lear Black, $100.

1-64 interest in schooner Horatio G. Foss, $630.

1-64 interest in schooner Jacob M. Haskell, $1,000.

1-64 interest in schooner Ellen Little, $705.

1-64 interest in schooner Edward J. Lawrence, $1,900.

1-64 interest in schooner Governor Brooks, $1,260.

1-64 interest in schooner Edward B. Winslow, $1,955.

1-128 interest in schooner Governor Powers, $650.

5-192 interest in schooner Edith H. Symington, $680.

1-16 interest in schooner Mamie T., formerly George F. Scannell, $840.

1-32 interest in schooner Florence Thurlow, formerly John D. Colwell, $1,400.

5-64 interest in schooner Stanley M. Seaman, $3,910.

1-10 interest in schooner Francis Hyde, $205.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per.	Payable.	Hold's of Record.
Am. Pub. Util. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Am. Surety	1½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Am. Z., L. & S.	$1.00	—	May 1	Apr. 24
Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Atlantic Steel	1½	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 22
Atlantic Steel	1	Ex	Apr. 2	Mar. 22
Bank of Flatbush	1½	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 14
Bankers Trust	5	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 26
Brooklyn Trust	6	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 23
Central Fdry. 1st pf.	2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Cities Serv. com. &pf.	½	M	May 1	Apr. 15
Cities S. com. stock	½	—	May 1	Apr. 15
Colonial Bank	8	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Elmira W., L. & R. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Elmira W., L. & R. 2d pf.	2½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Equitable Trust	1½	M	Mar. 31	Mar. 26
Fifth Avenue	25	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Granby C. M. S. & P.	2½	Q	May 1	Apr. 14
Houston G. & F. pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Island Creek Coal	50	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 24
Island Creek Coal	$1.00	Ex	Apr. 2	Mar. 24
Island Creek C. pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 24
Lawyers Mortgage	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Lehigh V. com. & pf.	2½	Q	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Manning, M. & M.	1½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Metropolitan Trust	6	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 26
New York Trust	8	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Procter & Gamble pf.	2	Q	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Reading	2	Q	May 10	Apr. 20
Republic Ry. & L.	1	—	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Republic R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 14	Mar. 31

$100,000,000

Government of the French Republic

Two-Year 5½% Secured Loan Convertible Gold Notes

Dated April 1, 1917 — *Interest payable April and October 1* — *Due April 1, 1919*

Principal and interest payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Coupon Notes in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000

Convertible at par, upon notice, at the option of the holder, at any time before maturity, into Twenty-Year 5½% Bonds of the Government of the French Republic, payable April 1, 1937, and not subject to prior redemption

Principal and interest of the notes, and of the bonds into which they may be converted, are to be payable without deduction for French taxes, present or future, in New York City in United States Gold Coin. Principal and interest of the notes are also to be payable, at the option of the holder, in Paris in francs at the fixed exchange rate of Fcs. 5.75 to the dollar, without deduction for French taxes.

In connection with the provision for optional collection in francs, it may be noted that this feature amounts to a call on French Exchange for two years at a rate of Fcs. 5.75; this being about ten per cent. below mint parity, Fcs. 5.18⅛, at or near which figure Exchange ruled prior to the disorganization of foreign markets brought about by the War. Such additional profit from the exchange feature as may accrue to the holders of these Notes will involve no increased interest cost to the promissor, but will be consequent upon such improvement in trade and Exchange conditions as may occur during the coming two years.

The Notes are to be secured by pledge with Central Trust Company of New York, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., valued in the aggregate at not less than $120,000,000, of which approximately $20,000,000 in value is to consist of securities of American corporations and municipalities (including securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), and the remainder is to consist of obligations (either direct or through guaranty) of the following Governments: Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil (Funding Loan), Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Egypt, Province of Quebec, Denmark, Norway and Sweden (including certain bonds of Mortgage Banks in the last three countries, operated under Government supervision, and quoted customarily on a parity with the obligations of their respective Governments); also bonds of the State of Berne, Switzerland, bonds of the City of Stockholm, Sweden, and bonds and shares of Spanish railway companies and of the Suez Canal Company.

Provision is to be made in the pledge agreement for the maintenance of the 20% margin; for temporary lodgment of cash pending the arrival and deposit of all the collateral; for the holding by depositaries in France of such coupons from the pledged securities as mature prior to April 1, 1919; for the sale of collateral and purchase of notes with the proceeds; for proportionate withdrawals of collateral as notes are converted; and for substitutions of collateral approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., the amount of American collateral, however, not to be reduced through any such substitution.

This offering is made subject to the approval by our counsel of the necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 99 AND INTEREST, YIELDING SLIGHTLY OVER 6%.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock A.M., Thursday, March 22, 1917, and will be closed at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 28, 1917, or earlier in their discretion.

The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, to their order, and the date of payment will be given in the notices of allotment.

Temporary certificates will be delivered pending the engraving of the definitive notes.

Application will be made to list the above notes on the New York Stock Exchange.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. — *BROWN BROTHERS & CO.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York City — *NATIONAL CITY COMPANY, New York City*

HARRIS, FORBES & CO.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — *LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.*

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

WM. A. READ & CO. — *LAZARD FRÈRES*

W. P. BONBRIGHT & CO., INC.

Wanted

Amer. Brake Shoe 5s 1952
Amer. Steel Foundries 4s 1923
Atlantic Fruit Com.
Atlantic Holdings Co.
Central States Elec. Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
N. Y. State Railways Com.
Pennsylvania Co. 4½s 1921
T. H. Symington Com. & Pfd.
Westinghouse Machine 6s 1940

For Sale

Amer. Graphophone 6s 1930
Bridgeport Brass
Bucyrus Com.
Chi. Milwaukee & St. Paul 4½s 2014
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Electric Properties Corp. Com.
Federal Light & Tract. Com.
Illinois Central (Sterling) 3½s 1950
Illinois Central 4s 1951
Indiana Natural Gas & Oil 5s
Penn. Seaboard Steel
Pennsylvania Co. 4½s 1921
Ogden Gas 5s 1945
Utah Gas & Coke 5s 1936

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20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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United Paperboard Company

Common & Preferred

The enormous profits being made by companies engaged in the paper industry are alike enjoyed by this company.

In a Special Letter we give information which points out many features of this business, which, in our opinion, warrants a material advance in market value of its securities.

Traded In on New York Curb

Special Letter mailed on Request

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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WE BUY & SELL:

E. W. Bliss com.
Borden's Milk com
Crocker-Wheeler com.
Royal B. P. pfd.
Yale & Towne Mfg.
Bankers Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Union Exch. Natl. Bank
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 6s, 1925
New Amsterdam Gas 5s, 1948
Edison El. Ill. B'klyn 4s, 1939

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Internal 5½s Roubles
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Rouble Options

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Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Amer. Graphophone

STOCKS & RIGHTS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Atlantic Fruit Com. & Pfd.
Atlantic Holdings
Marlin Arms

Central States Elec. Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

WE WILL BUY

Monon Coal 5s 1955
Nor. Idaho & Mont. Pow. 6s '49
Otis Elevator Com.
So. Cal. Edison 5s 1939
Toledo, Peoria & West. 4s '17
Woodward Iron 5s '52

Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

Advance Rumely
6% Deb., 1925
Wabash R. R. Co.
(Detroit & Chicago 1st 5s, 1941)

Chas. D. Barney & Co.
15 Broad St. Tel. Hanover 7600

Air Reduction
E. W. Bliss
Great Northern Paper
National Fuel Gas
Remington Typewriter

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 30 Wall St., N. Y.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
700	Am. Water Works & El.	13⅝	13⅛	13	13¼
150	Central States Elec.	15¼	15¼	15	16
225	Central States Elec., pf.	80	74	78	78½
505	Cities Service	294	289½	292	294
810	Cities Service pf.	89¾	89¼	89½	89¾
120	Pacific Gas & El.	66	65	66¼	66½
380	Republic Ry. & Light..	42¾	40	42¼	43

BONDS.

$1,000	Utah Sec. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	28
Aridon. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	32	34
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137	140
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50	51
Am. Light & Traction	357	359
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	112½
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	36	39
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	72
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	84	86
Am. W. W. & E. part.	35	36
Appalachian Power	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	41
Carolina Power & Light	42	43
Carolina Pow. & Lt.pf.	98	102
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	30¼	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	59
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	94	97
Duluth Edison pf.	81	85
Eastern Texas Electric	80	65
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	60	62
El Paso Electric	..	113
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire Properties	58	62
Empire D. Electric	88	92
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac.	14	16
Fed. L. & T. pf.	50	52½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	34¾	..
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	96
Illinois Traction	..	46

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½	
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	80¾	82½	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84	
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93¼	
Cent. P.& L. 1st 6s	97	100	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101¼	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	89½	90¾	
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27	80	83	
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	
Comm. Power 1st 5s	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	
Denver G. & El. gen. 5s	99	100	
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	100½	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	95	
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99½	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95	
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	101	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..	
I. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½	
International Traction	49	51	
International Trac. pf.	90	92	
Interstate Electric	30	42	
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	
Miss. River Power	9	10	
Miss. River Power pf.	36	39	
Northern Ohio Electric	41	44	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79½	81½	
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15	
North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	55	60	
Northern States Power	99¼	100¼	
Northern States P. pf.	99	100	
Northern Texas Elec.	59	..	
Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85	
Ozark Power & Water	44	45	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	93¾	
Pennsylvania Light	38	42	
Pennsylvania Light pf.	78	83	
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100	
Puget Sound Traction	28	81	
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	74	..	
Public Service, Inc., pf.	83	86	
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	72	73½	
Secur. Corp. gen.	33	30	
Secur. Corp. gen. pf.	83	86	
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	75	..	
Southern Cal. Edison	92	94	
South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	108	
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100	
Stand. Gas & Electric	13	14	
Standard Gas & El. pf.	39	40	
Tampa Electric	124	127	
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	8	8¼	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	35	37	
Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100	
Toledo Traction	53	55	
United Gas & El. 1st pf	73	75	
United Gas Improve.	89	89¼	
United Light & Rys.	47½	48	
United L. & R. 1st pf.	76	77	
Western Power	16	18	
Western Power pf.	64	66	
West. Penn. pf.	105	107	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101	

Bonds.

Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97¼	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '23	98	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	..	
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	77½	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	95	
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	100	100¾	
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102	
O. & C. R. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100	
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93	97	
Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	93	96	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	97	99	
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..	
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89½	91	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98¼	
U. S. L. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½	
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '49	97½	98½	
Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98½	99½	
Yadkin Riv. Power 5s	80	83	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ala. Co. 2d pf.	50	50	50
151	Con. Power	123	122¼	122½
890	Con. Coal	110	109	110
106	Com. Cred. pf.	29	29	29
44	Com. Cr. pf., B	20½	20½	20½
1,807	Coalton & Co.	15½	15¼	15½
1,760	Cos. Oil & G.	14¾	14¾	14¾
376	Do. pf.	5¼	5	5
410	DavisonChem.	42¼	41½	42
50	Elkhorn	20½	20	20

Bonds.

$3,000	Atlanta-C. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Con. P. notes	106	105⅞	105⅞
2,000	City & Sub. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
45,000	Con. Coal 6s	107½	106½	107½
5,000	Canton Co. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
16,000	Cos. & Co. 6s	103¼	103	103½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Ahmeek	102½	102	102
1,516	Alaska Gold.	8⅝	8½	8¾
15	Allouez	67½	67½	67½
975	Am. Zinc	37⅝	37	37
10	Do pf.	69½	69½	69½
15	Anaconda	86	86	86
1,060	Ariz. Com'l.	14¼	13⅝	13⅝
220	Cal. & Ariz.	83	82	82
4	C. & Hecla	565	565	565
2,185	Cop. Range	66⅞	65½	65½
570	Davis-Daly	5⅞	5¾	5¾
575	East Butte	15	14½	14½
10	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
22	Keweenaw	45	45	45
225	Hancock	18	17¾	18
15	Indiana	3½	3½	3½
50	Inspiration	63	63	63
495	Island Creek	69	67¾	67¾
58	Isle Royale	33⅛	33	33½
240	Kerr Lake	4½	4⅜	4½
100	Keweenaw	3½	3½	3½
1,755	Lake	15⅜	14½	14⅝
100	La Salle	4	4	4
270	Mass. Con.	14¾	14½	14½
50	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½
345	Michigan	4½	4	4½
125	Mohawk	89	88¾	88¾
50	New Arcad'n	4¾	4¾	4¾

Railroads.

55	Boston & A.	172	171	171
37	Boston Elev.	75	75	75
6	Boston & L.	130	130	130
163	Boston & M.	44	43¾	44
10	Do pf.	60	60	60
15	Fitchburg pf.	78	78	78

Miscellaneous.

26	A. A. C. pf.	101½	101½	101¼
1	Am. Sug. pf.	118½	118½	118½
25	Am. T. & T.	127¾	127¾	127¾
199	Am. Wool. pf	98¾	97½	97¼
9	Amoskeag	70	70	70
12	Do pf.	95	95	95
150	Arc Metals	11	10¾	10¾
2,140	A. G. & W. I.	115¼	112½	113
95	Cuban Cem't.	18	18	18
145	Int. Port. C.	18	17¾	18
20	Do pf.	33½	33¼	33½
11	McElwain pf.	101	101	101
3,000	Mass. Gas	90¾	97½	98¾
96	Do pf.	80	79¾	80

Bonds.

$5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	82	82	82
17,000	A. T. & T. 5s	101	101	101
5,000	New Riv. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	A. G., N. J.	119¾	119¾	119¾
26	Cam. Steel	130	125	130
9	Cam. Iron	46	45¼	45½
800	Elec. S. B.	64¾	64	64¾
5	I. Co. of N.A	26½	26½	26½
5,800	Lake Sup.	2¾	2½	2½
87	Lehigh Val.	70¾	69¾	69¾
100	Leh. V. Tr.	25¾	25¾	25¾
514	Penn. R. R.	54¼	54¼	54¼
20	Phila. Co.	38½	38½	38½

Bonds.

$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
500	E. & P. T. 4s	83½	83½	83½
2,000	Int. Rys 4s.	55½	55½	55½
2,000	K. T. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
7,000	L. V. gen. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼
5,000	Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	100¼	100½	100½
6,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Rad.	300	300	300
1,108	Am. Ship B.	74	72	74
35	Do pf.	93	93	93
112	Booth Fish.	78¼	78	78¼
45	Do pf.	90	90	90
100	Chi. C. & C. pf	31½	31½	31½
25	Chi. Rys, s.	70	70	70
100	Cudahy	119	118	118
98	Com. Ed.	137	136½	137
40	Dia. Match.	130½	130	130
25	H., S. & M.	82	82	82
5	Ills. Brick	86	86	86
55	Kas. C. Rys.	26	26	26
20	Lind. Light.	21½	21½	21½
470	Mont. W. pf.	115	115	115

Bonds.

$1,000	C. C. & C. 5s	74	74	74
2,000	C. Ry. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
6,000	Chi. Ry., S. B. 5s	66½	66½	66½

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
695	Am. W. G. M.	55½	54⅜	55
10	Do pf.	110	110	110
10	Col. Gas	44¾	44¾	44¾
13,550	Cab Cons.	.09	.09	.09
1,500	Gold Bar	40	39	39
125	Indpt. Brew.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
10	Do pf.	16	16	16
265	La B. L. & S.	87½	86¾	87½
10	Lone Star	98	98	98
500	Mfrs. L. & H.	73¼	72¾	72¾
100	Natl. F. P.	6¾	6¾	6¾
150	Do pf.	16	16	16
275	Ohio F. S.	51¾	50¾	51¼
30	Ohio F. Oil	21	21	21

Bonds.

$1,000	Pits. B. 6s	59	59	59
1,000	P. C. D. 5s	100½	100½	100½

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar	113	116	113
Do pf.	99	101	99
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	165	175	165
Do pf.	105	170	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	215	230	210
Do pf.	99	102	99
P. R.-Am. Tob.	230	250	230
R. J. Reynolds	550	580	550
Do pf.	117	122	117
De warrants	16	21	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Am. Beet S.	93	92½	92¾
1,250	Am. Can	49⅜	48½	48½
100	Am. C. & F.	70½	69⅜	70⅛
1,250	Am. Loco.	73¾	73¼	73½
1,000	Am. S. & R.	108½	106⅜	106⅝
100	Am. Woolen.	52	51½	51¾
50	Am. Zinc	37½	37½	37½
5,450	Ana. Copper	86⅜	85¼	85⅝
160	A., T. & S. F.	104⅝	104	104
100	A., G. & W. I.	115	112½	114½
2,550	Bald. Loco.	50¼	36⅜	37½
10	Balt. & Ohio	78½	78½	78½
20	B'klyn R. T.	67¼	67¼	67¼
40	Butte & Sup.	47¼	47¼	47¼
50	Cal. Pet'm.	24⅜	24¼	24¼
8,960	Cent. Leath.	96⅜	94⅝	94⅞
100	Ches. & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60¼
250	C., M. & St. P.	85¼	84¼	84½
150	Chile Copper	25⅜	25	25
250	Chino Cop.	59¼	58⅞	59
900	Col. F. & I.	54¼	52½	52½
500	Corn Prod.	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝
5,550	Cru. Steel	73¾	70	71
790	Cuba Cane	45⅞	44	44
200	Dist. Sec.	22½	22½	22½
360	Erie	29	28¼	28¼
50	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼
250	Gen. Motors	121½	119½	119½
100	Goodrich Co.	57¼	57⅛	57¼
150	Gt. N. Ore.	37½	36½	36½
560	Insp. Copper	63¾	62½	62⅝
1,450	Int. Mer. M.	33⅜	30⅝	32
5,950	Do pf.	93½	89¾	90¾
590	Int. Nickel	47½	46¼	46¼
20	Int. Paper	44⅝	44¼	44¼
50	Interb. Con.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
150	Ken. Copper	46½	45¾	46⅛
400	Lack. Steel	88½	86¾	86¾
100	Lehigh Val.	70¼	69⅝	69⅝
50	Max. Motor	55⅜	55	55⅜
1,150	Mex. Pet'm.	96⅜	93¾	94

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 606,441 shares of stocks and $242,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 53,826; railroads, 1,700; oils, 156,700, and mining, 392,215. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Aetna Exp.	3¾	3⅝	3¾
8,500	‡Alet. C. of D.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
200	‡Air Reduct.	65	65	65
1,000	Am. B.M. Co.	10	8½	10
800	Am. I. C. ($50 paid)	52⅜	51¼	52
100	Am. Sum. T.	24½	24½	24½
100	B-A. T. Co., Ord. B.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	C. N. G. Cp.	½	½	½
25	‡Car. Steel	97	97	97
2,700	Car. Steel pf.	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
100	‡Cent. Fdy.	22	22	22
800	‡C. Fdy. pf.	37½	37	37½
300	Chev. Motor.	134	131	131
2,100	‡Elite P. S.	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Em. Phonog.	*12½	*11½	11⅝
700	H. & B.C. Co	43⅝	43	43¼
221	H. S. Cp. pf.	100	100	100
10,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	14	12⅞	12⅞
15,000	‡Esmeralda.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡Federal Oil.	5⅞	5½	5⅝
2,000	‡Int. Petrol.	14¼	13⅞	14
12,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
12,000	‡Merritt Oil.	31¼	28½	29⅜
10,000	Met. Petrol.	3¼	2⅞	3
500	‡Mid-Cont. C. O. & Util.	14	13¾	14

MINING STOCKS.

7,000	A.-Br. C. M.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
7,900	A. M. Corp.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,300	‡A. S. Cop.	40	37	40
2,300	‡Am. Com'r.	7	6	6¼
9,500	‡Ariz. Chlo.	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	‡Ariz. C'p'r's	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,700	‡‡Atlanta	14	13	13½
1,000	‡Austin A.	1¼	1¼	1¼
17,700	Big Jim.	1⅞	1	1⅛
7,700	B. L. C.	5	4½	4⅝
3,500	‡Bisbee Cop., (a prospect)	1⅛	1	1⅛
4,000	Boston & M.	70	65	69
500	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11⅜	10⅝	11¼
1,000	Butte Del't.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡‡Caledonia	.65	.64	.65
4,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Canada Cop.	2¼	2	2
200	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6
3,200	‡Cashboy	7	6¾	7
1,100	Cerro G. Min	2¼	2	2¼
3,500	Con. A. Sm.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
2,200	Con. Cop. M.	4¼	4	4⅛
2,000	‡Con.-Home.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Cesson C. G.	6¼	6	6¼
2,000	‡Dex. Mines.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	D'ndee-A. C., (a prospect)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,725	‡Emma Con.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
4,400	‡‡Ella Canon	55	55	55
1,200	‡Gold W. M.	70	70	70
4,300	‡Gold. Con.	59	55	57
3,000	‡‡Gold. Merg	7½	7½	7½
2,000	‡‡Gt. Bend.	7	7	7
8,000	‡Green. Min.	2¼	2	2¼
23,000	Har. Mining.	23	20	21
1,250	Hecla Min.	8	7⅛	8
100	Insp. N. C., (a prospect)	¼	¼	¼
1,200	‡Iron Bl'm.	1½	1½	1½
6,000	Jerome V., (a prospect)	2¼	2	2⅛
1,400	‡J. V. Ext., (a prospect)	1⅝	1½	1½
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler.	72	70	70
15,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	40	34	35

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Am.-B. M. pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Drug Syn.	10	15	10	12
Am. Su. Tob. pf.	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Am. Writ. P.	5	5½	5	5½
Brit.-Am. T., Ordinary	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Butler Chem.	½	¾	½	¾
Car. L. & P.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Edmund & J.	36½	37½	36½	37½
Emerson Mot.	2	3	2¾	3
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Holly Sug. pf.	42	44	42	44
Int. A. & Fuse	22	25	22	25
Int. Con. Rub.	11½	12	11½	12
K. T. & R. pf	17½	18½	17½	18½
Jones Bros. Tea	43	47	43	47
Kath. Brze. pf.	3	4	3	4
S. S. Kresge	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pf.	11	11½	11	11¼
Leh. V. C. S.	90	96	92	97
Lukens Steel	41	45	41	45
Luk. S. 1st pf.	99½	100	99½	100
Marlin Arms	85	89	87	90
Nat. Acme	34	35	34	35
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Ship	39	43	39	43
N. Y. Transp.	14½	15	14½	15
Poole Engine.	85	90	85	90
Tyrene Mfg.	10¾	..	10½	11¾
Fear. T. & M.	13	18	15	18
Rep. M. T. pf	70	71	70	71

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Seab. S. & M.	..	26	..	26
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6	7
Springf. Body	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	110	117	110	117
S. & S. Tr. pf.	9¾	10	9¾	10
St. Jos. Lead.	18	18½	18¾	18¾
Stand. Motors	7	8	7	8
Sup. S. 1st pf.	98½	100	98½	100
Superior Steel	31	32½	31	32½
Todd Shipyds.	82	85	82	85
U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	2	1¾	2
World Film	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
W. M. A. pf.	35	45	35	45

OIL STOCKS.

Cont. Ref. pf.	94	98¾	94½	98¾
CosdenO.&Gpf	5	5¼	5	5¼
Houston Oil.	17	19	17	19
Mon. Oil	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
Ohio F. Oil	21	22	21	22
Oklahoma

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NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO RAILWAY COMPANY.

To holders of Five Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Income Bonds, Series A:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 3 of Article II. of indenture of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated March 1, 1916, securing an issue of the above-named bonds, that New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company has declared interest to the amount of One and one-half per cent. (1½%) to be payable on the above bonds for the six months period ending December 31, 1916, and will on and after April 1, 1917, at the agency of the Company, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, make payment of such interest upon presentation and surrender of coupon No. 1 appertaining to said bonds, accompanied by appropriate certificates of ownership as required by the Federal Income Tax Law. The normal tax of 2% will be deducted in all cases unless exemption is claimed.

Dated Houston, Texas, March 13th, 1917.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO RAILWAY COMPANY,
by J. S. PYEATT, President.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 17, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 5, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 2, 1917.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1905, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the, ratification of such action as any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 17, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
H. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

SHARP COTTON RISE.

March Contracts Sell Up to 19.25; May Deliveries at 19.05, a $2 a Bale Advance.

There was another sharp advance in cotton prices yesterday. March contracts sold up to 19.25, and May deliveries were quoted at 19.05, or more than $2 a bale above Tuesday's closing figures. Reactions followed, March closing at 19.10 and May at 18.62; but the final tone was steady, with prices showing a net advance of 17 to 26 points.

The advance was attributed, in part, to the announcement that the Federal War Risk Bureau would insure cargoes for Europe at a flat rate of 3 per cent., as it was considered probable that this action would facilitate exports. Some of the Wall Street buying might have been based upon expectations that the hastening of war preparations would stimulate general business; while peace rumors were again in circulation, particularly in grain circles. The decline in wheat was accompanied by buying of cotton by houses with Chicago connections.

The market opened steady at an advance of 4 to 15 points, although Liverpool cables were somewhat disappointing, and sold 25 to 29 points higher during the early trading. Rather active Liverpool selling and realizing caused a mid-morning reaction of 10 to 15 points, but the market firmed up again on the Federal War Risk announcement, reaching the highest point during the early afternoon, when active positions sold 35 to 44 points above Tuesday's closing figures. Last prices showed reactions of 12 to 19 points from the best under realizing and local selling inspired by the extent and rapidity of the recent advance.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	19.25	19.10	19.10 bid	18.90
April	..	..	18.95 bid	18.75
May	19.05	18.62	18.86@18.87	18.61
June	..	..	18.80 bid	18.56
July	18.90	18.56	18.75@18.76	18.50
August	..	..	18.68 bid	18.42
September	18.23	18.23	18.39 bid	18.20
October	18.50	18.17	18.28@18.29	18.09
November	18.30	18.30	18.30 bid	18.11
December	18.55	18.30	18.36@18.38	18.19
January	18.55	18.36	18.38 bid	18.21

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 25 points higher at 19.30c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 18.85c; New Orleans, 18.63c; Savannah, 19¼c; Augusta, 19.25c; Memphis, 18.75c; Houston, 18.85c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500; American 4,000; imports 8,000, all American. Middling upland 12.49d. Futures opened steady, 8 to 12 points higher. Closed quiet but steady at a net advance of 66@17 points. March-April 11.66d; May-June 11.88d; July-August 11.73d; October-November 11.33d; January-February 11.19d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths in more demand.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 10,769 bales, compared with 20,895 last year. Stocks are 1,240,956 bales. No exports were reported for the day.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again feverish and the action of values depicted the state of uncertainty which exists in the trade at the present time. Early in the session there was an upturn of ¼c to 1c on scattered buying, but throughout the balance of the day the trend of values was irregularly lower and final quotations were 1¼c to 2¾c below the final of Tuesday. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.13; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.24; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.23¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.87½	$1.83¼	$1.84¾	$1.86¾	$1.08¾
July	1.58¾	1.55¼	1.55¾	1.57¼	1.07¾
Sept.	1.44¾	1.42¾	1.43¼	1.44½	1.05¾

CORN.

The market for corn was comparatively firm, but developed a reactionary tendency and closed with net losses of 1½@1¾c. The tonnage situation is not favorable for export business and about 200,000 bushels of cash corn were resold by exporters, owing to the non-arrival of vessels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.24, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.10¾	1.10¼	1.10¾	1.12¾	.74¼
July	1.10¼	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.10¾	.75¾
Sept.	1.08¾	1.07¾	1.07¾	1.08¾	.75¾

OATS.

Prices in the oats market again lacked individual feature and fluctuations were subject to the action of corn. The cash demand was less active and local quotations were about unchanged; standard quoted at 75¼c; No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 74 to 74½c; No. 4 white, 73½c; fancy clipped white, 77 to 80c; ordinary clipped white, 76 to 77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	59½	58¼	58¾	58¾	44¼
July	57¾	56	56¼	56¾	43¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products developed a reactionary tendency and prices experienced moderate setbacks from the recent advance. The hog movement was larger, and the trade was influenced by reports that the Belgian Relief Commission will suspend purchases of provisions in order to provide more shipping space for grain. The foreign provision markets have shown a little easier tone of late and suggest larger stocks abroad. Total receipts of hogs at interior points amounted to 99,000, including 34,000 at Chicago, 10,000 at Kansas City, and 9,000 at Omaha. Chicago expected about 35,000 on Thursday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	19.75	19.50	19.67	19.70	11.40
July	19.70	19.52	19.57	19.67	11.60
Ribs—					
May	18.00	17.87	17.87	18.02	11.97
July	18.15	17.97	17.97	18.12	12.20
Pork—					
May	84.25	83.80	84.10	84.27	22.80
July	83.80	83.15	83.30	83.40	22.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

Aside from a show of firmness early in the day the market for cottonseed oil was heavy, and final quotations were net unchanged for March and 7 to 12 points net lower for the other positions. Total sales were 36,800 barrels, and tenders on March contracts were 600 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
Spot	..	..	13.70@	13.73
March	13.77	13.70	13.75@13.81	13.75
April	13.72	13.65	13.62@13.65	13.70
May	13.77	13.60	13.65@13.66	13.72
June	13.74	13.73	13.63@13.66	13.74
July	13.78	13.60	13.60@13.61	13.71
August	13.77	13.60	13.58@13.61	13.70
September	13.79	13.61	13.61@13.62	13.72
October	13.29	13.20	13.20@13.21	13.25

SUGAR.

After opening with an easier tone, unchanged, at 7.00@7.50 for fine granulated, for sugar futures held steady and on consistent support from Cuban interests, values gradually worked upward, the close being 1 point net lower, to a net advance of 4 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.65	4.52	4.57@4.60	4.53
April	4.62	4.62	4.60@4.62	4.57
May	4.64	4.59	4.62@4.63	4.61
June	4.64	4.64	4.65@4.67	4.64
July	4.70	4.64	4.68@4.70	4.67
August	..	..	4.70@4.72	4.69
Sept.	4.75	4.70	4.73@4.74	4.71
October	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.63
November	..	..	4.55@4.57	4.53
December	..	..	4.45@4.46	4.46
January	..	..	4.35@4.40	4.36

The market for refined sugar was unchanged, at $7.00@7.50 for fine granulated.

To the Holders of Bonds of Waters, Gildersleeve & Colver Company, secured by mortgage of said Company to Logan Trust Company of Philadelphia, Trustee, and Rowland Comly, Associate Trustee, bearing date, April 1, 1909.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the whole issue of said bonds has been drawn for redemption on April 1, 1917, otherwise than by use of the Sinking Fund, after which date interest will cease, and that all of said bonds will be paid in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage at the office of the undersigned, Southwest corner 15th and Chestnut Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, April 2, 1917.

LOGAN TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
Trustee.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1917.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Coyle & Gilmore Company will be held at the company's offices at 122 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Saturday, the 14th day of April, 1917, at the hour of 2 P. M., at which meeting a proposition will be voted upon to increase the capital stock of the company from twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars to fifty thousand, ($50,000) dollars.

JOSEPH P. COYLE, President.
CHAS. T. KNISELY, Secretary.
Saturday, March 17, 1917.

There were good withdrawals on old orders and new business was still being accepted, subject to delay. There were no changes in raw sugar prices. Late Tuesday there were additional sales of 5,000 bags of Cubas for prompt shipment to a local refiner at 4¼c, cost and freight; 10,000 bags of Cubas to a Canadian refiner at 4⅜c, cost, insurance and freight, New York; a cargo of Cubas for late March-April shipment at 4⅜c, cost and freight, to an outport refiner, and about 20,000 or 25,000 bags of Porto Ricos to a local refiner at equal to 5.27c for centrifugal. The market closed steady at 4⅜c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.39c for centrifugal and 4.52c for molasses.

COFFEE.

The coffee market recovered most of Tuesday's losses during yesterday's trading on buying which seemed to come largely from Wall Street sources and which probably reflected the more optimistic views of peace prospects. After selling up to 8.15 for September the price reacted to 8.11 for that position under realizing and the general list eased off a few points from the best, but the close still showed a net advance of 9 to 12 points. Sales were reported of 76,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.75	7.73	7.72@7.74	7.60
April	..	..	7.77@7.78	7.66
May	7.85	7.75	7.81@7.83	7.72
June	..	..	7.88@7.89	7.79
July	8.03	7.95	7.96@7.97	7.85
August	..	..	4.70@4.72	4.69
September	8.15	8.11	8.11@8.13	8.00
October	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.63
November	..	..	4.55@4.57	4.53
December	..	..	4.45@4.46	4.46
January	..	..	4.35@4.40	4.36
February	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,040 packages. So many of the buyers stocked up last week in anticipation of shorter supplies this week that the buying is on a more restricted scale, and this tends to make an unsettled feeling. There is, however, no quotable change, though the outside figures are more extreme at the moment. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 42¼@43c; extras, (92 score,) 41½@42c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@38c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43¼c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 39@41½c; seconds, 36@38½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38½c; extras, 38c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 35@36¼c; State dairy tubs, finest, 40@41c; good to prime, 37@39¼c; common to fair, 30@36¼c; renovated, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28¼c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28¼c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,508 cases. The effects of the recent embargo on freight shipments are being seriously felt in the receipts. Under the reduced receipts the market has gained a stronger tone, with some advance in prices. Early sales of firsts were chiefly at 28¼@28¾c, but a few from favored sections sold up to 29c, and late in the day that price was more frequently realized. Only exceptionally fine qualities command higher prices. Undergrades are firmer, but not active. Nearby white eggs are meeting pretty good demand and rule firm, but most receivers are willing to sell their best goods at unchanged prices. Duck eggs easier, with rather a slow trade. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 30c; extra firsts, 29½c; firsts, 28¾@29c; seconds and lower grades, 27½@28c; dirties, 26½@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34c; ordinary to good, 32@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 31@33½c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 30@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 28½@30c; duck eggs, 40@44c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to n. w. winds, becoming variable.

S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy Thurs; Fri., fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs., preceded by showers in n. e. Fri. fair; gentle winds, mostly s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. fair in e.; cloudy in w.

Ind.—Fair Thurs.; Fri., cloudy; gentle shifting winds, becoming s.

Mich.—Fair Thurs.; Fri., cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.

O.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds, becoming s.

Ill., Mo., Wisc., Minn., Iowa and No. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in W. F. Thurs.

Neb. and Kan.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs. night.

La., Ark. and E. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs.; Fri. unsettled, cooler in N.

Okla.—Fair Thurs.; colder in N. W.; Fri., unsettled and colder.

W. Tex.—Fair in S., unsettled in N. Thurs.; colder in Pan Handle; Fri., unsettled, colder in N. and W.

David Blaustein Fund.

The Students' Loan Fund of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, has been renamed the David Blaustein Fund, in memory of the late David Blaustein, who was actively interested in the alliance. The purpose of this fund is to aid deserving students in college careers, loans being granted for the amount of tuition, which are repaid after graduation without interest.

FINANCIERS APPROVE BILLION CREDIT PLAN

Some Think the United States Should Also Give Its Own Funds and Munitions.

SOME OPPOSITION EXPECTED

Bankers Favor Receiving Allies' Obligations and Issuing United States Notes Against Them.

Wall Street bankers showed keen interest yesterday in the suggestion advanced by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, that Congress enact legislation enabling the United States Government to extend to the Allies a credit of $1,000,000,000. While a number of the prominent financiers indorsed the plan, others expressed the view that if the United States joins the Allies in a war against Germany it would not be sufficient for this nation to extend a large credit, but that its contribution ought to take a more material form, namely, its own funds and munitions in an effort to aid the Allies in fighting the common enemy. Moreover, it was pointed out that it was quite likely that the proposal of Governor Harding would meet with opposition in Congress. Bankers were unanimous in the belief that any plan formulated by Washington would meet with a prompt response from American banking interests.

"Recent developments have put us squarely into the situation," James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, said. "It is now our duty to do everything within our means to assist the Allies, both financially and otherwise. Our interests are linked with theirs. Mr. Harding's suggestion that the credit of this country be made available is a good one. Any plans for lending financial aid that are proposed by our Government will undoubtedly be fully supported by banking interests and others generally."

Bankers who favored the immediate granting of a billion-dollar credit said that if this Government received the obligations of Great Britain and France, and issued against them its own notes or bonds, the Allies will be helped greatly materially by reason of the fact that they would be borrowing money, not on their own credit, but on the credit of the United States, which stands higher today than that of any other nation of the globe, and consequently is in a position to raise money at the lowest interest rate. They called attention to the fact that while Great Britain and France were paying rates of about 7 per cent., the United States could sell its obligations at rates from 3 to 4 per cent., depending upon the volume of securities offered. In this way America's contribution would be the reduction of the cost in financing represented by the difference in the rates.

Some bankers who indorsed Mr. Harding's plan thought that as far as foreign Government financing was concerned the Federal Reserve Board had already done what could be expected, in that it had encouraged American investments in foreign Government bonds, and that whatever other measures this country resorted to should relate to financing its own war. It was suggested, however, that public opinion, inspired by governmental pronouncements, might be so molded as to remove the necessity of Great Britain and France furnishing collateral for additional loans, and that generally the terms for further financing might be made more liberal.

A view entertained by a number of bankers was that this country could render more effective service to the Allies by providing them with supplies on the same basis and terms as American producers have agreed to in the case of purchases by the United States Government. That is, it was thought that instead of giving the Allies a blanket credit of $1,000,000,000, arrangements could be made by which American copper producers would sell to the Allies copper at 16.6739 cents a pound, instead of at 24, 25 or 26 cents a pound, the price which has been charged the foreign Governments.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Fifty-three corporations having aggregate capitalization of $2,035,500 were chartered today. They include:

Metal Block Corp., brass and other alloys of copper and zinc, metal working and fabricating machines, 1,000 shares of $100 each, $0,000 shares of no par value, active capital $250,000; H. S. Gould, D. C. Duryea, H. Baker, 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

United Sweeping Compound Corp., sweeping compounds, disinfectants, sanitary supplies, $200,000; H. V. Aron, C. E. Pickering, H. G. Hahlo, Cranford, N. J.

Christie MacDonald Corp., Saratoga Springs, theatrical proprietors, motion pictures, $100,000; A. B. Salisbury, H. S. Jacobs, C. L. McMahon, 378 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

Hunken, Neale & Forbes, Inc., millinery, notions, dry goods, 2,000 shares $100 each, 2,000 shares no par, value, active capital $210,000; D. C. Jones, Jr., W. L. Glenn, W. B. Walsh, 28 Exchange Place.

Susquehanna Steamship Co., Inc., Long Beach, transportation, commerce, navigation, $500,000; A. L. Ehrman, F. and J. Auditore, 88 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

Isidor Hertzer, Inc., shirtwaists, $60,000; M. E. Howard, J. G. Griffin, N. S. Goetz, 105 East 91st St.

John Anderson Co., Inc., Brooklyn, merchandise, shipping crews for seagoing vessels, $50,000; P. B. and E. Olsen, J. Anderson, 105 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

Sutphin Paper Co., Inc., paper, wood, pulp, publishing, printing, $50,000; J. T. Leal, J. H. and H. F. Sutphin, Hartford, Conn.

Silver Bell Mills Co., Inc., grain, cereals, flour, $50,000; J. A. Arroyo, S. Tomars, A. Redel, 205 West 145d St.

Rochester Essential Products Co., Inc., Rochester, poultry, bird and animal foods, remedies, merchandise, drugs, stationery, $50,000; G. Lee, E. Clarke, W. A. Matson, 15 Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester.

Today's Pictures Film Corp., motion picture, other theatres, $50,000; L. Pachner, H. W. Pollock, S. H. Steinberg, 233 Broadway.

Jamaica Standard Laundry Co., Inc., Queens, laundry, $25,000; A. Neuman, W. H. and H. D. Reeveland, 28 Ashford St., Brooklyn.

English Clothes Shop, Inc., clothing, installment, $25,000; E. G. Robinson, J. S. Demovitch, A. L. Feinstein, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

The C. Realty Corp., realty, trading, contracting, $25,000; G. A. Reiss, J. L. Farrell, W. F. McDermott, 185 Broadway.

Mazzini Co-operative Institution, Inc., Brgoklyn, merchandise, co-operative plan in food supplies, groceries, bake shop products, $25,000; Vito Ruisi, F. Manno, Dr. V. Campisi, 46 Stagg St., Brooklyn.

Fred C. White, Inc., faucets, screw caps, glass bottles, tin cans, shipping packages, $25,000; C. F. Golding, L. E. Sands, F. C. White, Hawley, Penn.

Wellsville Development Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; J. Hamilton, C. H. Schaefer, O. B. Augspuger, Buffalo.

Supreme Silk Mills, Inc., broad silks, other silks, novelties, $15,000; A. F. Miller, W. and J. Altshuler, Paterson, N. J.

F. J. Lisman & Co., Buffalo, grain, products, flour, $10,000; H. L. Brown, P. E. and F. J. Maurer, Williamsville.

Jamaica Auto and Supply Co., Inc., Queens, autos, parts, accessories, $10,000; S. Schildkraut, L. Lewy, J. Dreytuss, Rockaway Park.

Hopkins Jewelry Co., Inc., Penn Yan, watches, diamonds, jewelry, $7,000; M. W. and J. C. Stratton, E. H. Hopkins, Penn Yan.

Martin Conduret, restaurants, caterers, $7,500; H. H. Jacobson, C. A. Weldon, S. Bernheim, 35 Nassau St.

Textile Processing Co., Inc., refinish, dye, clean, shrink, sponge woolens, cottons, manufacture flax, $15,000; J. Jeromer, W. S. Hutt, J. Friedmann, 421 East 64th St.

Eagle Coal Yards, Inc., Schenectady, coal, wood, stone, cement, $10,000; S. and S. T. Bednarkiewicz, S. Wolongiewicz, 407 Francis Av., Schenectady.

Diel & Brill, Inc., bridge construction, street improvements, general contracting, $10,000; J. C. McEachen, H. L. Brill, C. J. Diel, 220 West 42d St.

The Iceless Ice Co., Inc., lease artificial ice for skating, exhibitions, $10,000; G. T. Kiley, G. V. Brooks, F. Gerner, 818 5th Av.

National Ray Co., Inc., advertising, $10,000; A. T. Carson, S. Vogel, A. J. Gulotta, 47 West 34th St.

Adler Mfg. Co., Inc., novelty, artistic, decorative furniture, $10,000; D. and B. Last, J. Adler, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Goodhope Realty Corp., realty, $10,000; S. E. Landau, E. and J. M. Rappaport, 140 Nassau St.

Curtis Tire Co., Inc., rubber tires, rubber goods, $10,000; S. Eltn, H. Whittaker, H. E. Loveless, 354 Amsterdam Av.

Automatic Machine and Tool Co., Inc., machinery, tools, engines, boilers, dies, develop inventions, $10,000; A. Melnikoff, S. Mucher, A. Lashkaroff, 182 Centre St.

Wittmann's, Inc., ladies' ready-to-wear apparel, $10,000; G. and M. Hyman, S. Wittmann, 149 West End Av.

The Cursue Sale Mfg. Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Schwartz, S. Flangrund, H. M. Klein, Newark, N. J.

No-Nitrate Felting Process Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture dean in felts, furs, textile fabrics, $10,000; F. Brown, J. and W. Braun, 1,630 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Vassar Amusement Corp., motion pictures, theatres, music halls, $5,000; J. B. Quinlan, H. Isbrandtsen, J. P. Wagner, 17 Battery place.

Broad Meadow Farms, Inc., Pawling, realty, agricultural, dairy, products, cattle, live stock, stock no par value, begin with $500; R. W. Horne, F. Brady, E. Pitney, 160 Broadway.

Consumers Automobile Supply Co., Inc., Buffalo, auto supplies, hardware accessories, merchandise, $5,000; H. H. and J. L. Rosenblatt, 257 Hickory St., Buffalo.

Rudd Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; C. W., H. D., and W. W. Rudd, 527 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Drug and Chemical Mercantile Agency, Inc., drugs, chemical mercantile agency, $5,000; J. Bickel, A. Fox, N. Berman, 1,842 Madison Av.

Sterling Aluminum Solder Co., Inc., Brooklyn, aluminum solder, metals, alloys, compounds, electrical supplies, $5,000; E. A. McGuire, N. Marks, J. J. Mathers, 813 8th Av.

R-O-N Snap Fastener, Inc., snap fasteners, merchandise, shares no par value, begin with $2,000; C. Haber, G. Goldstein, E. Zeidel, 25 East 3d St.

Authorization: Universal Freight Traffic Service Association, Inc., Hoboken, N. J., traffic managers, $25,000; representative, T. A. Lewis, 220 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Peerless Mill Supply Co., Inc., Buffalo, $25,000 to $50,000; Harrison-Warren Realty Co., Inc., Syracuse, $50,000 to $100,000; The Chemical Catalog Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $50,000; Cayuga Tool Steel Co., Ltd., New York, $300,000 to $500,000; The Shults & Goldthrope Co., Inc., Fort Plain, $1,000 to $2,000; Snyder Combined Thresher Co., Inc., Troy, $12,000 to $50,000; Parker & Dienes, Inc., New York, $20,000 to $50,000; Mexico Hide Co., Inc., New York, $200,000 to $500,000; Powell & Gibereon Linen Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000; Slocum, Avann & Bennett Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000; Clarke Baking Co., Jamestown, $30,000 to $100,000; Automat Tool Works, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $35,000.

Capital reduction: Oakland Tire Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $3,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Murphy & Charles, Inc., Manhattan; Onaida Fountain Supply Co., Inc., Oneida; Nussbaum Hat Frame Co., Inc., Manhattan; Ajay Realty Corp., Manhattan; Leading Embroidery Works; L. & M. Druckerman, Inc., Queens; Wechler Jewelry Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—Charters filed:

Mutual Air Craft Corporation, Asbury Park, manufacturers of aircraft, $125,000; William C. Hurst, Adam C. James, Bradley Beach; Adolph Wittman, Stapleton, S. I.

Elgin Motor Sales Co., Newark, automobiles, $100,000; Ebenezer Bailey, Maplewood; John J. Lane, East Orange; E. R. McGlynn, Newark.

Earl Nichalls Co., Newark, deal in sporting goods, $50,000; Laura A. Simmons, Ernest K. H. Lesser, Lafayette; William E. Nichols, Newark.

New Jersey Tie and Lumber Co., Jersey City, deal in ties and lumber, $100,000; John H. Patterson, Charles J. Gormley, Jersey City; Rowland Mather, Bayonne.

Bayonne Dispatch Printer Co., Bayonne, merchandise, $125,000; Harry Sheerer, Rose Smolowitz, Israel Berkowitz, Bayonne.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 21.—Charters filed:

United Treasure Bonument Corp., construct and maintain moving picture theatres, &c., $3,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Big Muddy Oil Corp., produce and distribute petroleum and its products, $2,000,000; Archie Giden, Ralph H. Waddell, Abraham A. Giden, all of New York.

Imperial Talking Machine Co., manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with talking machines of all kinds, $2,000,000; Percy Warren Green, Rebecca H. Morton, James P. Rutledge, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Co., do the business of a general insurance company, $1,000,000; Glen Thompson, Salina, Kan.; Lowry Vahey, Charles L. Moore, Oklahoma City, Okla.

United Filter Corp., manufacture filters and filter presses, &c., $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

105% OF PAR AND INTEREST
THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

To the holders of the bonds secured by the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company, dated May 1, 1903:

You are hereby notified that the Company intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding General Mortgage 5% Bonds, issued pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company to the Trust Company of America (The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger), dated May 1, 1903; and the supplemental General Mortgage between the same parties, dated September 1, 1908, to wit:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BONDS.

37	1931	2879	4874	6988
238	2166	3027	4901	6992
363	2175	3040	4916	7110
435	2181	3071	5024	7113
625	2237	3269	5175	7167
736	2497	3340	6253	7215
977	2436	3636	6283	7316
1223	2547	3701	6495	7494
1342	2562	3988	6608	7782
1370	2587	3993	6673	7789
1743	2765	4021	6720	7894
1916	2801	4329	6776	7966
	2863	4869		

$250 Bond: B85. $100 Bonds: C164, C940, C299, C884, C468, C473, C546, C550, C553, C608.

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on May 1, 1917, at the rate of 105% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease, and the coupons therefor will be void; of all of which you will please take notice.

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF, President.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
St. Louis, Mo., February 7, 1917.

NOTICE

To the Holders of United States Public Service Company Five Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Lien Gold Notes, secured by the Trust Agreement dated as of April 1st, 1913, between the United States Public Service Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee.

Pursuant to the terms of Article Three, of the Trust Agreement between the United States Public Service Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated as of April 1st, 1913, relating to the United States Public Service Company Five Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Lien Gold Notes (authorized issue $1,200,000.00 par value), the United States Public Service Company will redeem and pay on April 1st, 1917, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, the principal of all of the said Collateral Lien Gold Notes issued and outstanding in the hands of the public under said Trust Agreement (to-wit: $1,200,000.00 par value), together with a premium of One Per Cent. thereon and interest accrued thereon to said date. Said notes to be red

POULTRYMEN QUIT UNTIL PRICES DROP

Decide to Close 130 Slaughter Houses, Hoping for a Reduction to 21 Cents.

SWEET POTATOES COME IN

Selling Wholesale at Half the Price of White Potatoes—Much Coffee Stored.

One hundred and thirty slaughter houses where poultry is killed will be closed today because of high prices, according to information which reached Joseph Hartigan, Mayor's Commissioner of Weights and Measures. Those who participate in kosher killing are expected to quit working at the same time, while some 3,000 retailers will be affected, and the supply of poultry on sale will be diminished greatly.

The situation is analagous to that of three years ago, when the slaughter houses closed because they could not afford to buy live poultry at prevailing prices. Within two weeks the price fell below 20 cents and business was resumed. Wholesalers now believe 21 cents is about right.

Agitation for closing started on Tuesday, when the wholesalers had to pay 28 cents a pound. Yesterday the price fell 2 cents and carload owners became so alarmed that one of them offered a car at 24 cents, then 22 cents, and then profferred $50 bonus for a sale. No buyer appeared.

Mr. Hartigan called attention to the arrival from the South and Southwest of sweet potatoes wholesaling at 50 to 60 per cent. less than white potatoes. He said the price of white potatoes may rise within two months and that dealers are complaining that Long Island farmers are shortweighting them.

Reports reached him that there is more coffee in storage in the United States than ever before, and that there is no excuse for a rise until exporting is resumed freely after the war.

Before the International Pure Milk and Food League at the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon, the city Health Commissioner, Dr. Haven Emerson, defended the department's policy of condemning large quantities of unfit food, saying it was cheaper to reduce the supply than to let people pay for being sick. He explained how foodstuffs are examined at their wholesale sources. Dr. Emerson spoke again of the cheapness of horse meat. Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh presided. The league reaffirmed its desire to serve the nation if war comes.

There were minor food disorders among Polish women in the Maspeth section of Queens yesterday, resulting in the closing of a few stores and the increasing of the number of policemen on patrol.

NEW LAWYER IN THAW CASE

Lunacy Commission's Decision May be Carried to High Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 21.—To the array of attorneys who are striving to convince Governor Brumbaugh that he should honor the request of New York State for the extradition of Harry K. Thaw to stand trial for whipping Frederick Gump, Jr., another lawyer has been added. He is William A. Gray, retained by Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Mo., representing the parents of Gump.

Thaw was adjudged insane last week by a lunacy commission headed by Ellis Ames Ballard, and remains in St. Mary's Hospital recovering from self-inflicted wounds.

Owen J. Roberts of this city, engaged by District Attorney Swann of New York, intimated today that an appeal against the decision of the lunacy commission, if the extradition paper were not honored, might be carried to higher courts.

Buyers Inspect Auction Furs.

The warehouse of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation was crowded yesterday with buyers who came to inspect large offerings of furs and skins, the sale of which will begin at public auction on next Monday at Masonic Hall. Canadian buyers have already arrived from Montreal, Edmonton, and Prince Edward Island, and a large contingent put in its appearance early from Seattle and San Francisco. St. Louis was also well represented among the prospective buyers. General satisfaction was expressed with the manner in which samples are shown and the careful assortment of the various grades. If the number of prospective buyers present was any indication, the March sale promises to be the most successful auction held here.

Why ask your customers to pay 20c, 25c, 30c for patterns when you can sell them

Home Patterns

exclusively shown in

The Ladies' Home Journal

for 10c and 15c—none higher

Best selling because up-to-date in style, perfect in fit, easy to use, saving of material

The most liberal terms to merchants

Telephone, call or write

The Home Pattern Company

Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for

The Ladies' Home Journal

114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Between 16th and 17th Streets

Telephone: 4216 Chelsea

A NEW DEPARTMENT STORE in Troy, best location in town, has space for shoe, mail paper, house furnishings and drug departments. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Ave., New York City.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Riddles & Chesnin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5239

Equitable Service.
ACCOUNTS FINANCED
LEO. L. DOBLIN CO.
Commission Merchants
404-410 FOURTH AVE.
Tel. Madison Square 7707.

LOANS
To manufacturers on reasonable terms.
A. LOURIE, 320 Broadway.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
91 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3360.

ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR
Outstanding Accounts
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO., 141 FIFTH AV.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK ROSENBLUTH, trading as F. ROSENBLUTH & BROTHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Mar. 22, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,204 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, stocks of the above bankrupt, consisting of buttons, braids, trimmings, fixtures, etc. JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.

LEO LERNER, Attorney for Receiver, 116 Nassau St., New York.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Government Again Becomes Factor in the Market.

The Government is becoming more and more a factor in the steel market, according to current trade reports, and in addition to this demand from a comparatively new source, it is expected that Russian orders will be increased as the result of the change of Government in that country.

The Iron Trade Review says: "The Government continues to demand indirectly from the mills large quantities of steel for navy yard extensions, munitions, aeroplane hangars, war vessels, &c. Such business as has been placed in this way has been at prevailing market prices. There is interest in the iron and steel trade as to whether the purchase of copper at a special low price will set a precedent for direct needs in the former metals. In the East forty-dollar foundry iron has set a mark for the present generation, while low phosphorus iron has been sold at $70 to $76, at the furnace. The movement in iron has possessed some features of a runaway market. In steel, the report of demand in excess of the ability or willingness of the mills to sell for the period desired has become prosaic."

The Iron Age says: "As if to pyramid demand, word now comes that the new Russian Government is planning fresh loans to secure cars, locomotives, and rails. Then, to add to the future backlog may be counted probable increased railroad purchases for trackage, for if recent railroad procedure gives any precedent, recognition of the lack of terminal facilities will follow increasing motive power capacity just as buying on this account came after a shortage in cars seemed to be the one need.

"International conditions have, if anything, stimulated demand. Foreign bidding for materials seems not to have diminished in any particular and many domestic consumers are eager to secure forward protection. With mills booked for months with definite business, all of it substantially irrevocable, it is not surprising that pressure from buyers forces large price jumps nor that mills are disinclined to take on the usual so-called domestic contracts which, with few exceptions, have proved to be mere options of advantage chiefly to the buyer.

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Traders Waiting Developments in Connection with Government Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Waiting for developments in connection with the Government orders has made the wool market quiet for the week under review. Some bids have been accepted, subject to the appropriation of money by Congress.

"With few domestic wools on hand and few foreign wools available at the present time, the dealers are waiting for the new territory wools to come in. Very little contracting is being done in the West at the present, owing to the high prices. Utah and Nevada are pretty well cleaned up; the supply in Idaho is about half contracted for, and that in Montana and Wyoming about one-third. Not very much has been done yet in Oregon because the growers are asking stiff prices.

"On Monday rumors of a revolution in Germany, which were said to come from Wall Street, caused a rise in prices. Shorts covering probably advanced the market also.

"The cotton goods market has improved still further during the past week, and the market fundamentally appears to be in a very strong position. There has been much better buying in the market and to a large extent it has not been by the smaller purchasers, but rather by the larger class, who realize the strength of the market and who know that there is a very little prospect of lower prices and many indications of higher prices, and if not higher then inability to obtain merchandise when it will be required."

DISTILLERS IN PROXY FIGHT.

Securities Corporation Expected to Reduce Dividend Rate Today.

After a postponement of three hours, necessitated by a fight over proxies submitted by C. H. Stoll, attorney for S. M. Rice, former head of the Distillers Securities Corporation, the annual meeting of that company, in Jersey City yesterday, elected John K. Hodges and H. J. M. Cadeza as Directors. The new board will meet today to elect officers and act on the quarterly dividend. The company has been paying 6 per cent., but the board is expected to reduce the rate at today's meeting.

Mr. Stoll asserted that he represented 400 shareholders with 40,000 shares of stock. He said that Levi Mayer, general counsel of the Distillers Securities Corporation, had sold more than $600,000 of preferred stock of the Distilling Company of Peria to the Distillers Securities Corporation. Efforts are being made to wipe out the former company to escape double taxation. Mr. Mayer admitted that he had received $70 a share for 5,600 shares, representing cost, plus 5 per cent. interest.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Central Mercantile Association of this city has been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In case of failure of National Councilor will be appointed by the association to serve as a connecting link between the two organizations.

According to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London, no licenses for the export of botany merino noils will be issued until further notice. Neither will licenses be granted until further notice for the export of worsted yarns in the 56s or similar counts, but exceptions may be made, provided the yarn was actually in an advanced stage of manufacture before March 17.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.04
Alta	.04	Justice	.02
Andes	.01	Kentucky	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.04
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.08	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.03	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.12	Sierra Nevada	.11
Exchequer	.03	Union Con	.33
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Mexican dollars	.58

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.80	Goldfield Cons	.56
Jim Butler	.07	Goldfield Merger	.06
McNamara	.07	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.15	Jumbo Extension	.33
Mizpah	.13	Kewanas	.17
Monarch Pitts	.14	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.21	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.15	MANHATTAN	
Rescue	.28	Big Four	.12
Tonopah Exten	3.12½	Gold Wedge	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Manhattan Con	.23
West End	.85	Morning Glory	.22
West Tonopah	.19	Union Amalg	.18
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.95
Atlanta	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.09	Big Jim	1.05
Daisy	.03	Nevada Hills	.23
Florence	.20	Packard	.49
Fraction	.05	Rochester	.53
		Round Mountain	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6¼	Gold Sov	4¾	5
Dr. J'pot	7⅝	9	Granite	50	60
Elkton	10¼	10⅞	Isabella	19	22
El Paso	15	25	McKinney	22½	30
Fanny R	6	7½	Portland	175	180
Golden C	.234	235	Vindicator	80	88
Gold Dol		2¾	U. Gold M.	16	16¼

Auctioneers

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4990.

WASTE MATERIAL MEN.

Thrift Shown in the Greater Use of Secondhand Stuff.

Gratifying progress in turning to account the country's supplies of old and cast-off merchandise was reported yesterday at the annual convention of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers held at the Hotel Astor. Shortly after the start of the European war the members of the association began a systematic campaign in all sections of the United States, having for its object the using in industry of second hand materials.

According to President Louis Birkenstein, who presided at yesterday's meeting, the campaign resulted in a big clean-up of old paper, rags, metals, and rubber, all of which had either been remanufactured or put to some new use. The high price of cotton and the scarcity of wool had jumped the value of rags, and brought out supplies locked up in individual homes for years.

"The war," he added, "has taught the American people as a whole to be more saving of their waste materials. The higher prices paid for waste goods encouraged householders and manufacturers to come into the market with such supplies, and this has enabled our association to gather and distribute merchandise of this kind where it could be made of commercial value in the industries. The habit of thrift thus inculcated in our country should be of benefit in the future to all the people."

The business session in the morning was attended by 150 waste material men from all parts of the country. President Birkenstein reviewed conditions in the trade, which he described as good. Following reports by the Chairmen of the various divisions affiliated with the association R. D. Cunningham, Chairman of the Classification Committee, told what had been accomplished the past year in getting lower classifications on merchandise from the railroads. At the present time, Mr. Cunningham said, the association had two cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission. One of these related to woolen clippings and the other to mixed strings. Lower classifications for both were asked.

It also developed at the meeting that the relations of the association with organizations of manufacturers were growing mor satisfactory, and the functions of the waste material dealers better understood. Daniel M. Hicks, Chairman of a special committee to confer with the felt manufacturers made a report telling the result of conferences held since the last convention.

Louis Birkenstein was re-elected President, the other officers chosen for the ensuing year being: Vice Presidents, H. H. Cummings, James Rosenberg, Edward A. Stone, Henry Lissberger, Ivan Reitler, John Ryan; Secretary, Charles M. Haskins, and Treasurer, Mark Sherwin.

Directors elected included James McMeel, Simon Weil, F. W. Reidenbach, Paul Loewenthal, William Lewin, N. J. Lewis, R. D. Cunningham, Daniel M. Hicks, and Walter Oppenheimer.

The annual dinner, attended by 200 members and guests of the association, was held last night at the Astor. President Birkenstein acted as toastmaster, the principal speaker being ex-Governor E. C. Stokes of New Jersey. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who was to have been present, sent his regrets.

SHIPPERS UNITE IN PROTEST

Oppose Reduction of Free Time from Fifteen to Five Days.

On the contention that export trade from Atlantic seaboard ports would be hard hit by a reduction of the free time allowed shippers on export carload freight from fifteen to five days, a determined fight against this proposed regulation was begun by commercial organizations and shipping interests at the hearing of the case yesterday before an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Merchants' Association.

Among the protestants, represented all told by seventeen lawyers, are the Merchants' Association of New York, Chambers of Commerce of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, the Industrial Traffic League, a national organization of the traffic managers of large industrial concerns; the International Harvester Company, Armour & Co., and other large individual exporters.

Under the proposed regulation, which has been asked for by the railroads, but is suspended pending a decision by the commission, demurrage and storage charges would be imposed on export carload shipments after five days from arrival at an Atlantic seaboard or gulf ports. Owing to the irregular sailings because of war conditions and the delays of the railroads in handling freight because of congestion, the protestants contend that they are now working against unusually difficult conditions and that any additional restrictions, by laying a still heavier cost on exporters, would have the effect of curtailing the foreign trade of the country.

All of yesterday was occupied by the presentation of testimony by the railroads in favor of the proposed regulation. Two main reasons for a reduction of the free time to five days were given by Francis La Bau, freight traffic manager of the New York Central, who was on the witness stand the greater part of the day. These were: First, to force the steamship companies to provide storage space for freight consigned to them pending the arrival and loading of vessels; second, as a preventive of premature shipments of foreign-bound freight from inland points.

The hearing will continue today.

The accumulation of freight cars held at various places throughout the United States because they could not be moved by reason of embargoes, congestion and weather conditions, has been reduced 41 per cent., or from 171,000 to 99,774 cars in the last three weeks. More than 23,000 cars were moved from blockades in the week ended March 10, according to a report of the American Railway Association.

Hard to Gauge Clothing Orders.

From all reports current in the clothing trade the retailers already down on the books of the manufacturers for Fall merchandise have been much heavier buyers than last year. In some cases these sales are almost double the usual amount of early bills given at the start of the season a year ago. Most of the manufacturers believe that these orders are of a bona fide sort, and that the retailers are buying early in order to avoid paying advances later on. In other quarters, the opinion is held that the large volume of business that is passing is due to the anxiety of the retailers to get their full quotas of merchandise. According to this idea, if the manufacturers decide to prune the orders on their books the retailers who have ordered heavily will still have enough to get along with.

Misses' Suits Are Active.

The revived demand for suits, which has become so very apparent here in the last few weeks, is just as visible in the call for juniors' and misses' stuff as it is in the larger sizes. Tailor-made effects have everything their own way, and some of them are cut on very severe lines. In most of them the style features of women's suits are reproduced on a smaller and more or less appropriate scale, and, therefore, there are few striking novelties. As was the case with dresses earlier in the season, the "chickenish" aspect of some of the more expertly designed suits is tempting buyers to have them made in sizes larger than are usually seen in misses' goods. These are meant for women who are still seeking the fountain of youth.

Coarse Cottons Do Well.

Not all of the selling of gray cloths in the local market yesterday was confined to printcloths. Coarse goods had their turn at it as well, and many thousand pieces were reported sold in the course of the day. Wide, heavy sheetings were included in this business at full prices, buyers paying figures that the day before they were trying to offset by bidding under them. Among the active sheeting, constructions were 48-square, four yards for April-May delivery at 8⅝ cents. Odd constructions did well, and there was a large business done on sateens and twills. Fine and fancy cottons also had an inning.

Merinos Advance at Wool Auctions.

LONDON, March 21.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 5,900 bales. It was a good assortment and in keen demand. The best grades of merinos were often 5 per cent. dearer. Victorian greasy sold at 8s 9d and New Zealand scoured at 2s.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEADS.—One lot large beads and pearl buttons, $50; 1 lot 5,000 yds. embroidery and laces, all over, $250. 38 Lispenard St., store.

BOOKS.—Wanted, old books and ledgers for paper manufacturing, quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Helfgott & Sons, 528 West 30th St. Chelsea 1517.

BUTTONS, woolens, general merchandise; cash; clean up; remarkable. 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9520.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's coats, better grade, for Spring; stock orders given; our own materials. Eleventh floor, 30 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at samples infants', intermediate, children's and ladies' Fall coats. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, eighth floor, 12 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINES and Georgettes.—Open to buy large quantities. L. 21 Times.

CREPE METEOR.—Can use large quantities, dark colors; spot cash. Gram. 2176.

DRESSES.—Large house is placing immediate orders on cotton dresses; bring your own samples; we furnish materials; call Thursday, Friday, Saturday mornings only. H. A. R., 11 West 32d., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on cotton dresses, $2.50 up; bring samples; orders placed immediately. P. & O. Dress Co., 129 W. 22d.

DRESSES.—Contractors on cotton dresses, $2.25 up; bring own samples; we furnish materials. W. W. Dress, 24 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on cotton dresses; bring samples; will look all week. 25 West 31st., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Orders given on nifty cotton and graduation dresses. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

PLUSH.—Will buy for cash Salt's and H. & H. plush. W 46 Times.

POPLINS.—Open to buy silk and wool poplins. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th.

POPLINS AND VELOURS. — High shades. Phone Madison Square 2815.

SKIRTS.—Contractors on sport skirts, silk and cotton; call with samples. Astor Costume Co., 129 West 22d.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on wash skirts. L. 48 Times.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders on tailored, also braided models. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on low price taffeta suits and coats. 3 West 29th St., room 608.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders immediately on suits and coats. 9th floor, 63 West 36th St.

TAFFETA. — Manufacturer open for large quantity stripes and plaids, 80c to 96c per yard. Albert Skirt Co., 110 W. 29th.

VELOUR. — Open for Stevens apple green velour shade 482. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

VELOURS in high shades; will pay cash. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

VELOURS.—Open for copen. and rose velours. Phone Greeley 4376.

VELOURS wanted, in all shades. Farragut 2347.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG SERGE.—No. 6301, No. 6614, No. 7301, No. 7614, all colors at less than mill prices. Piece Goods Exchange, Mad. Sq., 818.

AMOSKEAG, 7614 apple, gold, navy, copen.; also 6122 French serge. Greeley 4376.

AMOSKEAG, 4002 navy, 55c. R B 103 Times.

BOLIVIAS, F. and H.; also Gera's serges; all shades, opening prices, regular. Farragut 9752.

CLOTH, jersey, for immediate delivery; all shades. Loquitur Co. Phone Spring 4442.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 of each; latest models, leading shades; immediate delivery. Prices, $17.75 to $25. Call and be convinced. Jos. A. Goldfield & Co., 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers; velour, poplin, silk, and satin duchesse coats; popular priced; pick them off the rack. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Big assortment for immediate delivery, $15; special lot 500 coats, all wool materials, $3.75 up. Charles Press, 27 W. 24th.

COATS.—We are ready to show plush coats, fur trimmed, to jobbers; preference to resident buyers. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Cold weather! How many plush coats can you use at $10.50, 48 inches long, trimmed? Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out, serges and plaids also poplins and velours for immediate delivery. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS, 4,000 on the racks, for immediate delivery; very interesting prices. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 W. 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—See our $6.75 suit; call and see the values we are offering. Hollander, 28 West 25th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock for immediate delivery. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest creations, popular price, for immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th.

COATS, American woolen poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. S. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS.—1,000 coats and suits for immediate delivery, all colors and grades. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job in silk and woolen poplin suits, very reasonable. Style Cloak Co., 55 West 8th St.

COATS.—10,000 from $3.50 to $12.50; all leading shapes; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—8,000 on the racks for immediate delivery; snappy styles. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Children's all wool serge coats, up-to-date models, $3 up; silk coats, $4. Sam Stern, 116 West 22d.

COATS.—Misses', juniors' and children's coats in sizes to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, for immediate delivery. S. E. S. Line, 6-8 W. 18th.

COATS—SUITS, $5.75 up, for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS for immedite delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 3742.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Big assortment for immediate delivery. A. Levinsky, 27 W. 24th.

COATS.—250 coats to close out at cost price. 129 West 22d., 3d floor.

COATS and jobs to close out. Horowitz & Scham, 38 West 18th.

CORDUROY.—Dobson, 50-inch, all colors, 80 cents. Piece Goods Exchange. Mad. Sq. 818.

CORDUROY for sale, Boyd's, all colors; style 3150. Telephone Greeley 2810.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's, 3,200, rose; 15 boxes; will sacrifice. Chelsea 1858.

COTTON NETS. — Several hundred pieces, all good counts, also quantity domestic georgette, can be bought right. Wormser Morris, 621 Broadway. Spring 2495.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9880 Mad. Sq.

CREPE.—50 pieces Juilliard wool crepe, assorted shades, 65c. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DRESSES.—400 crepes, silk jersey, wool jersey, to close out at a price; desirable style. Samuel Englander, 1,178 B'way, cor. 28th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, Georgette, stripes, and evening dresses to close out at a price. 40 West 27th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—2,000 crepe de chines and taffetas to close out. Call all week, Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk and striped taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of high-grade silk georgette and serge dresses to close out. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES, wool jersey; desirable styles at a price. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—All wool French serges to close out. Schlang, 101 West 26th.

DRESSES.—300 serge, silk dresses, to close out. Alper Bros., 11 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—300 silk to close out. Gross & Leidowitz, 134 West 26th.

PLUSHES.—Slightly damaged by water, sacrificed. Telephone Greeley 3794.

POIRET GABARDINES, Walworth 3529, apple green and gold; very reasonable. Chelsea 3110.

POIRET TWILL.—Dera Mills, 10,526, $1.40; regular navy only. Tel. Farragut 9220.

POPLIN.—Sport, printed silk and wool, all colors; also taffetas and georgettes, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av., 3445 Gramercy.

POPLINS.—Exceptional quality; 40-inch silk and worsted in black, navy, Copenhagen; immediate delivery. Samuel J. Ronsheim, 225 5th Av.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag, 2 pieces tan serge American, 5 pieces mustard, 2 apple green, 2 rose; 100 yards copenhagen No. 7301. Chelsea 5822.

POPLINS.—Silk and woolen Susquehanna, all shades, $1.15. Altholx, 30 West 26th.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag apple green, gold tan, $1.30 net. Farr. 488.

POPLIN.—36-inch all-wool, staple colors, 77½. Farragut 9075.

SERGE.—Juilliard's, black and navy, 54,274, $1.37½ net. Telephone Greeley 2810.

SERGE.—Whitman, Quality 9, to close out. Greeley 4582.

SERGES.—Mannish, French and storm; also shepherd checks; low prices. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2151.

SERGES.—34-inch tan, all wool, French serge at $1.10 net. Farragut 8816.

SERGES.—Juilliard's, 54,221; complete assortment; immediate delivery. L 35 Times.

SHANTUNG, white, for sale. Phone Farragut 2347.

SILKS.—50 pieces satins striped tub silk at 75c yard. La Rose, 31 West 21st St.

SILK, faille, 24 inch, all shades, close out. Phone 4234 Madison Square.

SILK JERSEY.—72-inch, newest shades, to close out. Marx-Singer, 10 West 30th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, SPRING, lowest prices for quantities. Steiner, 145 West 28th St. Farr 4269.

SPORT POPLIN. — Susquehanna, silk and wool; beautiful designs; sacrifice. Madison Square 1024.

SUITS AND COATS.—3,000 latest models in high shades, for immediate delivery, at the right prices. Robert Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—10,000 on the rack, all the newest models, including tailor made braided suits at the right price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS.—2,000 high-grade tailored and braided models for immediate delivery, $12.50 to $35. Kronish & Dessau, 28 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—All the latest on hand for immediate delivery. Swirsky & Co., 32 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; also jobs of suits. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

SUITS-COATS.—Cloths and silks, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, all shades, for immediate delivery, $7.90 up. Hirschhon Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Close out 500 serge and poplin suits, $6.75 up. Fifth floor, 127 West 17th.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Lieblich, 25 West 15th St.

TAFFETA.—Dery, 36-inch, black; 100 cases. L 36 Times.

TRICOTINE. — One piece dubian, 2,335, gold. Farragut 2347.

VELOUR thistledown, all shades. Phone 4234 Madison Square.

VELVETEEN, twill back, 27-inch imported and 40-inch domestic, all colors, to close out. Greeley 4582.

VELVETEEN.—50 boxes black 22-inch to close at 42½. Farragut 9075.

WAISTS.—Four momme Jap silk, $9 per dozen; crepe de chine, all colors, $18; satin stripe tubs, $18; immediate deliveries. Federal Waist Co., 56 Bleecker St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

COTTON GOODS.—Large exporting corporation to Latin America desires representation of reliable cotton goods house; must be able to take care extensive volume of business. Address Box E 332 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday ...4@4¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Silks Sold to New Customers.

In the silk trade during the last year there has come an important factor to help the mills to a larger source of demand. Many small towns that formerly bought little or no silk goods are now customers of a "worth while" sort. While this added demand has not been apparent to the larger manufacturers, the jobber who gets into small nooks and corners of the country has felt and appreciated this interest in the merchandise he has to sell. A detail that is especially encouraging is that the goods taken by these new customers are on the novelty order and not the staid patterns one might expect.

Let the Bank Keep the Books.

The credit manager of a large organization that sells to a large number of small stores put forward the following suggestion which may help merchants to keep an accurate account of their business. All bills, whether for merchandise or labor, he says, should be paid in checks. The full receipts at the same time should be banked. In this way it is possible, he pointed out, to keep full check on all transactions, as the bank in handling the account gives a detail of each transaction. Many retailers, this man believes, would find it much easier to do business, and at the same time be able to meet all inquiries concerning their financial condition if this was done.

Veilings Sell Well Here.

A nice business is being done by the veil people here, both in made-up veils and in yard goods. Large meshes continue in high favor, and hair-line effects are doing well. Several varieties of novelty borders are seen in the best-selling goods, with deep bordered merchandise also in the running. The usual run of scroll patterns is seen, though they are varied here and there by clever "twists" in the designing rooms. Color is seen quite a little, much of it in two-tone contrasts. Large appliqued patterns are active sellers. These designs are worn over one cheek, leaving the vision clear. Black, purple, brown, taupe, and navy are among the leading veiling colors.

The Situation in Drugs.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the lack of export demand is seriously felt here and that, with the railroad strike situation cleared up, prospects for a better domestic trade would be brighter if it were not for the stringency in supplies of drugs in the hands of both dealers and manufacturers, coupled with the scarcity and higher prices of crude materials. Among the things that show higher prices for the week are mercurials, mercury in flasks, phenolphthalein, quinine in second hands, hydroquinone, and coumarin. Several varieties of botanicals, drugs and seeds also were advanced, as were certain essential oils. Not a great many declines were listed, but among them were Norwegian and Newfoundland cod liver oil and nitrate of silver.

When Duplicate Orders Come.

It would cause no surprise in the woolen trade to see prices advance as high as 50 cents a yard when duplicate orders begin to come in from the clothiers. Despite the strength of the market, some instances of cancellation are cited. Very often the clothing manufacturer has been forced to buy similar goods at a higher price. The mill agents, as a rule, are welcoming such action on the part of their customers owing to the fact that production is almost sold up, and there is still a large duplicate business to be taken care of. Where the goods are going to come from to supply this additional demand is the most important problem the trade has had to face in some time.

Waist Demand Is Picking Up.

In spite of the fact that local manufacturers of waists have done a nice business on them ever since the beginning of the season, it was said yesterday that the improvement in suit sales was being reflected in a better movement in waists. With suits and separate skirts both in the running now, there is said to be every indication of an unusually good repeat business on waists. This might not have been the case had the dress demand kept up the way it started. Popular-priced waists, especially, are doing well, though there is no dearth of demand for the better ones. Round, square, and V-necks of all are seen, and there is a variety of Egyptian and Oriental embroidery in silk and in beads seen in the trimmings. With the opening up of the season for wash skirts in the near future, a better demand for cotton waists is predicted.

Printcloth Demand Very Big.

Buyers came into the local printcloth market on the jump yesterday as a result of the continued rise in cotton, and it was estimated that sales totaled around 200,000 pieces. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s sold all the way from April to December at 8½ cents, later sales of them being recorded at 8⅝ cents for May to December. April-June deliveries of the same construction moved at 8⅜ cents. May-August sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were put through at 7½ cents, with 7⅝ cents paid for the same goods for May-October shipment. For September-November delivery 38½-inch 64-60s sold at 7⅜ cents early in the day, but later bids of this figure failed to bring goods out for that delivery. Spots of this construction are held at 7⅝ cents, with March-August sales reported at 7⅝ cents. Spot business was done on 38½-inch 60-52s at 6⅞ cents. Closing spot prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	8⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6⅞c
39-inch, 56-64s	6½c	38-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, general mdse.; Continental.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Chambers-Hardick-Parks Co.; E. Chambers, L. Parks, clothing, furn. goods; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; M. McGrath, silks, woolens; C. S. Stackpole, shoes; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; Miss K. Goeb, neckwear; M. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, leather goods, hosiery, gloves, corsets; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. F. Clarke, men's hats; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—Baer Brothers; S. S. Baer, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
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N. Y. German Conservatory of Music, 504 Madison Av.
N. Y. College of Music, 128 East 58th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. FIELDSTEEL, trading as FIELDSTEEL & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Honorable Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, notice is hereby given that Harry W. Mack, of the said Referee, a list of stocks and other securities in his possession as Trustee of the bankrupt named above, and that all persons having claims thereto or to any part thereof, or asserting any alleged preferential claim against the general assets of the estate which are or may be in the possession and control of the Trustee, are required to file their said claims, duly verified, at the office of the said Referee, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1917, or in the event of their failure to file their said claims, they show cause before the said Referee on the 3d day of April, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., why they should not be barred, precluded and enjoined from making any such claim hereafter.

Dated, New York, March 20, 1917.

Yours, etc.,
HARRY W. MACK, Trustee.
MEYER ROSKEY, Attorney for Trustee, 55 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, Bankruptcy.— No. 24.—

Notice is hereby given that OLMAN & ROTHSTEIN, INC., Alleged Bankrupt, has filed its petition for discharge, and a petition offered to its creditors. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22.—

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN P. LOWE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 23, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23.—

Notice is hereby given that JOSEPH S. RABINOWITZ, doing business as Broadway Trunk and Bag Company, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 23, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 927.

Notice is given that JUSTUS DUELFER, (Duelfer,) Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 23d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ORA CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell at Wednesday, March 28, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 464 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' shields, lacing and cutting machines, fixtures, etc.

E. BRIGHT WILSON, Receiver.
MUHL C. DUBERSTEIL, Attorney for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EMMET QUEEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Emmet Queen, Hotel Leonori, Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, by the following creditors: James M. Hitzrot, $16,228; Martin W. G. Hawkes, $2,780, and John W. Travell, $1,485. It is alleged that preferential payments were made, and that Queen transferred large and valuable property consisting of shares of stock in the Omar Oil and Gas Company to the value of about $137,000. The liabilities are said to be about $240,000 and the assets $137,000.

RICHARD ROTH.—Judge Hand has appointed Joseph M. Baum receiver for Richard Roth, a manufacturer of ladies' neckwear and trimmings, 156 Fifth Avenue, in $2,000 bond.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Ralph W. Estes Sawin of Long Meadow, contractor. Liabilities $12,051, assets $5,736.

Schedules were filed today in the office of referee Darling in bankruptcy proceedings of the Globe Export Company, of which Emil Wallack the President, is still missing. The total is $7,755. The first meeting will be held March 27.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the Worcester Footwear Company, Worcester, by the receivers of the Worcester Felt Shoe Company, claims $24,827.17.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—David H. Stealey, a dry goods merchant at 3710 North Halstead Street, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Marshall Field & Co. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

American Cultivating Co.—S. An- balt $2,016.50
Atlantic Steel Goods Co., Inc.—V. A. McKonzie 602.41
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.—H. B. Finley, cons. 25,098.60
Austin, Lou W.—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. 180.85
American Children's Dress Co., Inc.—M. Fordon 445.66
A. J. Crawford Co.—Aetna Life Ins. 170.41
Abatbaum, Lena, Henry Abatbaum, and Bertha Steinberg—S. Kirschenbaum & Son 104.47
Brooklyn Bill Work Co., Inc.—N. Pasman & Son 164.15
Brinkman, Henry—John S. Sills & Sons 270.12
Ball, Le Roy—H. Schapierer 180.16
Broder, Julius—Ritz Chambers Co. 178.86
Blickman, Saul—S. Lynn 114.22
Buckner, William F.—National Surety Co. 150.00
Colonial Construction Co., Inc.—M. Wollison, and William Goldberg—Grapone Cut Stone Co. 1,208.28
Chankallan, Robert M.—W. Bonn 422.01
Cammann, John—H. Ficken 160.12
Claussen, Mathew B., Committee—J. Simon 515.28
Chunasero, Robert E.—A. M. Hance 589.91
Crooker, Louise J.—Wingato Realty Co. 515.00
Craig, Turner T.—W. Meyer 145.12
Central Opera House Co., Inc.—Wheeler Chattels and costs 599.38
McDowell Elevator Co., possession of costs ..... 182.30 or 2,225.45
Cohen, Abraham—Publicity Leasing Co., Inc 294.91
City of N. Y.—Frank E. Hannon Co. 1,035.25
Cort, John—A. J. Simmons 405.66
Evansville Lace Curtain Mills, Inc.—K. Galland 766.56
Emergency Realty Co.—M. Simon 2,000.00
Frankel, Rebecca or Becky—I. Lewkowitz 911.91
Finkelstein, Israel—M. Kaplan 120.91
F. F. Proctor's 58th St. Theatre Co., Inc., Frederick F. Proctor—E. Burns 7,637.46
Greenleaf, Fannie—W. Wald 111.91
Gottesman, Frank—Metropolitan Bank 366.04
Giles, Winfred—F. R. C. Kellogg et al. 1,147.25
Geoghegan, Edward A.—W. Matthews 1,398.92
Harpootlian, Levon, Carl and Louis—A. W. Shaw Co. 445.32
Haff, Charles E.—C. Stuart 750.00
Harriman, Frank W.—Lord & Taylor 107.03
Hotchkiss, Edward B., or E. B.—H. M. Conheily 1,051.94
Irvin, Ralph Y.—M. J. Hanner 134.15
Jackie, Oscar C.—L. Friedlander 645.25
Jacowitz, David, and Southwestern Surety Co.—State Industrial Commissioner of the State of N. Y. 176.87
Jacobius, Philip L.—Arrow Distilleries Co. 302.80
Joseph Meyer & Co., Inc.—Elie Well 4,211.75
Kaplan, Abraham—E. Margulies 587.00
Kleinmetz, Fannie—City of N. Y. costs 114.25
Kleinman, Max—International Magazine Co. 179.31
Kroehle, Frederick W. and Charles J.—M. Ochs 1,137.38
Kane, Thomas F.—P. F. Kane 5,200.00
Klugerman, Nathan—J. Seidenfeld 140.79
Lazarus, William—A. B. de Passe 357.03
Lowenstein, Rosa—Melrose Garage Co. 111.85
Lubin Mfg. Co.—Sid Olcott Industrial Productions, Inc. 3,991.92
Lerman, Sarah, guardian—City of N. Y., costs 112.85
McGregor, John J.—State Industrial Commission of the State of Industrial 180.00
McGlynn, Theresa E.—R. Lemkin 153.41
McDermott & Hanigan, Inc.—Adam Happel, Inc. 102.41
Same—Same 602.41
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. Roth, costs 127.62
National Pie Baking Co.—Casualty Co. of America 10,132.10
Nichthauser, Ignatz—G. Gaudig & Blum, Inc. 221.73
Nauheim, Benjamin—S. A. Rothschild 476.96
Phelps, Geo. et al.—Jeresson 166.33
Rothenberg, Alexander—S. Friedland 588.68
Sullivan, Margaret and Florence—Actual Benefit Society of the Members of the Eastern District German Conference of the M. E. Church 254.38
Skalla, Hannah—City of N. Y., costs 295.78
Sturman, Philip, adm.—G. I. Mither 112.25
Solomon, Benjamin W., and David Schell, John—A. Lewyt 108.36
Klein—J. Singman 811.65
Solgus Realty Co.—J. Prushansky 132.13
Solomon, Joseph—P. Goldwater 104.36
Taddeo, Giowanni—William Gliehmann & Co. 116.96
Triangle Motor Sales Co., Inc.—Klosk Contracting Co. 261.02
Thumin, Frederick—C. Eichhorn 572.06
Vogel, Rose—H. Rosenberg, costs 243.90
Vitol Issue Co., Inc.—Old Master Art Co., Inc. 107.88
Wennik, Josephine and William—J. Popper 162.49
White, Matilda—Sladon Iron Works, Inc. 1,142.14
Wladauver, Max—D. M. Lavine 227.47
Walsh, Lawrence A.—N. Walsh 144.61
Welsh, Lawrence A.—N. Walsh 1,651.79

In Bronx County.

Bello, Antonio, Lorenzo Spiegel, and Mary A. McGowan—J. Wiesbitzker, and Mary Corbett, Stratford F.—Schnorer Club 31.72
Ellis, Margaret J.; M. Franke 2,087.88
Fisher, Sarah R.; as executrix—S. Wiffamson 986.81
Gass, John and Otto—S. S. Model 27.20
Hunter, Paul C.—Schnorer Club 40.72
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Taubman 1,182.80
J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., and Joseph W. Rowan—J. Kronenberger 115.09
Levy, Jacob—R. W. Donnelley 1,117.91
Leob, Julius—same 54.37
Mandelkern, Israel—same 28.05
Marschelder, Regina M.—National Surety Co. 22.01
Osborne Real Estate Corp.—H. Farber 450.01
Oppenheim, William—H. Donnelley 151.65
Poti, Nicola, as guardian—City of New York 106.00
Quinlan, Ellen Mary—Rodgers & Hag- erty, Inc. 129.75
Reitman, Manuel—R. H. Donnelley 53.02
Safety First Pharmacy, Inc., Selig J. Isaacson and Julius Judelson—C. W. Nudelman et al. 872.22
Seiffter, Samuel H.—M. Gerst et al. 24.20
Usona Construction Co.—Benenson Realty Co. 10,868.82
Werles, John—R. H. Donnelley 165.88
Trust Co. 58.15
Zimmer, Isidore, and Samuel Reznick—S. Moskowitz 75.15

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Watson, Thomas B.; Daisy M. Watson, George P. Baisley, Joseph J. Carroll, and Charles J. Carroll—J. Kelly et al., Aug. 28, 1915 ..... $6,861.68
Singer, John A.—A. Newman, Dec. 26, 1916 ..... 137.29
Bailey, Edith O'B.—Louise & Co., Feb. 8, 1917 ..... 513.80
Ackary, George—H. Bregstein, Feb. 8, 1917 ..... 388.16
Duval Co.—B. Ruttenberg, March 12, 1915 ..... 578.80
Reinach, Udo M.—V. Thorsch, Sept. 26, 1916 ..... 1,241.48
Stutz, Sol—Diamond Silk Co., March 14, 1917, (vacated) 109.24
Michel, Herman—Henry Bergborn's Sons, Inc., Nov. 17, 1914 ..... 100.88
Same—C. A. Schaefer, Feb. 19, 1915 ..... 228.11
Markewich, Samuel—Edward Thompson Co., Sept. 10, 1913 ..... 295.78
Goldbaum, Gerson, and Ipanda—D. Gutlonn, March 4, 1915 ..... 196.36
J. K. Estate Realty Corp.—W. Karon et al., Feb. 21, 1917 ..... 100.88
Sun Ins. Co.—A. Boskowitz, Dec. 7, 1916 ..... 7,691.58
Continental Ins. Co.—A. Boskowitz, Dec. 9, 1915 ..... 7,580.63
Same—Same, Nov. 22, 1916 ..... 144.35
Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia—A. Boskowitz, Dec. 6, 1916 ..... 7,691.58
Home Ins. Co.—A. Boskowitz, Feb. 5, 1916 ..... 8,128.59
Scottish Union and National Ins. Co. of Edinburg—same, Dec. 5, 1916 ..... 22,901.58
W. Wallace, Dec. 10, 1914 ..... 1,930.57
Bradley Contracting Co.—M. Youmans, April 3, 1916 ..... 4,918.11
Haines, Frank—12th Ward Bank, Jan. 18, 1911, (canceled) 750.00
Haines Realty Corp.—Same, March 1, 1911, (canceled) 4,191.96
Haines Realty Corp.—Same, March 1, 1911, (canceled) 2,448.82
Taylor, George C., President—P. Martin, March 3, 1917 ..... 2,906.72
Kimball, Maud E.—A. S. Cochran, May 16, 1913 ..... 199.41

In Bronx County.

O. J. Stephens, Inc.—J. Maresca, July 6, 1916 ..... $1,503.25

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY A. BUNYARD CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell Monday, April 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock of vegetables and flower seeds, bulbs, seedman's supplies, garden tools, garden hose, cabinets, counters, desk, typewriter, safe, fixtures, etc.

PETER B. OLNEY, JR., Trustee.
OLIN POTTER GEER, Attorney for Trustee, 80 Broadway, New York.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lee McCandless of New York City was admitted to practice.

945—United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., appellant, v. the Travelers Insurance Machine Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee in support of motion, and for appellant in opposition thereto.

Special to The New York Times.

946—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., plaintiff, v. State of Kansas on the relation of S. M. Brewster, Attorney General, et al.—Continued, per stipulation.

946—United States, appellant, v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey et al.—Argument continued for appellees, and concluded for appellant.

142 and 143—Manufacturers Railway Co. et al., appellants, v. United States et al.—Argument commenced for appellants.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 22: Nos. 142, (and 143,) 764, 124, 52, 188, 170, 171, 176, 178, and 179, (and 180.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Re Middletown Cont. Re F & D Co.
Stave & Timber Co<A H Andrews Co.
R E Dietz Co<Burr & Starkweather.
Natl Binding Mach Co<Hanson Paper Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 307, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Witte<Penn RR.
Rosenfeld<Penn RR.
Oetjens<Finnegan-Brown Co.
US<Nine Barrels of Butter.
Lasch<D. L & W RR.
Lamattina<same.
Manzo<Long.
Ruttles<NY Cent RR.
Farley<Carey Show Print.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Swanson<Tug Genesee.
McWilliams<Tug Auburn.
Booth SS Line<Dalzell
Penn RR<Tug Catherine Moran.
Creighton<L V Transp
Pearce<Tug Coastwise
Schoonmaker<Tug N Y Central 23.
Nicholson<Erie RR.
Tracy<Tug P S Ross.
Ross<P & R RR.
Scully<Tug Vigilant.
N & E River Stbt Co<Tug Transfer 2.
Norwich & NY Prep Co<Tug Wonder.
Moore<Lighter Long Island.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—At 9:30 A. M.—Naturalization.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<Graffeo.
Mechanics Bk & Tr Co<Stallo.
Trimble<MacKenzie.
House<Taylor et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Weeker<Hand.
Balke<Otis Elev Co.
Reed<Sobel.
Overlander<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Fid & Den Co<J G Brady Co.
Bradford Co<Dunn.
Howard<Breiting.
Ringulescu<Linch. (2.)

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:30 A. M. The purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument, papers are complete, and to allow submission of motions where notions not thus disposed of to be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Sommer, (Havildand Co.)
Montgomery<Weber.
Klepschatz<Fliss, Doerr & Carroll
Horse Co
Montgomery<Weber.
Van Horn<Van Horn.
Kreppel<J. Malone Milk & C Co.
Hall<Balshofer.
Weinstock<Liberman.
Geitzlohtz<Weiss.
CNY<Stewart.
Neuman<Lindenhurst Co.
Mag Co.
Johnston<Weed.
Dillon<Swift & Co.
Daraskievicz<Phila & Tidg Coal & Iron Co.
Hendrickse.
Harmon<same.
Switalski<same.
Pietrowski<same.
Potts<City of Hornell.
Johnson<N Y Fox Vaudeville Co.
People ex rel Beyel<Adamson.
Hoolsey<Watson Flagg Engineering Co.
Re Robinson.
Re Arnold.
Infeld<Bates.
Depilis<Weld.
E. J. McCabe Co<J. P. Devine Co.
Bonissone<Kleier.
German Sav Bank<Rosendorf.
Pawlowska<Linch.
Coney<Coney.
Herschberg<Cd Av Ry.
Martin<New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. (2)
E. W. Fowler Co<Forsyth Metal Goods Co
Moore<Voss.
Brophy<Glauber.
Arthur Leslie Sauce Co<Paul Delancy Co, Inc.
Re McCabe, (Havildand Av.)
McClade<Pierce, Butler Pierce Mfg Co.
Scantlebury<Scantlebury.
The Guarantee & Tr Co<Thaw.
Collins<Int News Co.
Re Chasan.
Tegrola<Urgola.
F. Nittel & Sons, Inc<Brown Bros, Inc.
Punch & Judy Theatre Co, Inc<Sayre, (2.)
Re Oetzman.
Fogarty<Stange.
Burns<Walter.
Von Mach<Macmillan Co.
Bloom<Bush Term Co
Dale<Dale.
Cassata<Convent Court Co.
Hagen<Hagen.
Re Inman.
Wrieden<Met Op Co.
Conklin<42d St Ry.
Cirito<J. G. White Eng. Co.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Chamberlain<Conmerma Co<Conmerma Cox<C G Blake Co.
Gross<Gross.
Morse<Allin.
Zwiebach<Zwiebach.
Heller<Jogert Rty Co.
Barberry<Cohen.
Raftery<World Film.
Warner<Mendelson.
Burns<Reilly.
Gaynor<Graves.
Flury<Flury.
Mandel<Manus.
Kaufman<Schwartz.
Kelgharn<Keigharn.
Blank<Finkelstein.
Silberstein<Silberstein.
Cuba<Cuba Distilling<Rice.
Dollinger<Dollinger.
Dickey<Metro Picture Corp.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II. — Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Pagliuca<Italian Barbers Bene Soc'y.
Macomber<Strong.
Samborn<Rinehardt.
Thalheim<Empire City Lumber Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Rosen<Ginnane.
Perkins<Clarke.
Fisher<Carr.
Calusen<Mitchell.
D'Aguila<Grillia.
Oberhard<Parcel Post Del Co.
Weeks<McDonald.
Palermo<Petrelle.
Pearson<Int R T.
Simmons<Trenhold.
Lugiara<Barber Asph Paving Co.
Roesner<Guggenheimer.
Sullivan<Alton.
Blume<Nassau El RR.
Wetsel<D, L & W RR.
Tetanis<Atlantis.
Harding<Confort.
Boyle<Damsey.
Ryan<Calvary Baptist Church.
Toole<Mills.
Castronouvo<Berrisford.
O'Donnell<C I & B RR.
Ward<same.
Biggs<N Y Cons RR.
Cargill<same.
La Vito<same (2.)
Fay<same.
Risch<same.
Laemmle Dairy Co<Hagenkotter.
Strohlein & Durkin & Son Iron Works.
Brockmeyer<Brockmeyer.
Re Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
Re Union St.
Young<Sachs.
Calati<Giovanielli.
Kinsella<Talbot (2.)
Beach<Beach.
Pollack<Shebar.
Progressive Realty & Impt Co<Hoffman.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Walovitz<Wolvitz.
Allen<McGovern.
Charlotte Pl Corp<Collins.
Waller & Potters, Inc<Walls.
Harkow<Wyckoff.
Pines<Traktman.
Authony<Anthony.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4000.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.

Re Herman Harms, alleged incompetent.
Feehan<Phinney.
Feehan<Draper.
Price<Bullard.
Marley<B H RR.
Naumann<Jewish Press Pub Co.
McNulty<B H RR.
Doria<Hommel et al.
Bloom<Bennett.
Von Braunsberg<Blumenthal.
Flamm<Nassau RR.
Peterson<Simon.
Loesser & Co<Gaussner.
Wilson<Greenwich Bank.
Young<Czieslik.
Wilmarth<Amrhein.
Sembler<Doyle et al.
Fagan<B, Q Co & S RR.
O'Neill<Fife.
Murro<B H RR.
Gorman<Wilson & Eisenman Constr Co.
Siorota<N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call:

Tostano<Segrino et al.
Duane<Board of Educ.
Clark<Farren.
McKernan<Walsh.
Stapleton<CNY.
Bus<Rausch et al.
Martiniano<B H RR.
Katz<B, Q Co & S RR
Freiman<same.
Nilsen<CNY et al.
Suger<Heller.
Riordan<Beahn et al.
Rigdon<Phila & Rdg Coal Co.
Brown<Press et al.
McNaughton<Brookside Amuse Co et al.
Fleming<Crosthwaite.
Morris<Walbridge.
Dinnerstein<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Sherman<Diekhant.
Cleary<Fluhr et al.
Goldenhaar<Babitz.
Jellof<Pace.
Plunkett<Rohan.
Lille<Siegel.

Goldberg<Mundt (2.)
Rabinowitz<Solomon.
Brownfeld<Ehrman.
Fuchs<Twm A
Thomas Co<Wenson.
Silver<Wenson.
Gorzo<Swift & Co.
Goldstein<Kaufman.
Edelstein<Cohen.
Herskowitz<Stern.
Balik<Schwartz.
Hurlock<Case Hotel.
D Mayer<Shapiro.
Gens<Tuscany Rty.
De Selding<Strumpf.
Deisroy Tuck & Sons
Walsh<Rogers & Hagerty.
Jenkins<Altman.
Sacks<Neutral Cost.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Phillips<N Y Rys.
Blanchard<Penney.
Kern<McGirr.
Handwerke<Taylor.
Curzio<C RR of N J.
Parkman<Beaver.
Klein<Clapman.
Cohen<Merkin.
Clements<Int R T.
McGeary<Gleason.
Serlin<Everett.
Pauling<J B Greenhut & Co.
Albert Wachsman.
Schraser<Goldman.
Chelsea Beach Bank<69 W 90th St Corp.
Black<Lord & Taylor.
Segalofsky<Worth.
Black<Kilpatrick (2).
Moore<N Y Rys.
Welss<Int R T (2).
Wolinsky<Levy.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course at the request of counsel on either side or requests. Applications for adjournment or for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Smith<Epstein.
Forsmith<Ehrlich.
Panzica<Cody, &c, Co.
Nagrend<Britton.
Feiner<Mantz.
Feinstein<Levy (2).

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II, for trial.

Finkelstein<Marks.
Same<Lipkin.
Same<Klain.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Marine Mfg. &c, Co<Glen Island Corp.
Pronsky<Seelig.
Brown<Bowery Sav Bk
Jacobs<Cantor.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Jackson & Land Co.—Herman Jacobs. Thomas Smith<Schwartz—Hon. Roger A. Pryor.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Eugene Richards<Charles Greines—David Rosenbluth.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Mahling<Infantino.
Howell<Lippmann.
Colgne<Rockwood.
Kranz<Krans.
Peo State of NY<Gegilo.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Trotta<Peerless Am Products Co, Inc.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Guy, J.

De Gaetano<Witridge, Klug<McEvoy & Koester.
Brown<Santer.
Rankel<Howley.

Motion of Mr. Justice Guy the above will be the only cases called.

Trial Term, Part I.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Case on—Harding<CNY.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Williams<Gilcher.

TRIAL TERM—Baker, J.

Young Stone.
Solomon<McAvoy & Koester.
Fitzer<Int R T Co.
Burns<Carvel, (2.)
Bretney<Salsano.
Wise<Schusterman.
Landauer<Landauer.
Weiser<7th Av Amusement Co.
Turitz<Slutz.
Kahn<Saperstein.

Landauer<Landauer.
State & City Rty Co<Goodwin.
I. Guy.
Kelly<Stephens, Inc.
Walsh<Elder.
Borowsky<B Hool Co.
Rorke<CNY.

Gallagher<Halpern.
Spring<Newman Merc.
Jacoby<Browning.
Torbman<Petrowski Co.
Agul<Rosenblum<Cooper (2)
Kamenitsky<Corcoran.
Vigdor<Bing & Bing.
Winterstein<Gen Baking Co.
Kalmen<Koenig.
Laverty<Guardino (2).
Bitterman<Gottlieb.
Edelman<Jacobs.
Levin<Int R T Co.
Horatio Rlty Co<Goodwin Const Co.
Komitsky<N Y Rys.
Azrikau<Jacobus, &c.
Ladner<Schlesinger.

Roseberg<Tesser.
Armour<3d Av RR.
Walsey<Neuman Co.
Metzner<Andrian.
Williams<Gilcher.
Winter<Darwin.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rutenberg<Rutenberg.
Cooper<Johntra.
Becker<Becker.
Lublin<Gill et al.

Eckert, an infant<Eckert.
Tuzo<Weigert et al.
O'Connell<Roberts et al.

Highest number on the calendar is 3960.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hepburn<Long.
Mt Vernon Builders Sup Co<Morhouse.
Russo<Shea.

Highest number reached on call, 367.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 10:45 A. M.

Limonge<Finelli.
Walter<N Y, West & Bronx Rv Co.
Petitte<NYC RR Co.
Stover<same.
Youngerman<Glover.
Carpenter<Wright.
Borkhout<Int R T.
Piper<same.
Shaw<Solomon, (2.)
Borden<Healy.
Tufill<Onush.
Moran<NY Cent RR.
Hynes<same.
Rice<Union Ry Co.(2.)
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Zinsmeister<Union Ry.
Capasso<Eggleston.
Walker<Lambiase.
Pechulis<Phila Coal & I Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Maxson<Bardeen.
Frederickson<Friedman.
Newell<Pratt.
Williams<Bauman.
Coleman<Mason & Hanger Co.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BREENE ST, 72 to 76; Louis Laitman et al, owners; estate

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 187th St, 189 ft to s s of 188th St x75; 160 Broadway Holding Corporation to Duncan M. Stewart & Co., Inc., 15 Broad St.; mtg $185,000, rill liens, March 15; attorneys, Alexander & Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100

BEEKMAN ST, 58; South St, 275 to 280, s s to s s of Water St, 545 to 550; 5th Av, 320 and 322, n w corner of 32d St, 1 to 8 West; 73d St, 7 West; also property in Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee of Mary Bell, to Dennieton M. Bell, 683 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, N. Y., ½ part, all title, March 6, 1916; attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De W., 88 Nassau St.....$863,500

ESSEX, 87, 100, w s, 25x87.6; Nellie McDermott and Jennie E. Fielding to Joseph Peribinder and Charles Jawitz, 149 Stanton St, mtg $24,500, March 20; address, 149 Stanton St.....$1

FRONT ST, 47, s e s, 71.5 ft n e of Counties Slip, 20.7x81.9; Stanley Jordan & Co. to Seaman's Church Institute of New York, 25 South St, mtg $15,000, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FULTON ST, 215, n s, 22x82; Fulton St, 217, s s, 28.6x82.9; Atherton Curtis, Paris, France, trustee of the will of Jeremiah Curtis et al., to Anglo-American Drug Co., b. and s., s. s., June 20, 1916; attorneys, Harris & Harris, 68 William St.....$1

HENRY ST, 215, n s, 69 ft e of Clinton St, 25.4x85; Henry St, 305, n s, 24.6x72.6; Gouverneur St, s w corner of Madison St, 24.6x 64; Morris L. Mashkowitz to S. J. M. Realty Co., 150 Nassau St, mtg $59,000, March 19; attorney, Moses Morris, 150 Nassau St.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 16, s s, 19x87.6; City Real Estate Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; b. and s., March 20.$100

MADISON AV, n w corner 63d St, 20x70; Royton Realty Company to Islesbrook Estates, Inc., 133 West 49th St, mtg. $60,000, all liens, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

OAK ST, 52, n s, 91 ft e of Oliver St, 20x50.8; Martin Garone to Rosario Sigmorello, 40 Oak St, mtg. $10,000 on this and 54 Oak St, March 20; attorney, Philip J. Termini, 233 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 8, w s, 53.3 ft s of 168th St, 17.9x62.2; Samuel Welnreb, trustee in bankruptcy of Eugene L. Louis, to Nettie Schwerin, 629 Sanford Av, Flushing, L. I., all title, b. and s., all liens, March 9; attorney, Charles L. Schwerin, 189 Broadway.....$50

WEST 88TH ST, 523, s s, 40.3 ft s of 11th St, 28.7x80x24x83, foreclosure Jan. 24, 1917; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Hugh P. Skelly, 24 West 88d St, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,000

2D AV, n w corner of 45th St, 25.5x100; Fred H. Siemann and another, executors, to Haiganoush Chutjian, at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

29TH ST, 4 East, s s, 120.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98.9; John E. Hart to Margaret B., his wife, 1,391 Asylum St, Hartford, Conn., all liens, March 15; attorney, Edward W. Broder, 361 Pearl St, Hartford, Conn.....$1

85TH ST, 107 East, n s, 123.9 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x98.9; Isleasbrook Estates to Royton Realty Company, 50 Beaver St, mtg. $25,000, all liens, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange and $1,000

44TH ST, 7 East, n s, 194 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.5; Fred Rhinelander Rhinelander, trustee, to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $70,000, all liens, b. and s., Feb. 23; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hazel B., wife of Percy L. Richards, to same, quit claim, all liens, March 2; attorneys, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Florence S., wife of Jules S. Bache, to same, quit claim, all liens, March 16; attorneys, same.....$100

52D ST, 258 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; Frank P. Parker, Jr., Montclair, N. J., to W. E. Pruden Hardware Co., 866 8th Av, mtg $21,000, March 7; attorney, E. M. Bradley, 256 Broadway.....$1

61ST ST, n s, 114.4 ft w of Park Av, 19x 100.5; Florence Meyers to Burrill B. Crohn, 47 East 61st St, March 1; attorney, Isadore M. Levy, 299 Broadway.....$1

78TH ST, 147 West, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Frederick B. Opper to Elizabeth I. Dowling, 147 West 78th St, mtg. $14,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

89TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of West End Av, 80x100; Excelsior Holding Company to George Backer and Samuel Levy, 378 West 82d Av, and another, mtg. $215,000, March 20; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 39 West, n s, 487.2 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.10x100.11; Annie Feyser to Gussie Besner, 39 East 108th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Frank De Caro to August Paganini, 14-16 Roosevelt St, mtg $20,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, L. Campord, 93 Nassau St.....$100

181ST ST, n w corner of Audubon Av, 75x100; Kenton Realty Co. to Donald Robertson, 700 West 179th St, mtg $110,000, March 15; attorneys, Mechan & Harlan, 115 Broadway.....$100

182D ST, 522 West, s s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 17x70; Laura A. McClatchey to Emma Popper, 529 West 179th St, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 998, e s, 25.0x129.3; also Brook Av, 1,000, e s, 24.9x138; Empire City Savings Bank to One-Seventy-Two Building Co., Inc., 20 East 42d St, March 15; attorney, One-Seventy-Two Building Co., Inc., 30 East 42d St.....$48,000

CAULDWELL AV, 856-62, n e corner 160th St, 146.4x62; Charles Elmes to Carrie Grosman, 229 West 97th St, and another, mtg $95,000, July 13, 1916; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$100

CRESTON AV, 2,888, e s, 20x95; William Zinsser to Louise Daime, 2,888 Creston Av, mtg $6,000, Sept. 16, 1916; attorney, Grossfield Bros., 110 Nassau St.....$1,500

DECATUR AV, w s, 224 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 75x100; Harold L. Terhune to 175th T. Inc., 100 Woodland Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., ½ of ¼ part, March 9; attorney, H. Terhune, 26 Liberty St.....$1

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, 153.4 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x100; Harry J. Sherry to Harry P. Evans, 221 West 129th St., March 17; attorney, Wm. H. Warde, 45 B'way.....$1

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,124, e s, 24.10x95; Robert J. Galland to Madeline Galland, 2,124 Lafontaine Av, mtg $4,600, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Madeline Galland to Robert J. Galland, and another, 2,124 Lafontaine Av, mtg $4,500, March 20; attorney, same.....$100

LYMAN PL, w s, being lots 26 to 28, block 2,970, tax map, Ann Bldg. Corp. to Michele Guiliano, 1,117 Kelly St., mtg $2,000, March 21; attorney, Michele Giuliano, 1,117 Kelly St.....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, 980-98, s s, whole front between Tiffany and Fox Sts, runs s 66.4x n 102.11x n 44.8x n e 79.7x e 86.3x n145.2x w 246.1½ Henry A. Friedman, referee, to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 149th St, March 20; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$27,000

PLIMPTON AV, w s, 300 ft n of 170th St, 75x100, Delta Holding Corp., to Filrose Const. Co., Inc., 112 Haven Av., mtg $5,000, March 20; attorney, New York Title Guarantee and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$100

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 259.1 ft s of Jessup Place, 100x95; Mary Carner to Rime Building Co., Inc., 509 Willis Av, mtg $5,000, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SHERIL ST, 9, w corner of Tilden St, 100x100, Jas. M. Duffy to Richard Morrison, 3,446 Station St., March 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 143.10 ft s of 168th St, 30x100.4x85x29; Jane C. Spearing to Marie Sonntag, 1,827 Topping Av, et al, mtg $20,000, March 20; attorney, R. P. Beyer, 299 Broadway.....$1

4TH AV, s s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 22x105, Unionport; Joseph Bloch to Anastasia Bloch, 1,811 3d Av, mtg $2,000, March 20; attorney, Joseph Bloch, 1,811 3d Av.....$1

141ST ST, n s, 27 ft w of Cypress Av, 27x 100.6; Rima Building Co., Inc., to Karl T. Gehrig, 308 East 89th St, mtg $13,500, March 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

167TH ST, 227 West, n e s, 115x75x35x25x150 x105; Edna A. Patton to Victoria L. Montgomery, 929 Summit Av, mtg $5,000, March 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

IRVING PLACE, 15 to 19; Stephen H. Olin et al. against Howard T. Kinsbury, executor and trustee, et al., action to enjoin, &c.; attorney, W. G. Murphy, Jr.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 109th St, 20.11x68; Annie Pearl against Charles Aronson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bloomberg & Bloomberg.

8TH AV, n w s, between 37th and 38th Sts, Lot 20; Ethel Jefferson against Anna Ostrander et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. L. Housel.

102D ST, s s, 212.8 ft w of 1st Av, 87.6x 100.11; Henry F. Schwarz, trustee, against Selma Alexander et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.

Bronx.

CRUGER AV, 1,990; Lottie G. Harris against Louis C. Rose et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Townsend & Guiterman.

KEMP, 284-8, map of Wakefield; Municipal Lien Co. against James A. Glover et al., to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, E. C. Smith.

177TH ST, n s, 138.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.1x88.2; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. against Maria R. Friedhoff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.

238TH ST, s e corner of Carpenter Av, 27x 105; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association against W. M. Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. J. Crandall.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 169th St, 176.7x 100, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 169th Street Realty Corporation, to erect a six-story dwelling and stores.....$616,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction,

TO-MORROW

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

879 Sixth Ave.,

73.5 FEET SOUTH OF 50TH ST.

The five-story brownstone Flat, with store; size of lot 25x100. Forming an L with the abutting property, 102 and 104 West 50th St., size 38.1x75.5, which will be sold by us for the city of New York at the same time and place, giving the purchaser an opportunity of getting a very desirable plot with this 6th Av. frontage.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 156 Broadway.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. 'Phone 744 Cort.

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We have the best properties in this city for sale and exchange. If your real estate is unsatisfactory, we can trade it for paying investments in the most prominent locations.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, 115 BROADWAY.

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A BARGAIN

I must sacrifice two lots situated in New York City, 50x100, NEAR SUBWAY, Big building operations now going on. All city improvements. Private bathing beach. Only $250 cash and $25 a month. Valuable and safe investment. Strictest investigation invited.

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A beautiful estate; up-to-date 12-room house, 3 baths; large garage; other outhouses; 45 minutes from Wall St. Rent $2,500. Brokers protected.

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EASY HOUSEKEEPING.

COLONIAL "LAMMIE" BRICK, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, 1 WITH SHOWER; 5 BEDROOMS, WITH LARGE CLOSETS; ELECTRIC LIGHTED; OPEN FIREPLACES IN LIVING ROOM, ADJOINING MAGNIFICENT DINING ROOM; TILED KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATER; STEAM HEAT; 3 MINUTES TO BOTH BRIGHTON SUBWAY AND PROSPECT PARK. SEE THIS TO APPRECIATE, AND MAKE OFFER TO

WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 685 FLATBUSH AV.

BARGAINS!

Beautiful new 1-family homes of 6 to 10 rooms. Apartment house conveniences plus Sun Parlor, Porch, Lawn, and Garden. Some with garages. Little cash, easy terms. Booklet "A" on request. See them.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,

22d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway. N. Y. Office, 217 Broadway. Telephone Cort. 7440.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO GET AN OFFER ON HANDSOME DUPLEX HOUSE NEAR DUAL SUBWAY STATION AND PROSPECT PARK; TWO RECENTLY SOLD FOR $18,000 EACH; $3,000 CASH REQUIRED, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,

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We offer Corner Plot, 100x100, in thickly populated Prospect Park and Flatbush section; will sell plot or build to sell or rent. LEVY BROTHERS, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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4-ROOM COTTAGE, $1,650,

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WILL CLOSE OUT AT BARGAIN FINE MODERN COUNTRY HOMES

Only three left out of 45 at Van Cortlandt Terrace

High, sightly, healthy and most accessible suburban development on the upper west side; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park and Palisades. Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley (8 minutes' ride) to Shady Lane, or motor up Broadway. Office and salesman on property every day. Brokers protected or see DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway.

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On best corner lot, 80 feet front, five minutes from New Haven Station; high land, commodious house, parquet floors, steam heat, electric light; five rooms first floor; five rooms, two baths on second; three rooms on third; house alone worth $12,000. Whole property can be bought for less than $10,000. This is one of the biggest bargains ever offered in Mount Vernon. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

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Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

(Take Special Elevator on Suburban Ramp.)

Bungalows & Cottages, near the water,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,

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PRICE LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST

Modern dwelling; all conveniences; 5 family bedrooms, 5 baths; garage, other buildings; shade, fruit trees; near country club; 35 minutes out; might rent furnished.

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51 EAST 42D ST.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections at prices below their cost and present worth. FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

REED, CLARK & LEE CO, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

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For sale, splendid 8-room Colonial house; all modern improvements, including gas; plot 75 ft. x 112; high elevation; price $8,500; terms reasonable.

L. H. TASKER, 154 Nassau St.

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SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, &c.; excellent soil, high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work, banks, stores, schools; hour out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful bargain and chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5 DOWN $2 Monthly. $30 FOR FULL SIZE LOTS AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.

Beautiful level ground, best soil for cultivation or small chicken farming, good location, near trolley to station and harbor. Ideal for small home or investment. Town of 10,000; title guaranteed. Call or write for free R. R. tickets to visit. B. Estate, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Great Neck

A particularly desirable home of Italian architecture, with all modern improvements and beautiful grounds, can be purchased for $10,000 on easy payments; permanent shore front privileges. Particulars upon request.

Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 63M—Great Neck.

Acreage With Water Views

Hour from N. Y., near harbor, on stone road; 40 acres of high land with wonderful water views; 20 acres cleared, balance in heavy timber, cedars and mountain laurel; POND AND STREAM; a property of rare natural beauty, ideal for country estate; price $475 per acre, worth double; offers extraordinary investment possibilities.

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125 choice lots, 4th Ward, Borough Queens, New York City; streets cut, graded, cement sidewalks, trees planted, water, electric lights; 7 minutes to two stations and trolley; 24 minutes Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan; or Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; biggest bargain in the market; terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS, Woolworth Building, New York.

NORTH SHORE, L. I.—Exceptionally attractive and well designed Country Home—10 rooms, 3 baths—every latest improvement. Will sell less than cost. Built for Owner's use—NEW, never occupied. Large grounds. Located in exclusive section, handy to Golf and Country Club. Photograph, particulars, DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 B'way (33d), N.Y.

Bungalows, Seashore

Beautifully furnished, 5 rooms and bath, gas, electricity, hot water, sewers, sidewalks and curb, within limits of New York City; 33 minutes from Manhattan. Highly restricted section; price $1,750. Reasonable terms. For information and all particulars, write or call. (No agents). H. SCHWARTZ, 220 Broadway; tel. 5670 Cort.

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AT ELMHURST, L. I.

New 2½-story house; all modern improvements; garage; within half block of two car lines and two blocks from Long Island R. R.; 5c fare to 59th St. This is on the line of the new dual subway system. C. J. Mather, Room 505 105 W. 40th St.

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Best corner in Flushing for business or apartment house. Sanford Ave. and 22nd St.; sewer and all city improvements; large 10-room house on plot 50x165; terms. T. E. Gressler, 1 Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

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Easy terms; near depot and trolley. Barshad, Box 273 Times Downtown.

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Amityville, on Great South Bay.

Six-room Cottage, Ready for Occupancy. Large Plot with Direct Waterfront.

Price $3,300—Liberal Terms.

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Here Is Your Home!

THE TOWN:—Haworth, New Jersey, built around golf course and lake.

THE HOUSE:—Six rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch, open fireplace; all improvements; large plot and plenty of trees.

THE PRICE:—$5,000. Terms, like rent. ATTORNEY, P. O. BOX, 1667, N. Y. CITY.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

G. A. ROFF

ROOM 516—1,328 BROADWAY.

A Notedly Charming Estate.

Account recent death of owner, the heirs instruct immediate sale of "Seven Chimneys," one of the most delightful Country places near New York. Only thirteen miles New York City, via all modern automobile road. 18 acres attractive and fertile land; nice brook; can make lake. The Dutch Colonial Stone House with two extensions has unique Charm throughout; picturesquely terraced. Very large and beautiful rooms. Three Bathrooms; Mott fixtures; steam heat; electricity. Very choice property at most attractive price.

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ATTRACTIVE HOME

Owing to removal to California, must sell handsome 10-room house, 2 baths; beautifully finished and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, etc. Terms to suit. Full particulars.

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HOME IN PARK SECTION, AT RIDGEWOOD best surroundings, high ground, convenient to

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MADISON. Excellent Commuting Service; 70 daily trains. Remarkably well located, on terraced plot; twenty-mile views; superior elevation. New, modern house; living room 16x24; four corner Major Bedrooms, gas kitchen, electricity, steam heat, tiled bathroom, and servant's bath. Hardwood floors on first and second. Charming decorations and fixtures. Only $7,500—worth $9,000.

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Exceptional home at a very exceptionally low price. Plot 100 ft. square, large garage, beautiful location, every improvement, screens, storm sash, shades. 30 minutes to New York, trolley or train. Permanent mortgage. Small cash payment, balance like rent. L. E. Fielder, 465 West 157th St., New York City.

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$11,000 Beautiful Colonial Residence, excellent location; centre-hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; every appointment. MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

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Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.

Let me send you Booklet "T." P. C. BROWN SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

Country Residence, Allendale, N. J.

45 minutes from city, 10 rooms, all improvements, barn and garage; 15 acres of land, including woods and brook, tennis court; $12,000; for further particulars inquire T. H. Blackmore, Box 315.

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The Billington, widely popular 18-room house in East Boddington, Me. Dining room seats 40. Modern equipment; 10 miles from Bangor by good auto road; 4 miles to railroad; 3 minutes' walk to lake and fine perch fishing; trout fishing near by. Can give immediate buyer a big trade. LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS, Merrill Trust Bldg, Bangor, Me. Largest real estate agency in Maine. Consult us.

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To settle an estate, we offer for quick sale two marine railways, wharf, head house, and all equipment of Marine Railway & Lumber Co., on Penobscot River, Brewer, Me. Many vessels built here; with brisk shipping demands, this is an especially attractive proposition. LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS, Merrill Trust Bldg., Bangor, Maine. Largest real estate agency in Maine. Consult us.

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RYE, N. Y.

Attractive old stone Mansion, modernized, 15 rooms, 3 baths, garage, stable, tennis court, fruit and shade trees, beautiful lawn, brook; 20 acres; 1 mile from station; 40 minutes from 42nd St., 50 by auto. Sale or rent furnished.

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41 E. 41st St. 20 Nassau St., or Rye, N. Y.

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A Country Home and very fine Farm of 135 acres, that is stocked and equipped in the most complete manner; full building equipment, stream and water supply; choice cattle, poultry; in active operation; 40 miles out. Photographs and details.

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Rare Opportunity for Drug Store

In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.

Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort. F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.

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Only 2 Suites Left.

Ideal for Stock Exchange House Light. Convenient. Reasonable Rent.

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Arcade—New Street to Subway.

Apply to Agent, Room 1506, or Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

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Entire fourth floor, suitable for executive offices and showroom.

New York Law School Building, 174 Fulton St.,

Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal. Containing 2820 sq. ft., with exceptional north light. WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents on premises.

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Opposite Pensylvania Station

Entrance. Light lofts, all improvements; best spot for advertising; reasonable rent. Apply Dr. Ward, on premises, or Borough Realty Co., 99 Nassau St. Commission to brokers.

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Store, Basement and Subcellar, 25x95; also 1st Loft with private staircase; steam heat, electric elevator connecting all floors; possession May 1st.

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Large and small offices and showrooms; unexcelled service, fireproof building; reasonable rents.

Bland Co., 33 Union Square West, Room 88, or your own broker.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

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Easy Commuting Distance.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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The Place to Live

NEW APARTMENTS $32 to $45 per Month

4 and 5 Rooms & Bath

Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Playgrounds, etc.

Queensboro Corporation,

Renting Office, Jackson Ave., cor. 25th St.

Take Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station to Queensboro Bridge Plaza. Take Flushing or College Point car at Plaza to Jackson Ave. and 25th St.

Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Unusually Large Rooms, 100 feet of Windows on Street & Avenue

Also a Smaller Apartment.

Will Be Furnished to Suit Tenant.

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S. E. Cor. Broadway and 56th St. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d Street.

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New Elevator Apartments 115-125-185 WEST 16TH STREET

3-4-5-6 Large Rooms,

FOYER, ONE AND TWO BATHS

Now Leasing—References Required. (Agent on Premises.)

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352 WEST 117TH ST.

Near park; close to transit; six and seven rooms; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

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3 room corner, best apartment on Washington Heights, $1,500.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS 60 WEST 40TH ST.

Most desirable north light Studio Apartment. 4 ROOMS AND BATH, $2,750. Immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

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New High-Class Fireproof Building. 41 WEST 82ND ST.

Phones—Schuyler 9129 and Cortland 1569.

Skylight Studios

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Bachelor Apartments $30 to $60

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Parlor floor, 4 Rooms and Bath and 2nd floor 4 Rooms and Bath, rent $38. High-Class Elevator Apartments. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.

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8-4 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS. MODERATE RENTALS.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

5 Rooms, $35.

Class of tenants restricted.

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341 West 45th St. JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Now renting, new elevator building. Housekeeping, furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, with shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes, choicest furniture, highest references indispensable; $30 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6356.

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in country and city property, for sale; ask for particulars. Call, write, or phone KNICKERBOCKER REALTY COMPANY, Phone Greeley 3393. 161 West 34th St.

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ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

For Sale—Small 5-story dwelling above 80th St.; small amount of cash required; possession at once.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, No. 21 Liberty Street.

Lessees—Enormous, steadily increasing income; owner retiring, will lease very large, magnificent property; choicest location; wonderful profits for lessees. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th.

Residence, 4-story and basement, 25x102, WEST SEVENTIES, ABOVE 7TH. Can be bought cheap. DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 BROADWAY.

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City, country, and seashore at City Island, on the waterfront, Borough of the Bronx. New York City; ready-to-move-into-homes, $4,000 to $8,000. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath, fully improved; will decorate to suit; gas, electric light, water, full size cellar, heat, &c.; large garden plot; near school and trolley; 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; write for photo and further information. Johnson, 277 Times Downtown.

Will sell my two Jamaica lots for $200 each on easy terms; best location, two blocks from station and one block from trolley; worth $400 each; will sacrifice for cash. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $5 monthly, buys 5-room cottage, 27 minutes to city, near station, trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot suitable chicken, vegetable raising; $1,475, good title. Call, write, Rossel, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Charming restricted bungalow sites; private beach; boating, fishing; convenient; title guaranteed. Great Kills Beach, 21 Park Row, Cortland 4205.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

All-year English home, $6,800; eight rooms and bath; electricity, steam heat, open fireplaces; will build to order for occupancy end of May; will consider terms; 38 minutes from Grand Central Station; on account of neighborhood restrictions will sell only to refined family. Write for further particulars to D. A. W., 461 Times.

I am left alone with a house of fourteen rooms, twenty miles from New York, about an acre of ground; value $20,000, but if you have cash name your figure; I intend to close this week. Owner, care Blaker, 110 West 40th St.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9660 Madison.

"ALONG THE SOUND." For Sale or Rent. Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

WATER FRONT ACREAGE. Sell half price original cost. LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.) Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—The most beautiful suburb on the Hudson; suitable all-year home; unadulterated air and sewerage; easy commuting distance; plots low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, completely furnished in every detail and ready to move in; contains modern furniture, rugs, curtains, silver, dishes, kitchen utensils, linen, bedding, &c.; ground 90x100, all hedged in; new one-car garage; steam heat, open fireplace, connecting bath with two bedrooms; block from bathing beach; great for all water sports; 40 minutes out; owner will sacrifice for $4,200 complete, including furniture, garage, &c., on terms of $500 cash and balance arrange. Further details and appointment to visit by writing to Seashore Bungalow, 280 Times Downtown.

$950 for small house, near large towns; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B., Store, 1003 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$8 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm, hour out, in large town; good soil; full price $700. Farm, 274 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice.—Plot 2½ acres, North Freeport. Write at once. Box 326, Roosevelt, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Rare Bargain—In mountains on lakes; $2,500 on easy terms and first mortgage of $4,500 buys this Italian all-year cottage, near the water; ready to live in now; best of communication to New York City; exposure service; 9 rooms, 2 baths; extensive grounds; after the $2,000 is paid, $30.50 monthly pays insurance, taxes, interest, and water rate. A beautiful all-year home near the water; has 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms; craftsman interior, every convenience, open fireplace; schools, churches, country club, golf near by; best of outdoor recreations. Address Owner, Box 266 Times Downtown.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; Craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; trains daily; trolley also. John A. Baldwin, 80

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

BUSINESS GIRL.
For real home in spacious apartment, overlooking Central Park; ideal for Spring and Summer, $11 weekly. L 27 Times.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

COUPLE FOR REAL HOME,
with single woman in spacious apartment overlooking Central Park; excellent cuisine; ideal for Spring and Summer. X 206 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 90th.)—Beautiful large front room, elegantly furnished; suitable two; private family; board optional. Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, double room, with superior board; $15 weekly. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—Outside room, facing 102d St.; running water; suitable 2 gentlemen; board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family; superior accommodations; one gentleman; $12.50. Telephone Riverside 2916.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOMS wanted for 18 young business women from out of town for 3 or 4 weeks about July 1; supper west side preferred; please give rates and information as to accommodations. Address X 232 Times Annex.

FATHER with two sons, 12 and 13, wish board with refined American family; New Jersey, near Manhattan. E 368 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON,
An all year round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; convenient to riding paths and Country Club; transit facilities; Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Westchester.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48-43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms. Thirty minutes from Broadway.

Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $22 to $25; room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15; handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $50 to $36; special reduction to permanent guests.

Country Board Wanted.

Lynbrook, L. I.—Responsible gentleman desires room with bath, sleeping porch, and breakfast in private family in Lynbrook or vicinity; best references; state terms and particulars. Responsible, A 178 Times.

Middle-aged couple would like two rooms with board, easy access to New York, in Westchester County. Write G., 392 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; reference; $15. E 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced trial balance, controlling accounts; complete charge; $15. B. X., 3,525 Broadway.

COLLEGE WOMAN, experienced in office work, desires position outside New York City which requires executive ability. X 231 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Refined gentlewoman desires position as companion; good reader, shopper, traveler; best references. A 154 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Competent on various classes of comptometer work; salary $9; bright, clever Christian girl and will prove highly satisfactory. Comptometer, W 379 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling, (home preferred.) Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. Circle 1138.

EDITOR.
MANAGING EDITOR OF MONTHLY MAGAZINE DESIRES TO MAKE A CHANGE. W 42 TIMES.

FRENCH.—Young Parisian lady wishes to give French conversation lessons. Telephone Riverside 1254. Baudry, 212 W. 102d.

LADY, (25,) knowledge of French, Italian, German, and English, musical, would like position as traveling companion to lady; salary $100 a month, A 97 Times.

LADY seeks position as visiting companion and dressmaker. Box 9, 826 9th St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place very desirable French nursery governess. Address Mrs. Joseph Ferner, 525 Park Av. Phone Plaza 8938, between 10 and 2.

MATRON, &c.—Refined gentlewoman, desires position as matron or housemother, in school or institution; best references. A 155 Times.

MAID.—Lady's maid, visiting, neat, good seamstress, willing to do light chamber work, wishes position; references. G. M., 217 East 62d. Plaza 6488.

NURSE, Companion to invalid or elderly lady; best reference; country preferred. Phone Columbus 9794, between 10 and 12.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Four years' experience; good penman; accurate; reference; $16. E 351 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Englishwoman wishes to obtain position with professional or literary man; experienced stenographer and translator. W 48 Times.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential work; residence or office; day or evening. Columbus 2354.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, sales manager, due to retirement, wishes to place his confidential secretary, in his employ ten years and thoroughly capable, efficient and trustworthy, in responsible position. E 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (25,) secretary, highly educated, Christian, exceptional ability, capable mastering technicalities grammatically, no clock watcher, seeks situation any capacity; references; $15. W 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, good personality, possessing initiative, fair, uses common sense; nine years automobile, insurance, engineering, mercantile; excellent grammarian; live wire; $20. W 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BEGINNER; GOOD SPELLER AND GRAMMARIAN; ACCURATE TYPIST; $10. MISS K., 1605 CANDLER BLDG. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — BRIGHT, PLEASING PERSONALITY; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; WILLING WORKER; FAST DICTATION; $12. MISS B., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Age 21; high school graduate; 3 years' mechanical experience; live wire; standard operator; good penman; exceptionally wide awake; $10; unquestionable references. E 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Efficient, reliable, industrious young lady; good experience, capable handling detail work, would appreciate interview; reference given if required. S. K., 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' advertising, real estate experience; academic education; fluent correspondent; versed modern office methods; capable handling technical dictation; $12. W 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, bookkeeper, bright, refined American, 22, pleasing personality; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; 3 years experience. Telephone Miss W., Broad 5068.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, American, several years' varied experience, wishes permanent position offering possibility secretarial work. Address X. C., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position; moderate; will make good. Ruth Crowley, 97 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2903.

STENOGRAPHER. — FRENCH, ENGLISH DICTATION; KNOWLEDGE GERMAN, SPANISH; DESIRES POSITION EVENINGS. E 364 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, 8 years' varied experience, can be of real assistance; highest credentials; $20. E 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; excellent business training; neat appearance; $15. E 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, six years' experience; knowledge office work; $12. E 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, desires extra work few evenings, Saturday afternoons. W 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; accustomed to responsibilities; best reference; $15. E 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; efficient, accurate, and capable; moderate salary. E 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' insurance, transportation experience; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, touch typist; 3 years' experience; highly educated, efficient, versed up-to-date office methods; highest credentials; $10. W 297 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Neat, polite, intelligent worker; capable; salary $9. E 335 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant; handle busy board; $9. E 332 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, good address, pleasant voice; references. Miss A., E 206 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate, desires position as teacher of mathematics, chemistry, physics; day or evening, in New York or Brooklyn. S. B., 122 Peshine Av., Newark, N. J.

TYPIST, &c.—Christian, 21, six years' experience, accurate typist; assistant bookkeeper; switchboard operator, office worker, $12-$15; unquestionable references. E 325 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, BILL CLERK.—Thoroughly familiar insurance, filing, policy writing. E 351 Times Downtown.

TYPIST desires home work, circulars, manuscript copying. Phone Mayer, Audubon 4720.

VISITING GOVERNESS, English, excellent French linguist, would take child over 3 years out park mornings; best references. Phone Thursday till 6 P. M., Audubon 2250, Apt. 12¼.

WOMAN, capable, middle aged, seeks position as housekeeper, bachelor or widower's house; references. Phone Audubon 8636.

YOUNG FRENCH lady, talented concert violinist, with exceptional press notices, wishes to obtain Summer engagement, first class seaside or country hotel, as soloist or leader in small orchestra. X 222 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, switchboard operators; efficient. Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 2547.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, high-grade, with broad experience in system work, public utility, cost and general accounting, and with ability to solve intricate problems, seeks connection with reliable firm, who will afford him an opportunity to create for himself an executive position of responsibility and trust; salary not less than $3,000. E 362 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Well educated, accurate, active, long experience large industrial, trial balances, statements, costs; capable installing modern methods; age 27; $30; good credentials. E 338 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager; ten years' commercial experience; a man who can work independently; salary $80. A 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,005. Telephone Cortlandt 7938.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, New York University education, seeks connection with accounting firm. W 60 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, (27,) now in charge of the advertising department of a retail and wholesale distributor of phonographs, desires similar position with a retail house, or as manager of a dealer helps department in a manufacturer organization; can lay out and write attractive newspaper copy and direct mail matter; design window trims and edit a house organ; knows how to buy art work and printing; all-around training in the mechanics of advertising; seeks an opportunity that offers a chance for broader development. W 53 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — ONE WHO CAN GET BUSINESS; COMMISSION ONLY; NONE EMPLOYED. W 374 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A LAWYER, 38 YEARS, WITH HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY AND INTEGRITY, DESIRES POSITION WITH LARGE, REPUTABLE CONCERN. W 391 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR

A capable, conscientious, hard-working executive, married, 38 years old, entire charge of books of manufacturing concern for the past seven years? I am in a rut—you can get me out to your advantage. A 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (33,) thoroughly capable taking full charge, trial balances, financial statements, payrolls, desires employment where such qualifications are required; salary, $25. E 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-MANAGER. — Capable, conscientious; 14 years last employer; financial district; knowledge stenography, telegraphy; married; A1 references. E 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) with accountancy training, seeks opportunity with C. P. A.; salary secondary consideration; references. E. D., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, quick and accurate, knowledge of typewriting, wishes position with advancement. Box 212, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, thoroughly experienced; reliable, accurate; trial balance, financial statements; moderate salary; permanent. W 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, E.—Experienced, trial balance; control accounts, well educated, fluent correspondent, desires opening; best references; moderate salary. E 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts, payroll, sales, financial statements, &c. M., 25 W. 93d.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) five years' practical experience, controlling accounts, monthly statements. E 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, high school graduate, experienced, references, willing, capable. E 319 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 31; efficient; good penman; commercial experience; salary, $22. E 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough, reliable, 7 years' experience, control accounts, office manager. A 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 32, desires position; competent and reliable; out-of-town considered; $20-$25. A 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; familiar controlling accounts; financial paper; $26. W 335 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, PAYMASTER.
Spanish bookkeeper, 30 years old, married, speaking English, French, German, and Spanish, with several years' experience as cashier and paymaster in one of the largest plantations and wood mills in South America, wishes similar position in the States or South America where ability and work will be considered, with chances of advancement; references. Write B. C., 148 Columbus Av.

CASHIER, bookkeeper, and stenographer, age 24, desires position with wholesale house; experienced, capable and active; best references. B 275 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, experienced, careful driver, good mechanic, who will qualify for all requirements, wishes position for Summer only; college graduate; A1 references as to ability and character. E 317 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants first class position; references. William Cuttinghame, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; eight years' experience; two years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 290 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) single, desires position; Ford commercial car; residing in Brooklyn; A1 references; salary $15. E 323 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wishes steady position; 12 years' experience, domestic, foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best references. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced man, 27 years of age, married, wishes a steady position, city or country; best reference. Carl Spong, 202 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, good mechanic, any car, wishes private position; 10 years' experience; excellent references. Donaldson, 466 West 131st.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience all cars; sober, trustworthy; do all repairs; city or country. V. C., 9 East 52d St. Phone Plaza 5295.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 33, Mercedes, Benz, Renault, Delaine, Fiat, with many years experience, wishes steady position. William, 400 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—30, married, drive any car; seven years' experience; mechanic; careful; sober. Blofield, 542 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, mechanic; expert driver, any car; private family; married. W 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced, strictly sober, wishes position with private family. Allan Smith, 438 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Finnish, wishes position in private family; good reference. Amundsen, care Warring, 2,034 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; single; excellent references; $20 weekly; city, country. A 181 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHEMIST.—Experienced manufacturing varnish, soda bicarbonate; knowledge of dyes; willing to act as assistant. K., 1,146 East 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Young graduate wishes opening with construction or engineering company; salary immaterial. A 93 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, six years' engineering experience, desires opportunity to learn mercantile brokerage or insurance business; first-class references as to character, &c., furnished. L 32 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, professional auditing experience, wants opportunity to use this and learn selling or manufacturing. E Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position executive, office of some reliable concern. E 318 Times Downtown.

CONSCIENTIOUS, ENERGETIC AMERICAN,
(33,) married, executive ability, 10 years' uninterrupted service with textile house, 5 years assistant sales and department manager with modern office furniture, filing, &c., manufacturing company, desires responsible position where ability and integrity are rewarded with permanency; also has general knowledge of traffic geography. E 359 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS.

Specialist in credits open for a position immediately, due to the fact that present employer (large wholesale dry goods concern) is retiring from business; qualified through an experience of 15 years to handle all details relating to credits and collections of an organization, and in addition to serve as office manager.

To a manufacturer of ready-to-wear apparel, or a kindred line, this executive can bring a selected list of approximately 2,400 concerns, a majority of which could be turned into customers; credentials will indicate ability, character, &c.; married; age 39; will give complete details in personal interview or correspondence; connection will be made at once. X 233 Times Annex.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER.—Young man, 20 years old, wants position as electrician's helper; no experience; hard worker; moderate pay. W 58 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, studied German and French universities, speaks Russian and Spanish, ten days in America, desires suitable position. G 487 Times Annex.

ENGINEER CHIEF.—Operating engineer is open for position; will take charge of any large or responsible position; 20 years' experience. William J. Schmitt, 451 East 84th St., New York City.

FOREMAN.—Shoe fitting room foreman, expert on women's high grade shoes, desires to change present position; 13 years' experience as foreman; references. E 333 Times Downtown.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, well experienced, (export and import,) desires evenings suitable occupation. A 127 Times.

GARDENER, Japanese, wishes position on private estate; expert in Japanese gardening; practical experience in all branches of horticultural work; highest reference, character and ability; please state particulars and salary in first letter. V 85 Times.

JAPANESE COOK, butler wants position, small family, bachelor's apartment. Kita, 341 Lexington Av.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, highest qualifications, desires executive position, moderate salary. A 116 Times.

NORWEGIAN, 26 years of age, business and college education, speaks and writes English, can also manage correspondence in German, desires position. W 54 Times.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR.
An experienced man desires to arrange with a firm having a modern plant to handle their estimating evenings. A 141 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) confidential position or executive's assistant, by thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations fifteen years. W 387 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (36) desires change; twelve years' road experience; would prefer city trade; representing American manufacturers over seven years in present position; successful, and has excellent record. G 484 Times Annex.

SALESMAN calling on West Coast department store trade desires good main or side line, housefurnishings. H. B. Burchell, General Delivery, Portland, Ore.

SALESMAN, 25 years old, business producer, wants connection with solid firm; 5 years' selling experience; salary and commission, or strictly commission. Reply to A 174 Times.

SALESMAN.—Chance to make good is desired by young man, (22,) experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, typewriter, and salesman. E 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) experienced, desires position; excellent man for road; references. E 65 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, age 25, desires to enter the selling field; have had short experience. E 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28,) A1 record, 5 years' road experience, desirous making change; interview solicited. A 114 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young man at present secretary to President large banking corporation, desires change; probity unquestionable; salary $30. E 328 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary, social or business; competent young woman, with over 10 years' experience, desires position; very best references. Z 350 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, office manager, stenographer; legal, corporate, and financial experience; competent composer of letters; understands Spanish. E 301 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) Christian, possessing unusual qualifications, desires employment in secretarial capacity where ability and achievements are his best recommendation; no agency. 184 Times.

SELLING connection desired, age 27; considerable road experience; employed. X 214 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly experienced, competent, in stock with salesmanship ability, seeks position in dry goods concern. W 59 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, (23,) 8 years' experience, can take entire charge packing, &c.; references. Guterman, 854 East 169th St.

SILK BUYER and organizer; young man, 25, about to retire from the silk jobbing business, is open for proposition with dress or waist manufacturer where ability can be demonstrated in the capacity of buying, organizing, and other general responsibilities. G 491 Times Annex.

SILK JOBBER.—Young man, recently engaged in the silk jobbing business, is open for a proposition with silk manufacturer or jobber in the capacity of salesman and other general responsibilities. G 492 Times Annex.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Competent English stenographer, with knowledge of Spanish, would like position in South America. G 485 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, tracing, &c.—Young man having personality, initiative, ability, secretarial training, good knowledge precise English, seeks position offering opportunity. A 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; conscientious worker; understands bookkeeping, transportation, exporting; good at figures; best references. E 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC; GOOD PERSONALITY; FAST DICTATION; ACCURATE TYPIST; $15. MR. S., 1,605 CANDLER BLDG. BRYANT 1319.

STOCK CLERK, experienced, wishes position with Exchange or curb house. E 322 Times Downtown.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, age 29, 7 years' experience designing structural steel and reinforced concrete; capable of designing mill buildings; excellent references; good executive. E 348 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese, good education, active, neat appearance, many years' best recommendation, wishes permanent position. K. T., P. O. Box 365, Great Neck, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, married, with good moral character, 22 years of age, desires to connect with first-class business house handling staple line as city salesman; 3 years' selling experience; can furnish best of references; only a place where advancement is assured will be considered. A 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) of refinement and good education desires a position, private secretary, or in any other line of business enterprise; experienced in stenography and typewriting; best of references; personal interview will be very much appreciated. B 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, (23,) good educational advantages, 6 years' business experience, competent stenographer-correspondent-bookkeeper and detail man, seeks outside position; travel anywhere; presently employed. E 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) of refinement and unusual capability, good mathematician, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position with reliable concern; best references; can furnish bond. E 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, capable, aggressive, seeks opening with chance of advancement; has just left college after attending two years; highly recommended. A 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) N. Y. U. student, experienced, desires position as bookkeeper or office assistant, with a progressive firm, or in accountant's office. E 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, 21, desires position, 8 years of experience with all connected with Latin business. Address 112 West 64th.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) five years' experience muslin underwear, desires change. E 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) with office experience, wishes position; excellent penman. E 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23,) desires position, business and accounting office experience. A 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, speaks German, French, typewrite, wishes work evenings. W 57 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT.—A day attendant for semi-invalid lady; hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Sundays off; about $7 weekly; write, stating qualifications. L. D. A., 164 West 74th St.

BILL CLERK on Elliott-Fisher machine, who also understands stenography and Underwood typewriter, as assistant in office of large wholesale house; position permanent, with chance for advancement; young lady; salary to commence, $10 per week. Address in own handwriting, giving religion, Office Manager, L 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced in contract work; state qualifications and salary. L 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent woman over 25 years old, in automobile sales agency. Call 1,892 Broadway.

BUSINESS WOMEN, social workers, householders, to organize neighborhood consumers, co-operative buying association; liberal salary and commission. Mr. Leebron, 29 Liberty St., Room 310.

COOK.—Experienced; colored; wages, $35. McDermott, 315 West 92d.

DESIGNER
on infants' dresses; experienced only need apply; steady position to right party. C. B., 294 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced finisher; understands draping; excellent pay; steady work; learners well paid. Call 581 West 161st, Feigenblatt.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — (White,) small family; no washing; $30 per month; city references essential. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th.

GOVERNESS for boy of 10; attendance between 2 P. M. until about 11 P. M.; if so desired may reside with the family, now stopping at hotel. Address E 367 Times Downtown.

HAND SEWERS and finishers on dresses and negligees. Ward & Daniel, 366 5th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, in small family in suburbs; no heavy work. W 47 Times.

NURSE.—Wanted, at once, experienced nurse to care for two young children; must have excellent references, good wages. Apply between 1 and 3 P. M. Telephone Lenox 6698, at 863 Park Av.

NURSE or nursery governess to assist lady with three small children; salary, $25. Moore, 1,382 Pelhamdale Av., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; salary, $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

RECEPTION LADY for store; only such with best qualifications need apply; permanent position with good wages. C. Nestle Co., Permanent Hair Wavers, 657 Fifth Av., corner 52d St.

SALESWOMAN. — Energetic, resourceful young woman wanted as visiting saleswoman on an unusual industrial proposition, somewhat similar to insurance; salary and commission; state full experience. L 45 Times.

SECRETARY to act as accountant and stenographer for Boys Farm School; wages, $40 month, board and lodging; apply with references, Mrs. B. C. Riggs, 829 Park Av., 10:30 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Thursday.

STENCIL FILER.—Wanted, competent stencil filer; only one who is thoroughly familiar with subscription mailing lists of a large publishing house need apply. Address 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, competent, with some knowledge of and experience in duties of social secretary; good penmanship essential and proper use of English language; give references and full particulars, also if applicant has knowledge of other languages in addition to English; salary $15, Riverside. W 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, must be quick and understand some bookkeeping; one with experience with unlisted security house preferred; salary $18. E 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good position for bright, energetic young lady that wants quick advancement. Call Broad 1775 for an appointment.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. E 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of Spanish; steady position. Claremont Mills, 61 Worth St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; good opportunity. Call H. Breger, 310 East 22d, 6th floor.

TYPIST wanted by publishing house; shorthand not necessary; must have office or library experience; accuracy, carefulness and intelligence needed; $10 to start. W 52 Times.

WOMAN, well educated, over 25, willing to leave city, to train for position of branch office representative; previous business experience not essential, if otherwise qualified; salary and commission. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted in family of two. Address Mrs. O. J. Bliss, Princeton, N. J.

YOUNG GIRL for office work in real estate office; must understand some typewriting and stenography. Apply 314 Pearl St., between 9 and 10 A. M.

YOUNG GIRLS.—Clerical work; publishing house. W 56 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising, $15; several stenographic openings. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$15 to start, export house; must be neat-appearing, with three years' experience; typists, $15, large corporation; excellent opportunities. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial, $10-$15; French-Spanish, $25; typists, billing, $10-$15; file clerk, $8. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Big positions unfilled. free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15; typists, (billing,) $10-$12; assistant bookkeeper, $12; clerks, $10-$7. Hamill Mercantile Agency, 7 East 42d.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, typists, $8-$12. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced and beginners. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman; Times Bldg., Broadway, 42d.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

$10
this week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.—A publication enlarging its scope is open for the services of an experienced advertising salesman who is a worker, ambitious, and desires rare opportunity; liberal commission. Room 621, 25 West 42d St., after 10 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR.
Commissions; permanent.
WILSON, 151 Grand, mornings.

BILLING OPERATOR, experienced and rapid, for Elliott Fisher billing machine; steady position, $15 per week, advancement; references. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; one with experience preferred; applicant must state age, experience, references, and salary wanted. W 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT; do collecting; state experience and salary expected. Publisher, E 341 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SALARY TO START, $6 WEEK; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
E. 53 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 16, for general office work; good chance for advancement for right boy; address own handwriting, stating age, salary, references. L 207 Times Downtown.

BOYS; wholesale grocery house; openings for bright, hustling youths capable of advancing. Address, own handwriting, Chelsea, E 342 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work in large institute; state years of age; preferably one with high school education. Call Buhre, 329 West 43d St., 8d floor.

BOY wanted for office work and errands; good opportunity for bright boy; experience unnecessary. Write, stating age, A 182 Times.

BOY with public school education wanted for general office work by publishing house; reply own handwriting. A 159 Times.

BOY wanted, must be strong, to work in wholesale woolen house; salary $6. Write, giving full particulars, L 33 Times.

BOY, bright and snappy, 16 to 18, for general office work; good chance for advancement. L 28 Times.

BOY wanted in the office of an insurance broker; salary $5 per week. E 344 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Good opportunity for bright American lad, 15-16, in advertising department of large magazine; $5 to start, with excellent chance to learn the business and advance; must be neat and tidy and fairly good at figures. L 44 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS TO MAKE THEMSELVES USEFUL IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; MENTION WAGES DESIRED. T., P. O. BOX 1,538, MANHATTAN.

BOY. — Bright office boy, American, good speller, familiar with typewriter, in law stenographer's office; extra pay for occasional night work; splendid opportunity to become expert; give experience. Barnes, E 343 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Assistant, about 25 years of age, in large wholesale cotton goods house; used to handling checks for deposits; also some bookkeeping; $15 per week, advancement; references required. L 42 Times.

CIGAR CLERK, retail, business getter; one with outside box trade preferred. G. F. Mahn, 1,169 Broadway.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT. — Must have initiative, strong sense of responsibility and ability to handle volume of correspondence, connected with 12,000 accounts; state age, religion, education, experience, salary expected. L 23 Times.

COST CLERK.—Experienced in practical cost work and general accounting; state age, references, and salary expected. R. J., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

COST MAN wanted; experienced; excellent chance for the right party; state experience, also salary expected. "B.," 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical, having good technical training; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering line. Call, 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Electrical; must be experienced on substation layouts. E 365 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted architectural and structural draftsmen; also man to detail and estimate. Carolina Wood Products Co., Asheville, N. C.

ENGINEER.—First-class mechanical man wanted for large chemical plant; one who has chemical experience preferred. Apply, giving full experience and salary desired, L 201 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—By large industrial concern; must have experience laying out lighting systems, power transmission, and power plant work in general; give full details, references, and salary. A 86 Times.

ENGINEER in woodworking plant. Jacobs & Sons, Flushing Av., near Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

ESTIMATOR and Superintendent, first-class, for painting contractor; state experience. W 55 Times.

FRENCH INSTRUCTOR wanted; one who can speak excellent English and Spanish preferred; must be able to face large audiences; liberal salary. Apply Room 2009, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau St.

JANITOR wanted for 80-family apartment house in the Bronx, with telephone extension; wages, $30 and apartment. Call, with references, between 5 and 6 P. M., 1,014 East 163d St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Young man, clean cut, aggressive, wanted by large corporation in Northern New Jersey, near New York; excellent chance for advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. M. E., Box 205 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER wanted to work in a bank; must have best of references and be over 18 years of age; salary $350 a year. A 180 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, by growing chemical concern; must be systematic, capable to assume entire charge and responsibility for clerical, selling, shipping, stock keeping, and other routine; must also be capable to relieve officials of all details and be a good correspondent; experience of the line not essential; state salary expected, which must be low until ability is demonstrated; good opportunity to produce; the right man can command his own salary. Reply in own handwriting to B 276 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply 87 Chambers St. after 10 A. M.

OFFICE BOY for manufacturing concern; good opportunity. Typhoon Fan Company, 1,544 Broadway.

PIANOS.—Upright base makers, grand finishers, and oilers. Schmer & Co., Astoria, L. I.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Wanted at once, thoroughly experienced and reliable purchasing agent and bookkeeper, one with experience in automobile business preferred. Reply, stating salary desired, L 37 Times.

RAW PRODUCTS
FOR SOAP AND PAINT TRADES.

Intelligent, industrious young man, of pleasant appearance, well recommended, wanted as general assistant; applicant must have at least three years' experience in buying, selling, and handling of raw products used by soap and paint manufacturers; $25 week to start and further advancement if proven capable; state your last experience; correspondence considered confidential. W 385 Times Downtown.

ROUTE INSPECTORS to train driver salesmen and inspect their work; good opportunity for advancement for several men; cash security required. A 171 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED
to travel Eastern States; training, leads, transportation, and drawing account against commission given; must be 23-40 years old, have high school education, and refer to past employers; we are paying $75-$150 to good salesmen; success of our general advertising requires increase in sales force. Call Encyclopaedia Britannica, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—We are looking for a clean-cut, well-spoken, dignified business getter, who can handle a high-class proposition in the right way; he will meet only the very highest type of business men, and must be able to deal with them on their own plane of thought and action; if he delivers the goods there is no limit to his financial reward; commission basis at the start—until we know each other. E 334 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman of calibre, who can meet high-class people on equal ground, to sell on commission homes and small estates ready for occupancy in select residential park.

Address C. B., 410 Times Downtown.

SPIES PLEAD GUILTY AND KEEP SECRETS

Sander and Wunnenberg Escape Disclosures Harmful to Germany.

"INVISIBLE" REPORT FOUND

District Attorney Knox, by Accident, Discovers Plain Paper Holds Important Information.

Albert O. Sander, former dramatic critic of the Deutches Journal, a German reservist and secret service man, and Charles W. Wunnenberg, an American citizen, associated with him in the carrying out of German plots, appeared before United States District Judge Vleet and pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with having used the United States as a base to carry on a military enterprise against Great Britain. Their plea substantiated the Government's charge that they sent spies to Europe to gain information to aid Germany in carrying out her submarine war against commerce and other military purposes.

Sander and Wunnenberg protested their innocence until almost the last moment and repeatedly stated they would fight the case to the end. That pressure was brought on them to plead guilty and serve terms in the Atlanta Penitentiary rather than disclose facts that might prove embarrassing to the agents or friends of Germany in the United States was a rumor circulated in the Federal Building yesterday. It is no secret that many other persons are identified with the German secret service machine in this country, and some are much more important cogs in that machine than are Sander and Wunnenberg.

While Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox was making his final preparations early yesterday morning for the trial of Sander and Wunnenberg he made a very interesting and totally unexpected discovery. All the papers found in the office formerly occupied by Sander, including plain sheets, had been carried off by secret service agents of the Department of Justice. Mr. Knox was making experiments with prepared paper and invisible ink found in possession of the spies, so he could demonstrate to the jury how the invisible ink worked.

Beside him were a dozen or more sheets of the plain paper found in Sander's office, and the District Attorney wrote a word on one of them with the German secret service ink. When this had become invisible, Mr. Knox dipped the sheet into a chemical solution, expecting to see the word he had written come out bright and clear. The word did appear and so did a lot of other words in German. Immediately the other innocent looking sheets were dipped in the solution and in a few minutes Mr. Knox had a complete report from the spies to other German agents in Europe. All details as to the nature of the report were refused.

When Sander and Wunnenberg had been called for trial all witnesses, both for the Government and the defense, among the latter Dr. George Bartheime, Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, were on hand. Charles A. Oberwager, counsel for the spies, appeared before Judge Van Vleet with his clients and told the court that Sander and Wunnenberg had decided to plead guilty. He added that his clients considered it "beneath their dignity" to commit perjury in order to escape punishment.

When asked to plead, Sander smiled, and, in a loud voice said, "Guilty." Wunnenberg, the American, appeared very downcast, and his voice was low and shaky as he uttered the same word.

"You defendants realize what you are doing?" Judge Van Vleet asked, and both replied that they did. Mr. Knox then asked that the men be arraigned for sentence at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and Judge Van Vleet consented. The prisoners may get two years in the penitentiary at Atlanta, or a fine of $3,000, or both.

Mr. Oberwager said afterward that his clients had sent "Americans to Europe to gain military and naval information for Germany, which information could be obtained in no other way." When asked why he had changed his mind, Sander replied:

"Why, what was the use? We haven't got a chance. The United States is going to war with Germany, and even if we succeeded in staving off the trial and were released on bail we would be immediately rearrested. I will spend my Summer in the South. However, I do not consider that I have done anything dishonorable."

George Vaux Bacon, one of the spies sent to England by Sander, and who was brought back to this country as a Government witness, will be brought to trial. He has made a complete confession of all that he knows about the German spy system in this country.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—In the theatre district, Monday, March 19, a thin gold watch, fine chain with pearls, small attached pencil; liberal reward offered. Communicate by letter with L 204 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Monday, March 12, on 5th Av., between 57th and Lord & Taylor's, platinum octagon-shaped watch on black moire band; reward. Mrs. L. J. Alexander, 254 West 76th St., Hotel Willard.

LOST.—Lady's black moire vanity case with monogram two L's in diamonds; in or near the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; $50 reward. Cartier, 712 Fifth Av.

LOST—At 165th St. and Broadway, rose silk jewel bag containing 4 diamond rings, lady's gold watch, initials "E. B.," and $50; exceptionally large reward. L 47 Times.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, near Park Av. and 55th St., a white and tan Pekingese bitch; liberal reward for return. 121 East 55th St.

LOST—Large diamond bar pin, 88th to Central Park West, 115th and Broadway, Tuesday evening; liberal reward. Berg, 2 West 88th.

LOST—Tuesday, probably at 72d St. subway station, gold ring with 7 small diamonds. Reward if returned to Man & Man, 66 Wall St.

LOST—Small round diamond and ruby pin. Return Women's University Club, 106 East 52d St.

LOST—Saturday, 11 P. M., near 116th St. and Broadway, diamond platinum ring; liberal reward. 1 Broadway, Room 52.

LOST—At Globe Theatre, Wednesday, matinee, skunk muff. Reward if returned to Hotel Collingwood.

LOST.—Square diamond, platinum pin, in shopping district; liberal reward. K 891 Times Downtown.

LOST—Blue enamel watch, diamond in centre; reward if returned to Mrs. H. W. Chapin, 812 5th Av.

LOST—$145 in $5 bills, on 44th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., 6th Av. to 55th St. Hotel Wellington.

LOST—Gold watch bracelet, Monday, Broadway or Riverside, 96th-120th; reward. X 225 Times Annex.

LOST—Woman's fan leather bag, left on Riverside bus; reward. 17 Battery Place, Room 941.

LOST—Single set diamond, part of pendant; reward. Doyle, Room 803, 256 Broadway.

REWARD for gold bracelet watch, Elgin, lost on 125th St., Koch's 10c Store, Amsterdam Av. car, Monday, Nov. 19. 251 Fort Washington Av.

$50 REWARD.

LOST—Tuesday, no questions, black velvet handbag containing bills and earrings on train between Lakewood and New York or on ferry boat. Please return to Keef, 7 East 42d St.

$20 REWARD, no questions; ring, two sapphires, two small diamonds; another, pearl, two diamonds. Room 1114, Hotel Netherland.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—$10 reward for the return of Scottish terrier, male; color, brindle with white marking on chest; had owner's name and license tag No. 15047 on collar; March 10, at 5th Av. and 9th St. De Rham, 24 5th Av.

RESENTS THREAT TO MAYOR

Chief Magistrate McAdoo Rebukes President of the Chauffeurs Club.

The effort of the Professional Chauffeurs Club of America to cause the removal of Magistrate House from the Traffic Court because of the severity of the sentences he has imposed called for a sharp rebuke yesterday from Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, in which the chauffeurs were accused of attempting to influence the judgment of Mayor Mitchel by threats of political disaster in the event he refused to accede to their request. Replying to a letter from Fred W. Hopler, President of the club, Mr. McAdoo wrote in part:

"I note in your letter to the Mayor you say the chauffeurs' organizations of this city represent more than 50,000 chauffeurs voting in Greater New York. This is obviously a political threat to the Mayor. Let me remind you that there are in round numbers about 700,000 voters in Greater New York, according to the last election returns. They represent the millions whose limbs and lives are in danger by reckless drivers, and they outnumber the organized chauffeurs as a voting body by about 650,000.

"In my opinion the threat is an idle one, illy timed and bordering on illegality. I resent your action as a bold attempt to threaten and punish a just and fearless Judge for the performance of his duty, and I am quite sure you do not speak for anything like the decent and law-abiding chauffeurs and owners in New York."

Mr. Hopler said last night that no threat had been intended by the wording of the letter, and that its only purpose was to show the Mayor the large number of citizens who "are not getting a square deal." He said that 98 per cent. of the cases before Magistrate House resulted in convictions, a much larger percentage than in other courts. Twenty persons charged with speeding were arraigned before Magistrate House yesterday, and all were found guilty. Two second offenders were sent to the City Prison for five days and the others were fined.

WALDORF SLEUTH IN CHASE.

Returns from Sick Leave to Find Suspected Burglar in Corridor.

Joe Smith, the Waldorf's head sleuth, returned to work at 3:10 o'clock yesterady afternoon after a six weeks' leave of absence because of pneumonia, and at 3:15 saw a well-dressed young man enter an elevator on the main floor.

"Seems to me I've seen that fellow's picture somewhere," the head detective said to a friend who was congratulating him on his recovery. He was right.

In the corridor on the fourth floor, he later reported at Police Headquarters, he found the young man with another man and both fled. But Smith chased them down the steps, and when they separated at the door, followed the first man up Fifth Avenue to Thirty-eighth Street, where he caught him. At Police Headquarters the prisoner said he was John Dolan, 28 years old, a machinist, of 334 East Seventeenth Street. He said he had never been arrested before, but, according to the detectives, his fingerprints were found on record, and it was learned that he had served a term in Elmira. They said a room key was found in his possession, and he was held on a burglary charge. The police say he has a way of strolling into big hotels in the city, among them the Biltmore and the Ritz-Carlton, and getting into rooms. A watch, found in his possession, is believed to have been stolen from a patron at the Holland House.

DROP WILHELM AND HENRY.

Yacht Club Rids Itself of Two Distinguished Honorary Members.

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, are to be ousted as honorary members of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Sea Gate, L. I. Official of the club were preparing letters yesterday notifying them that the club's constitution allowed them a hearing before they were dropped.

Both gentlemen in question are honorary members of many other clubs in this country. Prince Henry was elected to the Atlantic Yacht Club during his trop to this country several years ago. The Kaiser, it will be recalled, gave a cup for a trans-Atlantic race about ten years ago.

Decision to oust them was reached by the Atlantic Yacht Club members at the annual meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Tuesday night. Only one member voted against the proposal, and his name was withheld.

Edgar F. Luckenbach was elected Commodore of the club at the annual meeting.

GERMAN WOMEN WORRIED.

Revived Rush for Citizenship Reveals Their Anxiety to Protect Property.

Under the impetus of a threatened declaration of war the County Naturalization Bureau in the Hall of Records was crowded yesterday by eager applicants for citizenship papers. County Clerk William F. Schneider said he expected that today would be one of the biggest the bureau had ever seen. Many German women called yesterday to ask what steps they should take to protect their property. Several were widows who said they did not know whether their husbands had ever been naturalized or not. Others said their husbands' citizenship papers had been lost.

Some of the women were owners of stocks, bonds, real estate, and other property which they seemed to fear would be lost if war came. To all it was explained that this Government was not seeking to molest women or their prop[illegible]. Yesterday was the record day at the bureau since the rush that followed the break with Germany, 197 first and sixty second papers were issued.

Spurwood
Just out!
E&W Collars 15 cent
EARL & WILSON

SALE OF SCHOONER SHARES

Vessels in War Zone Had Guarantee They Were Afloat.

The usual weekly sale of securities at the Vesey Street Auction Rooms was enlivened yesterday by the disposal of fractional interests in thirteen schooners made on behalf of an administrator. Some of the vessels are now in the war zone, and to avoid disputes all sales were made on the guarantee that the vessels were afloat at time of sale. If it develops that some of the ships had been lost before 12 o'clock yesterday the purchaser will get his money back.

Interests in the various ships ranged from 1-64th up to 1-10th. A 1-48th interest in the Van Lear Black brought $170. A 1-64th interest in the Horatio G. Foss, of 846 tons, brought $630. A 1-64th interest in the Edward J. Lawrence, of 3,350 tons, brought $1,900, and an interest of the same size in the 3,356-ton Edward B. Winslow went for $1,995. Other schooners that figured in the sale were the Jacob M. Haskell, Ellen Little, Governor Brooks, Governor Powers, Edith H. Symington, Minnie T., Florence Thurlow, Stanley M. Seaman, and Francis Hyde.

Investigate Election to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, Penn., March 21.—That the United States Department of Justice is investigating campaign expenses of Republican Congressman-elect O. D. Bleakley of the Twenty-eighth District was disclosed today when subpoenas were served on Franklin citizens. They must appear at once before the Federal Grand Jury in Erie. What the Government expects to prove is not known generally. The records at the court house show that Mr. Bleakley spent $4,970.02. The law permits a candidate for Congress to spend $5,000.

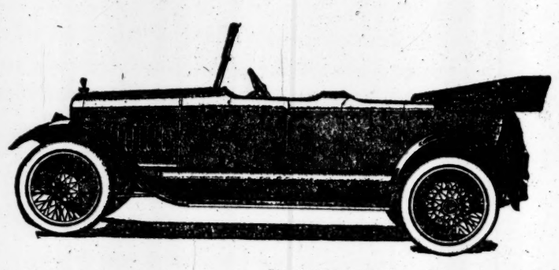
44,325,610 Yds. More Print Cloth Exported

In 1916 over forty-four million yards more print cloth was exported from the United States than in the year previous. The value in dollars was nearly double that of 1915. To handle this new business the merchant must possess adequate and intelligent Banking facilities.

Only those who know the advantages of a Banking Service adapted to their special needs can appreciate its value. The Officers of this Bank are conversant with conditions in the textile trade.

Tell us of your special needs.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
—Formerly—
THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK



The Hal Twelve

Other motors may deliver equal power but we believe no other motor develops the power of the Hal-Twelve plus the smoothness of the Hal-Twelve. At 2000 r. p. m. it develops 65 horse power (brake test); at 3000 r. p. m. 87 horse power. And it is a V-type twelve, the smoothest type of gasoline motor ever devised.

Jennings Motor Sales Corporation
E. R. Hollander, Manager

J. W. Mason, 1005 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

The Spicer Manufacturing Company, Plainfield, N.J., knows that big loads of heavy equipment can be hauled economically. They use Selden Trucks.

SELDEN TRUCKS
MANHATTAN MOTORS CORP. DISTRIBUTORS 56TH STREET at BROADWAY

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

Saks Spring Topcoats for Men

Special at $19

THIS coat is such splendid value at $19 that we are tempted to quote a comparative price. This being contrary to our policy, we will leave it to you to judge its value on the basis of what $19 will *ordinarily* buy at Saks or elsewhere. Made of Oxford Grey Coating, silk lined and Saks tailored from the cutting of the fabric to the final touches of the iron.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

An Advertisement by
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Coast to Coast. Through the far-reaching service of the Pullman Company it is often possible to arrange a railroad journey so that the night may be spent on the train, thus effecting a saving in hotel accommodations and the hours unnecessarily used for day time travel.

The Pullman car includes in its construction not only the asset of increased safety, but every convenience afforded by the most modern hotel that can possibly be adapted to the limitations of car construction. And the service further includes the personal attention of employes trained to anticipate the individual requirements of the traveling public.

In the deserts of the Southwest; in the western mountains; in rural communities throughout the country, everywhere, regardless of local conditions, the traveler today can obtain, wherever he may board a Pullman, the same high standard of service that he would find in a Pullman car leaving the terminal of the great metropolis.

Standardized and extended to serve in equal measure travelers in practically every community, the facilities which the Pullman Company affords for convenience, safety and comfort are equalled by no other similar organization in the world.

Before Edison Correspondence Engineers surveyed the office, the volume of correspondence turned out was far smaller than the office manager realized.

After Edison Correspondence Engineers took hold, the same office force produced

30% to 40% More Correspondence for the Same Money.

From Missouri? All right! Phone for Seely Office Appliance Co.—Edison Correspondence Engineers. No charge for initial survey. Our system of "30% to 40% more correspondence for same money" is built around the

EDISON Dictating Machine

made by the staff of the world's greatest engineer—Thomas A. Edison.

Phone Rector 3598 for particulars regarding an initial survey, or pin coupon to your letterhead.

Seely Office Appliance Company

116 Liberty St., New York

Branch Office: 207 Market Street, Newark
Phone 8053 Market

Metropolitan Distributors for Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

COUPON

EDISON, 116 Liberty St., New York.

Have your man come in to see us with view of getting us more correspondence for the same money.

Name .....

Address .....